

(2) The principal purpose for which the Department intends to use the information;

(3) The routine uses the Department may make of the information; and

(4) The effects on the individuals, if any, of not providing the information;

(d) Ensure that the component maintains no system of records without public notice and that it notifies appropriate Department officials of the existence or development of any system of records that is not the subject of a current or planned public notice;

(e) Maintain all records that are used by the Department in making any determination about an individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to ensure fairness to the individual in the determination;

(f) Except as to disclosures made to an agency or made under the FOIA, make reasonable efforts, prior to disseminating any record about an individual, to ensure that the record is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete;

(g) Maintain no record describing how an individual exercises his or her First Amendment rights, unless it is expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained, or is pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity;

(h) When required by the Act, maintain an accounting in the specified form of all disclosures of records by the Department to persons, organizations, or agencies;

(i) Maintain and use records with care to prevent the unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of a record to anyone; and

(j) Notify the appropriate Department official of any record that contains information that the Privacy Act does not permit the Department to maintain.

§ 16.55 Other rights and services.

Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to entitle any person, as of right, to any service or to the disclosure of any record to which such person is not entitled under the Privacy Act.

4. Appendix I of part 16 is revised to read as follows:

Appendix I to Part 16—Components of the Department of Justice

Unless a separate address is listed below, the address for each component is: (component name), U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20530-0001. For all components marked by an asterisk, FOIA and Privacy Act requests should be sent to the Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Bldg., Suite 570, Washington, DC 2053-0001. The components are:

A

Office of the Attorney General *
Office of the Deputy Attorney General *
Office of the Associate Attorney General *
Office of the Solicitor General

B

Office of Information and Privacy *
Office of the Inspector General
Office of the Intelligence Policy and Review
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs *
Office of Investigative Agency Policies
Office of Legal Counsel
Office of Legislative Affairs *
Office of Policy Development *
Office of Professional Responsibility
Office of Public Affairs *

C

Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, LPB Bldg., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 901E Bldg., Room 808, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, NYAV Bldg., Room 8000B, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, WCTR Bldg., Suite 1075, Washington, DC 20503-0001

Environment and Natural Resources Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Post Office Box 4390, Washington, DC 20044-4390

Justice Management Division

Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice, JCB Bldg., Room 6823, Washington, DC 20503-0001

Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice, HOLC Bldg., Room 738, 320 First Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534-0001

Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Justice, BICN Bldg., Suite 2000, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537-0001

Executive Office for Immigration Review, U.S. Department of Justice, Suite 2400, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-0001

Executive Office for United States Attorneys, U.S. Department of Justice, BICN Bldg., Room 7100, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Executive Office for United States Trustees, U.S. Department of Justice, 901E Bldg., Room 780, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20535-0001 (for field offices, consult your telephone book)

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, U.S. Department of Justice, BICN Bldg., Room 6002, 600 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20579-0001

Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, CAB Bldg., 425 Eye Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536-0001 (for field offices, consult your telephone book)

INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530-0001

National Drug Intelligence Center, U.S. Department of Justice, Fifth Floor, 319

Washington Street, Johnstown, PA 15901-1622

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, VT1 Bldg., Twelfth Floor, Washington, DC 20530-0001

Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, Room 5337, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531-0001

Pardon Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice, FRST Bldg., Fourth Floor, Washington, DC 20530-0001

United States Marshals Service, U.S. Department of Justice, Lincoln Place, Room 1250, CSQ3, 600 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-4210

PART 50—STATEMENTS OF POLICY

5. The authority citation for part 50 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510; and 42 U.S.C. 1921 et seq., 1973c.

