dispositions in person in the Docket Office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Docket Office (telephone number 1 (800) 647–5527) is on the plaza level of the Department of Transportation NASSIF Building at the above address.

An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Office of the Regional Air Traffic Division, Northwest Mountain Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Airspace Branch ANM–520, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, WA 98055.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify Docket No. FAA–2003–16214; Airspace Docket 02–ANM–11, and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this action must submit, with those comments, a self-addressed stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Airspace Docket No. FAA–2003–16214; Airspace Docket 02–ANM–11.'' the postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRM

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the Internet at *http://dms.dot.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at *http://www.faa.gov* or the Superintendent of Document's web page at *http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara.*

Additionally, any person may obtain a copy of this notice by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, WA, 98055. Communications must identify both document numbers for this notice. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRMs should contact the FAA's Office of Rulemaking, (202) 267–9677, to request a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, which describes the application procedures.

The Proposal

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations, part 71 (14 CFR part 71) by adding additional Class E airspace at Kalispell, MT. This additional airspace extending 1,200 feet or more above the surface of the earth is necessary to provide additional controlled airspace for the containment and safety of IFR flights transitioning between Helena, MT, and Kalispell/Glacieer Park International Airport Kalispell, MT.

Class E airspace areas are published in Paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9L, dated September 2, 2003, and effective September 16, 2003, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document would be published subsequently in this Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11013; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a Regulatory Evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9L, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 2, 2003, and effective September 16, 2003, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

ANM MT E5 Kalispell, MT (Revised)

Kalispell/Glacier Park International Airport, MT
[Lat. 48°18′41″ N., long. 114°15′19″ W.]

Smith Lake Non Directional Beacon (NDB)

[Lat. 48°06′30″ N., long. 114°27′41″ W.]

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of Kalispell/Glacier Park International Airport, and within 4.8 miles each side of the 035° and 215° bearings from the Smith Lake NDB extending from the 7-mile radius to 10.5 miles southwest of the NDB; that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface bounded by a line from lat. 47°30′00″ N., long. 112°37′30″ W.; to lat. 47°43′30″ N., long. lat. 112°37′30″ N., long. 48°07′30″ N., long. 113°30′00″ W to lat. 48°30′00″ N., long. 113°30′00″ W.; to lat. 48°30′00″ N., long. 116°03′35″ W to lat. 47°30′00″ N., long. 114°54′23″ W.; thence to point of origin; excluding Kalispell/Glacier Park International Airport Class D airspace, Class E2 airspace, and that airspace within Federal Airways airspace area.

* * * * *

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on October 2, 2003.

John L. Pipes,

Acting Assistant Manager, Air Traffic Division, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 03–26560 Filed 10–20–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Chapter VII

[Docket No. 031003247–3247–01]

Effects of Foreign Policy-Based Export Controls

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Request for comments on foreign policy-based export controls.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is reviewing the foreign policy-based export controls in the Export Administration Regulations to determine whether they should be modified, rescinded or extended. To

