

There are several routes through which cosmetics contaminated with the agent that causes BSE could transmit disease to humans. Transmission of the BSE agent to humans through intact skin is not likely; however, cosmetics may be ingested or applied to cut or abraded skin or to mucosal tissues, particularly in the eye, which could provide direct routes for infection.

## II. Risk Assessment for Cosmetics and Potential Contamination With the BSE Agent

The risk assessment presents scientific evidence on the risk of transmission of vCJD to humans from cattle-derived ingredients used in the manufacture of cosmetics. FDA has prepared a qualitative assessment that follows the generally accepted framework for risk assessments endorsed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. This framework involves the following steps:

(1) *Hazard identification.* A review of available information on vCJD and its link to BSE-infected cattle.

(2) *Exposure assessment.* An evaluation of the range of possible cattle-derived ingredients that might be used in the manufacture of cosmetics and the likelihood that a contaminated cosmetic results in transmission of the BSE agent to humans.

(3) *Hazard characterization.* The assessment of the potential for BSE transmission and development of vCJD in humans.

(4) *Risk characterization.* The integration of information on potential hazards with the exposure assessment.

The risk assessment also discusses the quality of information available for, and the uncertainties associated with, the assessment.

FDA has determined that this risk assessment is appropriate to the circumstances.

## III. Electronic Access

The risk assessment is available electronically at <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov>.

Dated: July 9, 2004.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

[USCG-2002-13057]

### Carriage of Navigation Equipment for Ships on International Voyages

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of policy; extension.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is extending its policy for resolving conflicts between its own regulations on navigation equipment on ships and the recent amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, (SOLAS). The amendments to SOLAS entered into force on July 1, 2002. Until the Coast Guard aligns its regulations with these amendments, this policy should benefit ship owners and operators by relieving them of the need to meet existing Coast Guard regulations that are incompatible with or duplicative of the new SOLAS requirements.

**DATES:** This extension of policy is effective July 14, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Documents mentioned in this notice are part of docket USCG-2002-13057 and are available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, room PL-401, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this notice, contact LCDR James Rocco, Office of Vessel Traffic Management, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, telephone (202) 267-0550; e-mail [jrocco@comdt.uscg.mil](mailto:jrocco@comdt.uscg.mil). If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Andrea M. Jenkins, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone (202) 366-0271.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

In December 2000, the International Maritime Organization amended chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, (SOLAS) at the 73rd Session of the Maritime Safety Committee. The amendments were accepted by the Contracting Governments to SOLAS on January 1, 2002, and entered into force on July 1, 2002.

These amendments, in part, added requirements for the carriage of voyage data recorders (VDR) and automatic

identification systems (AIS), changed the existing tonnage thresholds used to establish carriage requirements for some navigation equipment, and allowed an electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS) to be accepted as meeting the chart carriage requirements of chapter V. Because of these amendments, the Coast Guard will need to align its regulations in titles 33 and 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations, especially those in 33 CFR part 164, with these amendments. Until this alignment occurs, problems may result because of the inconsistencies between SOLAS chapter V and Coast Guard regulations. For example, if a ship owner elects to install ECDIS, the ship may still be required under 33 CFR 164.33 to carry paper nautical charts.

### Policy Statement

Since publishing our initial policy statement on August 15, 2002 (67 FR 53382), we have implemented some SOLAS V amendment regulations. As part of our maritime security regulations, for example, we published an automatic identification system vessel carriage requirement final rule (68 FR 60559, October 22, 2003). But until the Coast Guard aligns all its regulations with the amendments to SOLAS chapter V, the following policy applies:

For ships to which this policy applies, when an amendment to chapter V and a provision in Coast Guard regulations address the same navigational safety concern and when applying both would result in an unnecessary duplication, the Coast Guard will accept the provision under chapter V as meeting the corresponding Coast Guard regulation. In other words, if a ship has an approved ECDIS installed according to chapter V, the ECDIS will be considered by the Coast Guard as meeting its nautical chart regulation in 33 CFR 164.33(a)(1), because the ECDIS meets the same navigational safety concerns as do paper nautical charts. This policy benefits the ship owner and operator by relieving them of the need to unnecessarily duplicate equipment.