§ 50.8 [Removed and Reserved]

6. Section 50.8 of part 50 is removed and reserved.

Dated: May 22, 1998.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 98-14341 Filed 5-29-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-BE-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 250

RIN 1010-AC37

Blowout Preventer (BOP) Testing Requirements for Drilling and Completion Operations

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the regulations governing the testing requirements for BOP systems used in drilling and completion operations on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The rule allows a lessee up to 14 days between BOP pressure tests. MMS based this rule on a study of BOP performance which concluded that no statistical difference exists in failure rates for BOP's tested between 0- and 7-day intervals and between 8- and 14-day intervals. MMS estimates that the 14-day testing requirement could save industry \$35 to \$46 million a year without compromising safety.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The rule is effective on June 30, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bill Hauser, Engineering and Research Branch, at (703) 787-1613.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: MMS proposed revising the regulations for BOP testing in a notice of proposed rulemaking published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 37819) on July 15, 1997. We received five sets of comments during the 60-day comment period, which closed on September 15, 1997. This final rule amends the regulations found at 30 CFR 250.407 and 250.516 and becomes effective on June 30, 1998. On that date, MMS will rescind Notice to Lessees and Operators (NTL) 97-1N because the new rule will be in effect. MMS issued NTL 97-1N on January 31, 1997, to inform lessees that they could begin testing BOP systems on intervals up to 14 days.

Comments on the Rule

The five commenters consisted of four large oil companies and a drilling contractor. All five commenters supported the proposed revision to allow lessees up to 14 days between BOP pressures tests. In addition, they commented on the following parts of the proposed rule: testing frequency for workovers; testing of blind-shear rams; test duration; and use of maximum anticipated surface pressure (MASP) for determining BOP test pressures. Those comments and MMS' responses are discussed below.

BOP Testing Frequency During Workovers

Comment—One company stated that many workovers include completion or re-completion operations and asked if the amended regulations apply to the completion phase of a workover.

Response—The revised BOP testing requirements do not apply to the completion phase of workover operations. According to the definition in § 250.601, workover operations mean the work conducted on wells after the initial completion for the purpose of maintaining or restoring the productivity of the well. After the initial completion, you must test your BOP equipment according to the requirements of subpart F, Oil and Gas Well-Workover Operations.

Comment—Another commenter asked MMS to consider similar changes in testing frequency for workover operations after gathering necessary data.

Response—MMS will consider similar changes to the regulations after the completion of an appropriate study.

Testing of the Blind or Blind-Shear Ram

Comment—One commenter recommended that the requirement to test the blind or blind-shear ram at least once every 30 days (§ 250.407(d)(4))

should include an exclusion if the ram was tested during a routine test.

Response—The intent of this requirement is to ensure that the blind or blind-shear ram is tested at least once every 30 days. We revised the second sentence in this paragraph to now read as follows: "Additionally, the interval between any blind or blind-shear ram tests may not exceed 30 days." The 30-day interval begins with any test.

Testing of a Casing Safety Valve

Comment—One commenter asked MMS to define what was meant by a "casing safety valve." The commenter interpreted "casing safety valve" as a valve installed on a casing swage to facilitate circulation while running casing.

Response—We removed the term "casing safety valve" and have revised the wording of the final rule to be closer to the current rule. The new wording is "You must actuate safety valves assembled with proper casing connections prior to running casing."

Weekly Crew Drills

Comment—One company commented that the new regulations required weekly drills to familiarize personnel engaged in completion operations but there was not a similar requirement for drilling personnel.

Response—MMS continues to require well-controls drills for each drilling crew. The requirements for well-control drills during drilling are found in § 250.408. That section requires the lessee to conduct a well-control drill for each drilling crew.

Test Duration

Comment—One company thought that MMS should require a 5-minute test for large blowout preventers because of the larger fluid volumes needed for testing and leak detection.

Response—MMS requires a 5-minute test for subsea BOP equipment because of the larger volume of fluid in the system. MMS believes that a 3-minute test is appropriate for surface blowout preventer equipment provided the lessee measures the test pressures on the outermost half of a 4-hour chart, on a 1-hour chart, or on a digital recorder.

Use of MASP in Determining Test Pressures

Comment—Three companies commented on the use of MASP for determining test pressures for BOP equipment. One recommended using MASP because it was more consistent with current industry practices and would reduce undue stress, wear, and tear on BOP components. The company

recommended using a conservative method of determining MASP. Another company recommended that MMS not use MASP for determining the required BOP test pressure due to the variety of methods used by operators to calculate MASP. The third company did not feel that changing the test pressures to MASP will improve the reliability of BOP equipment if the common definition of MASP is used. However that company said that testing to the rated working pressure can be excessive and that test pressures should be related to the design of the well.