help make these determinations, BIS is seeking comments on how existing foreign policy-based export controls have affected exporters and the general public.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 21, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written comments (three copies) should be sent to Sheila Quarterman, Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 273, Washington, DC 20044. Alternatively, comments may be e-mailed to Sheila Quarterman at *SQuarter@bis.doc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joan Roberts, Director, Foreign Policy Controls Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Telephone: (202) 482–4252. Copies of the current Annual Foreign Policy Report to the Congress are available at *http://www.bis.doc.gov/news/2003/ForeignPolicyReport/Default.htm* and copies may also be requested by calling the Office of Strategic Trade and Foreign Policy Controls.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The current foreign policy-based export controls maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) are set forth in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), parts 742 (CCL Based Controls), 744 (End-User and End-Use Based Controls) and 746 (Embargoes and Special Country Controls). These controls apply to a range of countries, items and activities including: high performance computers (§ 742.12); certain general purpose microprocessors for ''military end-uses'' and ''military end-users'' (§ 744.17); significant items (SI): hot section technology for the development, production, or overhaul of commercial aircraft engines, components, and systems (§ 742.14); encryption items (§ 742.15 and § 744.9); crime control and detection commodities (§ 742.7); specially designed implements of torture (§ 742.11); certain firearms included within the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (§ 742.17); regional stability commodities and equipment (§ 742.6); equipment and related technical data used in the design, development, production, or use of missiles (§ 742.5 and § 744.3); chemical precursors and biological agents, associated equipment, technical data, and software related to the production of chemical and biological agents (§ 742.2 and § 744.4) and various chemicals included in those controlled pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention (§ 742.18); activities of U.S. persons in transactions related to missile technology or chemical or biological weapons proliferation in named countries (§ 744.6); nuclear propulsion (§ 744.5); aircraft and vessels (§ 744.7); embargoed countries (part 746); countries designated as supporters of acts of international terrorism (§§ 742.8, 742.9, 742.10, 742.19, 746.2, 746.3, 746.4, and 746.7); specified items intended for Libyan aircraft (§ 744.8); certain entities in Russia (§ 744.10); and individual terrorists and terrorist organizations (§§ 744.12, 744.13 and § 744.14). Attention is also given in this context to the controls on nuclear-related commodities and technology (§§ 742.3 and 744.2), which are, in part, implemented under section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Act.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (EAA), export controls maintained for foreign policy purposes require annual extension. Section 6 of the EAA requires a report to Congress when foreign policy-based export controls are extended. The EAA expired on August 20, 2001. Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 7, 2003 (68 FR 47833, August 11, 2003), continues the EAR and, to the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the EAA, in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706 (2000). The Department of Commerce, insofar as appropriate, is following the provisions of section 6 in reviewing foreign policy-based export controls, requesting public comments on such controls, and submitting a report to Congress.

In January 2003, the Secretary of Commerce, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, extended for one year all foreign policy-based export controls then in effect.

To assure maximum public participation in the review process, comments are solicited on the extension or revision of the existing foreign policy-based export controls for another year. Among the criteria considered in determining whether to continue or revise U.S. foreign policy-based export controls are the following:

1. The likelihood that such controls will achieve the intended foreign policy purpose, in light of other factors, including the availability from other countries of the goods, software or technology proposed for such controls;

2. Whether the foreign policy purpose of such controls can be achieved through negotiations or other alternative means;

3. The compatibility of the controls with the foreign policy objectives of the United States and with overall United States policy toward the country subject to the controls;

4. Whether reaction of other countries to the extension of such controls by the United States is not likely to render the controls ineffective in achieving the intended foreign policy purpose or be counterproductive to United States foreign policy interests;

5. The comparative benefits to U.S. foreign policy objectives versus the effect of the controls on the export performance of the United States, the competitive position of the United States in the international economy, the international reputation of the United States as a supplier of goods and technology; and

6. The ability of the United States to enforce the controls effectively.

BIS is particularly interested in the experience of individual exporters in complying with the proliferation controls, with emphasis on economic impact and specific instances of business lost to foreign competitors. BIS is also interested in industry information relating to the following:

1. Information on the effect of foreign policy-based export controls on sales of U.S. products to third countries (*i.e.*, those countries not targeted by sanctions), including the views of foreign purchasers or prospective customers regarding U.S. foreign policy-based export controls.

2. Information on controls maintained by U.S. trade partners. For example, to what extent do they have similar controls on goods and technology on a worldwide basis or to specific destinations?

3. Information on licensing policies or practices by our foreign trade partners which are similar to U.S. foreign policy-based export controls, including license review criteria, use of conditions, requirements for pre and post shipment verifications (preferably supported by examples of approvals, denials and foreign regulations).

4. Suggestions for revisions to foreign policy-based export controls that would (if there are any differences) bring them more into line with multilateral practice.

5. Comments or suggestions as to actions that would make multilateral controls more effective.

6. Information that illustrates the effect of foreign policy-based export controls on the trade or acquisitions by intended targets of the controls.

7. Data or other information as to the effect of foreign policy-based export controls on overall trade, either at the firm level or at the level of individual industrial sectors.

8. Suggestions as to how to measure the effect of foreign policy-based export controls on trade.

9. Information on the use of foreign policy-based export controls on targeted countries, entities, or individuals.

BIS is also interested in comments relating generally to the extension or revision of existing foreign policy-based export controls.

Parties submitting comments are asked to be as specific as possible. All comments received before the close of the comment period will be considered by BIS in reviewing the controls and developing the report to Congress.

All information relating to the notice will be a matter of public record and will be available for public inspection and copying. In the interest of accuracy and completeness, BIS requires written comments. Oral comments must be followed by written memoranda, which will also be a matter of public record and will be available for public review and copying.