Under SOLAS, chapter I, regulation 12, the Coast Guard will not issue SOLAS certificates to U.S.-flag ships that are not in full compliance with the applicable requirements of the new SOLAS, chapter V. The Coast Guard will continue to exercise port state control authority under SOLAS, chapter I, regulation 19, for foreign-flag ships that are not in compliance with the applicable requirements of SOLAS, chapter V. Also, U.S. flag vessels on international voyages, as defined in SOLAS, should be aware that foreign

countries may exercise port state control authority under SOLAS, for ships of 150 or more gross tonnage (that is, tonnage as defined under the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969) that are not in compliance with the applicable requirements of SOLAS, chapter V.

#### What Ships Are Affected?

This policy applies to the following ships, which are subject to the amendments to chapter V:

1. U.S.-flag ships of 150 or more gross tonnage that engage on international voyages.

2. U.S.-flag ships certificated solely for service on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River as far east as a straight line drawn from Cap de Rosiers to West Point, Anticosti Island, and, on the north side of Anticosti Island, the 63rd Meridian.

3. Foreign-flag ships to which SOLAS, chapter V, applies that are operating on the navigable waters of the United States.

Note that U.S.-flag ships without mechanical means of propulsion are exempt from certain requirements of SOLAS under SOLAS, chapter V, regulation 3.1.

This policy is not applicable to U.S.-flag ships engaged only on domestic voyages. These ships must continue to comply with the existing navigation equipment requirements in titles 33 and 46 CFR.

#### How Long Will This Policy Remain in Effect?

This policy will remain in effect until titles 33 and 46 CFR are aligned with SOLAS, chapter V.

Dated: July 8, 2004.

**Joseph J. Angelo,**

*Acting Assistant Commandant Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.*

[FR Doc. 04-15968 Filed 7-13-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-15-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has submitted the following information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). The submission describes the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort and resources used by respondents to respond) and cost, and includes the actual data collection instruments FEMA will use.

**Title:** Supplemental Property Acquisition and Elevation Assistance.

**OMB Number:** 1660-0048.

**Abstract:** FEMA Form 20-10, Financial Status Report, is used to review States quarterly reports, to ensure that the overall program is progressing on schedule and that the projects meet the intent of the Act. States receiving a grant award are responsible for documenting and reporting to FEMA the use of program funds in accordance with the Act and implementing regulations. Sub-grantees (local governments) are responsible for implementing the grant scope of work and reporting quarterly to the State as to the project progress and status of funds received under the grant. The State will review reports from local communities to ensure grant projects are progressing on schedule and funds are being used appropriately.

**Affected Public:** State, Local or Tribal Government.

**Number of Respondents:** 56.

**Estimated Time per Respondent:** FEMA Form 20-10, Financial Status Report, 1 hour; and, Quarterly Progress Report, 4.2 hours.

**Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:** 1,165.

**Frequency of Response:** Quarterly.

**Comments:** Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at OMB, Attention: Desk Officer for the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate/Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503. Comments must be submitted on or before August 13, 2004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection should be made to Muriel B. Anderson,

Chief, Records Management, FEMA at 500 C Street, SW., Room 316, Washington, DC 20472, facsimile number (202) 646-3347, or email address [FEMA-Information-Collections@dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-Information-Collections@dhs.gov).

Dated: July 6, 2004.

**George S. Trotter,**

*Acting Branch Chief, Information Resources Management Branch, Information Technology Services Division.*

[FR Doc. 04-15900 Filed 7-13-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-13-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Federal Emergency Management Agency

[FEMA-1528-DR]

#### Arkansas; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Arkansas (FEMA-1528-DR), dated June 30, 2004, and related determinations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 30, 2004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Magda Ruiz, Recovery Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-2705.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated June 30, 2004, the President declared a major disaster under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5206 (the Stafford Act), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Arkansas, resulting from severe storms and flooding on May 30, 2004, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5206 (the Stafford Act). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Arkansas.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas and Hazard Mitigation throughout the State, and any other forms of assistance under the Stafford Act you may deem appropriate. Direct Federal Assistance is authorized, if