Response—MMS believes that these comments show industry's interest in using MASP in determining BOP test pressures. They also show that MMS and industry must reach a common methodology for determining MASP. Therefore, MMS has decided not to require the use of MASP for establishing BOP test pressures in this rule. The rule continues to require the lessee to test BOP components at their rated working pressures (70 percent for an annular preventer) or as otherwise approved by the District Supervisor.

As discussed in the preamble of the proposed rule, District Supervisors base the approval of alternate test pressures on a comparison of the anticipated surface pressure calculations submitted with the application for permit to drill (APD) to MASP calculations made by MMS drilling engineers. If the two calculations compare favorably, the District Supervisor approves the requested test pressures. If the calculations for anticipated surface pressure are less than those calculated by MMS, the District Supervisor advises the lessee of any necessary revisions to the APD.

We are currently rewriting the regulations for Subpart D, Oil and Gas Drilling Operations, so we will continue to examine the use of MASP in determining BOP test pressures. We plan to publish the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for subpart D by the end of the summer.

Testing at Casing and Liner Points

MMS acknowledged in the preamble to the proposed rule that there was at least one situation where it may not be necessary to test the BOP system. MMS has added two sentences to § 250.407(a)(3) that explain when a lessee will be allowed to omit a test of the BOP system at some casing and liner points. This addition is intended to clearly describe in the regulatory text the circumstance when MMS will allow a lessee to not test the BOP system. That circumstance occurs when a lessee doesn't remove the BOP stack to run

casing or a liner, and the required BOP-test pressures for the next section of the hole are not greater than the test pressures for the previous BOP test. The lessee must clearly indicate in its APD which casing strings and liners meet these criteria.

Recently, MMS published a final rule redesignating 30 CFR part 250. The new numbering is used here as follows: § 250.406 replaces § 250.56; § 250.407 replaces § 250.57; § 250.408 replaces § 250.58; § 250.516 replaces § 250.86; and § 250.601 replaces § 250.91.

Procedural Matters

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866

MMS estimates that this final rule will save the oil and gas industry \$34.5 to \$46 million per year. These savings result from having to conduct fewer BOP tests and increased drilling efficiency. Direct economic effects are reduced drilling costs for each well drilled on the OCS. The rule does not add any new costs to industry, and it will not reduce the level of safety to personnel or the environment. Since the rule will have an annual effect on the economy of less than \$100 million, the rule is not a significant regulatory action.

The rule will not affect the level of drilling activity on the OCS. It will reduce the number of BOP tests conducted, which should result in reduced drilling time for each well. Once the lessee completes a well, the rig will move on to the next well. This will not have any adverse effects on employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in other markets because the economic effects are minor. The rule will have no effect on competition. Therefore, in accordance with E. O. 12866, a review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is not necessary.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule will not have any significant effects on a substantial number of small entities. This rule affects only two groups that operate on the OCS: (1) lessees that contract drilling operations and (2) drilling contractors.

A lessee that qualifies as a small entity could see a minor, positive economic benefit due to the cost savings from conducting fewer BOP tests. However, any savings would probably be offset by increased costs to contract a drilling rig. Day rates for offshore drilling rigs are increasing due to high rig utilization.

In general, entities that engage in offshore activities are not small due to technical and financial resources and experience needed to safely conduct these operations. Small entities are more likely to operate onshore or in State waters—areas not covered by this rule. When small entities do work in the OCS, they are likely to be service contractors and not owner/operators of OCS platforms or drilling rigs.