Copies of the public record concerning these regulations may be requested from: Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 6883, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; (202) 482–0637. This component does not maintain a separate public inspection facility. Requesters should first view BIS's Web site (which can be reached through *http://www.bis.doc.gov).* If requesters cannot access BIS's Web site, please call the number above for assistance.

Matthew S. Borman,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 03–26564 Filed 10–20–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Sender-Identified Mail: Enhanced Requirement for Discount Rate Mailings

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would revise the *Domestic Mail Manual* (DMM) to require enhanced sender identification for all discount rate mailings.

DATES: Submit comments on or before November 20, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Mail or deliver written comments to the Manager, Mailing Standards, U.S. Postal Service, 1735 N. Lynn Street, Room 3025, Arlington, VA 22209–6038. Copies of all written comments will be available for inspection and photocopying between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the Postal Service Headquarters Library, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW., 11th Floor North, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joel Walker, Mailing Standards, United States Postal Service, (703) 292–3648.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Postal Service is proposing this enhanced requirement because sender identification of all discount rate mailings would serve as a tool in identifying the senders of a large portion of the mailstream. It could also facilitate investigations into the origin of suspicious mail.

As background, two congressional committees urged the Postal Service to explore the concept of sender identification, including ''the feasibility of using unique, traceable identifiers applied by the creator of the mail piece.'' S. Rept. 107–212, p. 50; see also H. Rept. 107–575, p. 46. The President's Commission on the United States Postal Service recently recommended the use of sender identification for every piece of mail. ''Embracing the Future,'' Report of the President's Commission on the United States Postal Service (July 31, 2003) pp. 147–8. Requiring sender-identification for discount rate mail is an initial step on the road to intelligent mail.

It should be noted that the pieces in most discount rate mailings already bear some evidence of the identity of the sender. The sender's identity usually can be determined via the postage payment method used by the mailer, since all discount rate mailings must have postage paid using permit imprints, precanceled stamps, or meter postage.

Except for a company permit imprint format, mailers who pay postage using regular permit imprints must display an indicia on each mailpiece that shows the permit imprint number and the city and state where the permit is held. Mailpieces bearing a company permit imprint (which do not require the indicia to show the permit imprint number and the city and state of issue) must display the sender's domestic return address on each mailpiece as stated in current DMM A010.4.3. Mailers who pay postage on their discount rate mailings using precanceled stamps also are required to display the sender's domestic return address on each mailpiece. For discount rate mailings that bear meter postage, the meter imprint or indicia on each mailpiece must contain information that can be used to identify the name and address of the meter license holder.

In this proposed rule, the Postal Service seeks to enhance mail security by requiring that all discount mail be ''sender identified.'' Specifically, the Postal Service proposes revisions to the mailing standards in DMM E050, E110, E211, E610, and E710. The revision to DMM E050 would state that franked mail sent at discount rates would be considered sender-identified mail. The revisions to DMM E110, E211, E610, and E710 would require all discount rate mailings to meet a sender-identification requirement. Since many discount rate mailings already meet this requirement, the Postal Service proposal would have little impact on most discount rate mailers. However, it is likely that some discount rate mailers may need to change their current procedures to comply with the proposed sender-identification requirement. If the requirement is adopted, its effect would be slightly tighter requirements for identifying the sender of a discount rate mailing.

The proposed rule would further enhance existing requirements by specifically requiring that all discount rate mailings allow a reasonable means for identifying the sender of a mailpiece sent at a discount postage rate.

Under this proposal, sender-identified mail would include all mailpieces that are part of a First-Class Mail, Periodicals, Standard Mail, or Package Services mailing that is eligible for and claims any discounted postage rate. To be considered as sender-identified, each discount rate mailpiece would be required to meet one of the following requirements:

- Postage paid using a permit imprint or metered postage: If the permit imprint permit or meter license is not issued in the same name as that of the sender (*i.e.*, owner) of the mailpiece, one of the following requirements must be met:

(a) Each mailpiece must display a domestic return address that is the actual address of the sender (*i.e.*, owner) of the mailpiece such that it enables identification of the origin location or organization of the mailing.

(b) The permit imprint holder or meter licensee must maintain adequate records that indicate the actual name and address of the sender (*i.e.*, owner) of the mailpiece. The records must be