Your comments are important. The Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and 10 Regional Fairness Boards were established to receive comments from small business about Federal agency enforcement actions. The Ombudsman will annually evaluate the enforcement activities and rate each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on the enforcement actions of MMS, call toll-free (888) 734-3247.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995

As part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking process, OMB approved the proposed information collection requirements in 30 CFR Part 250, Subpart D, Oil and Gas Drilling Operations (OMB Control Number 1010-0053) and Subpart E, Oil and Gas Well-Completion Operations (OMB Control Number 1010-0067), as required by the PRA of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). MMS did not receive any comments on the information collection aspects in the notice of proposed rulemaking. The final rule did not change any of the information collection requirements. PRA provides that an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The collections of information in these subparts consist of reporting and recordkeeping requirements on the conditions of a drilling site and well-completion operations in the OCS. MMS uses the information to determine if lessees are properly providing for safe operations and protection of human life or health and the environment. MMS estimated the total annual burden for subpart D to be 108,581 hours. This reflects a decrease of 12,499 recordkeeping hours as a result of the rule. The estimated total annual burden for subpart E is 4,841 hours. MMS estimates that the rule reduced the annual burden for subpart E by 2,563 recordkeeping hours.

Takings Implication Assessment

The Department of the Interior (DOI) certifies that this final rule does not

represent a governmental action capable of interference with constitutionally protected property rights. Thus, MMS did not need to prepare a Takings Implication Assessment pursuant to E.O. 12630, Governmental Action and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

DOI has determined and certifies according to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 *et seq.*, that this rule will not impose a cost of \$100 million or more in any given year on State, local, and tribal governments, or the private sector.

E.O. 12988

DOI has certified to OMB that this rule meets the applicable civil justice reform standards provided in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988.

National Environmental Policy Act

DOI has determined that this action does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 250

Continental shelf, Environmental impact statements, Environmental protection, Government contracts, Investigations, Mineral royalties, Oil and gas development and production, Oil and gas exploration, Oil and gas reserves, Penalties, Pipelines, Public lands—mineral resources, Public lands—rights-of-way, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulphur development and production, Sulphur exploration, Surety bonds.

Dated: May 15, 1998.

Sylvia V. Baca,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) amends 30 CFR part 250 as follows:

PART 250—OIL AND GAS AND SULPHUR OPERATIONS IN THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

1. The authority citation for part 250 continues to read as follows:

Authority: U.S.C. 1334.

2. In § 250.406, the fourth sentence in paragraph (d)(10)(i) is revised to read as follows:

§ 250.406 Blowout preventer systems and system components.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(10) * * *

(i) * * * All required manual and remotely controlled valves of a kelly cock or comparable type in a top-drive system must be essentially full-opening and tested according to the test pressure and test frequency as stated in § 250.407 of this part. * * *

3. Section 250.407 is revised to read as follows:

§ 250.407 Blowout preventer (BOP) system tests, inspections, and maintenance.

(a) *BOP pressure testing timeframes.* You must pressure test your BOP system:

(1) When installed;

(2) Before 14 days have elapsed since your last BOP pressure test. You must begin to test your BOP system before 12 a.m. (midnight) on the 14th day following the conclusion of the previous test. However, the District Supervisor may require testing every 7 days if conditions or BOP performance warrant; and

(3) Before drilling out each string of casing or a liner. The District Supervisor may allow you to omit this test if you did not remove the BOP stack to run the casing string or liner and the required BOP-test pressures for the next section of the hole are not greater than the test pressures for the previous BOP test. You must indicate in your APD which casing strings and liners meet these criteria.

(b) *BOP test pressures.* When you test the BOP system, you must conduct a low pressure and a high pressure test for each BOP component. Each individual pressure test must hold pressure long enough to demonstrate that the tested component(s) holds the required pressure. Required test pressures are as follows:

(1) All low pressure tests must be between 200 and 300 psi. Any initial pressure above 300 psi must be bled back to a pressure between 200 and 300 psi before starting the test. If the initial pressure exceeds 500 psi, you must bleed back to zero and reinitiate the test. You must conduct the low pressure test before the high pressure test.

(2) For ram-type BOP's, choke manifold, and other BOP equipment, the high pressure test must equal the rated working pressure of the equipment or the pressure otherwise approved by the District Supervisor; and

(3) For annular-type BOP's, the high pressure test must equal 70 percent of the rated working pressure of the equipment or the pressure otherwise approved by the District Supervisor.

(c) *Duration of pressure test.* Each test must hold the required pressure for 5 minutes.

(1) For surface BOP systems and surface equipment of a subsea BOP

system, a 3-minute test duration is acceptable if you record your test pressures on the outermost half of a 4-hour chart, on a 1-hour chart, or on a digital recorder.

(2) If the equipment does not hold the required pressure during a test, you must remedy the problem and retest the affected component(s).

(d) *Additional BOP testing requirements.* You must:

(1) Use water to test a surface BOP system;

(2) Stump test a subsurface BOP system before installation. You must use water to stump test a subsea BOP system. You may use drilling fluids to conduct subsequent tests of a subsea BOP system;

(3) Alternate tests between control stations and pods. If a control station or pod is not functional, you must suspend further drilling operations until that station or pod is operable;

(4) Pressure test the blind or blind-shear ram during a stump test and at all casing points. Additionally, the interval between any blind or blind-shear ram tests may not exceed 30 days;

(5) Function test annulars and rams every 7 days between pressure tests;

(6) Pressure-test variable bore-pipe rams against all sizes of pipe in use, excluding drill collars and bottom-hole tools;

(7) Test affected BOP components following the disconnection or repair of any well-pressure containment seal in the wellhead or BOP stack assembly;

(8) Actuate safety valves assembled with proper casing connections prior to running casing, and

(9) If you install casing rams, you must test the ram bonnet before running casing.

(e) *Postponing BOP tests.* You may postpone a BOP test if you have well-control problems such as lost circulation, formation fluid influx, or stuck drill pipe. If this occurs, you must conduct the required BOP test on the first trip out of the hole. You must record the reason for postponing any test in the driller's report.

(f) *Visual inspections.* You must visually inspect your surface and subsea BOP systems and marine riser at least once each day if weather and sea conditions permit. You may use television cameras to inspect subsea equipment. The District Supervisor may approve alternate methods and frequencies to inspect a marine riser. Casing risers on fixed structures and jackup rigs are not subject to the daily underwater inspections.

(g) *BOP maintenance.* You must maintain your BOP system to ensure that the equipment functions properly.

(h) *BOP test records.* You must record the time, date, and results of all pressure tests, actuations, and inspections of the BOP system, system components, and marine riser in the driller's report. In addition, you must:

(1) Record BOP test pressures on pressure charts;

(2) Have your onsite representative certify (sign and date) BOP test charts and reports as correct;

(3) Document the sequential order of BOP and auxiliary equipment testing and the pressure and duration of each test. You may reference a BOP test plan if it is available at the facility;

(4) Identify the control station or pod used during the test;

(5) Identify any problems or irregularities observed during BOP system testing and record actions taken to remedy the problems or irregularities;

(6) Retain all records, including pressure charts, driller's report, and referenced documents, pertaining to BOP tests, actuations, and inspections at the facility for the duration of drilling; and

(7) After drilling is completed, you must retain all the records listed in paragraph (h)(6) of this section for a period of 2 years at the facility, at the lessee's field office nearest the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) facility, or at another location conveniently available to the District Supervisor.

(i) *Alternate methods.* The District Supervisor may require, or approve, more frequent testing, as well as different test pressures and inspection methods, or other practices.

4. Section 250.516 is revised to read as follows:

§ 250.516 Blowout preventer system tests, inspections, and maintenance.

(a) *BOP pressure testing timeframes.* You must pressure test your BOP system:

(1) When installed; and

(2) Before 14 days have elapsed since your last BOP pressure test. You must begin to test your BOP system before 12 a.m. (midnight) on the 14th day following the conclusion of the previous test. However, the District Supervisor may require testing every 7 days if conditions or BOP performance warrant.

(b) *BOP test pressures.* When you test the BOP system, you must conduct a low pressure and a high pressure test for each BOP component. Each individual pressure test must hold pressure long enough to demonstrate that the tested component(s) holds the required pressure. The District Supervisor may approve or require other test pressures or practices. Required test pressures are as follows:

(1) All low pressure tests must be between 200 and 300 psi. Any initial pressure above 300 psi must be bled back to a pressure between 200 and 300 psi before starting the test. If the initial pressure exceeds 500 psi, you must bleed back to zero and reinitiate the test. You must conduct the low pressure test before the high pressure test.

(2) For ram-type BOP's, choke manifold, and other BOP equipment, the high pressure test must equal the rated working pressure of the equipment.

(3) For annular-type BOP's, the high pressure test must equal 70 percent of the rated working pressure of the equipment.

(c) *Duration of pressure test.* Each test must hold the required pressure for 5 minutes.

(1) For surface BOP systems and surface equipment of a subsea BOP system, a 3-minute test duration is acceptable if you record your test pressures on the outermost half of a 4-hour chart, on a 1-hour chart, or on a digital recorder.

(2) If the equipment does not hold the required pressure during a test, you must remedy the problem and retest the affected component(s).

(d) *Additional BOP testing requirements.* You must:

(1) Use water to test the surface BOP system;

(2) Stump test a subsurface BOP system before installation. You must use water to stump test a subsea BOP system. You may use drilling or completion fluids to conduct subsequent tests of a subsea BOP system;

(3) Alternate tests between control stations and pods. If a control station or pod is not functional, you must suspend further completion operations until that station or pod is operable;

(4) Pressure test the blind or blind-shear ram at least every 30 days;

(5) Function test annulars and rams every 7 days;

(6) Pressure-test variable bore-pipe rams against all sizes of pipe in use, excluding drill collars and bottom-hole tools; and

(7) Test affected BOP components following the disconnection or repair of any well-pressure containment seal in the wellhead or BOP stack assembly;

(e) *Postponing BOP tests.* You may postpone a BOP test if you have well-control problems. You must conduct the required BOP test as soon as possible (i.e., first trip out of the hole) after the problem has been remedied. You must record the reason for postponing any test in the driller's report.

(f) *Weekly crew drills.* You must conduct a weekly drill to familiarize all

personnel engaged in well-completion operations with appropriate safety measures.

(g) *BOP inspections.* You must visually inspect your BOP system and marine riser at least once each day if weather and sea conditions permit. You may use television cameras to inspect this equipment. The District Supervisor may approve alternate methods and frequencies to inspect a marine riser.

(h) *BOP maintenance.* You must maintain your BOP system to ensure that the equipment functions properly.

(i) *BOP test records.* You must record the time, date, and results of all pressure tests, actuations, crew drills, and inspections of the BOP system, system components, and marine riser in the driller's report. In addition, you must:

(1) Record BOP test pressures on pressure charts;

(2) Have your onsite representative certify (sign and date) BOP test charts and reports as correct;

(3) Document the sequential order of BOP and auxiliary equipment testing and the pressure and duration of each test. You may reference a BOP test plan if it is available at the facility;

(4) Identify the control station or pod used during the test;

(5) Identify any problems or irregularities observed during BOP system and equipment testing and record actions taken to remedy the problems or irregularities;

(6) Retain all records including pressure charts, driller's report, and referenced documents pertaining to BOP tests, actuations, and inspections at the facility for the duration of the completion activity; and

(7) After completion of the well, you must retain all the records listed in paragraph (i)(6) of this section for a period of 2 years at the facility, at the lessee's field office nearest the OCS facility, or at another location conveniently available to the District Supervisor.

(j) *Alternate methods.* The District Supervisor may require, or approve, more frequent testing, as well as different test pressures and inspection methods, or other practices.

[FR Doc. 98-14294 Filed 5-29-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Chapter V

Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers, and Blocked Vessels: Addition of Sudanese Government Designations, Removal of Two Individuals, and Unblocking of a Vessel

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Amendment of final rule.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is adding to appendices A and B to 31 CFR chapter V the names of 62 entities which have been determined to act for or on behalf of, or to be owned or controlled by the Government of Sudan. In addition, the entries for two individuals previously designated as specially designated narcotics traffickers are being removed from appendices A and B. The entry for a vessel is also being removed from appendix C, as it is no longer considered to be property in which the Government of Cuba has an interest. Technical changes are also made to the notes to the appendices.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220; tel.: 202/622-2520.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

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