

grade point average as determined by the Department of State. Fellows are also required to accept employment with the Department of State's Foreign Service upon successful completion of the program, and Foreign Service entry requirements. Fellows must continue employment for a period of one and one-half years for each year of education funded by the Department of State.

§ 196.3 Grants to post-secondary education institutions.

The Department of State may make a grant to a post-secondary education institution for the purpose of increasing the level of knowledge and awareness of and interest in employment with the Foreign Service, consistent with 22 U.S.C. 3905, not to exceed \$1,000,000, unless otherwise authorized by law.

§ 196.4 Administering office.

The Department of State's Bureau of Human Resources, Office of Recruitment is responsible for administering the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs/Graduate Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program and grants to post-secondary institutions and may be contacted for more detailed information.

Dated: July 17, 2002.

Ruben Torres,

Executive Director, Bureau of Human Resources, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 02-19449 Filed 8-5-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

28 CFR Part 542

[BOP-1076-F]

RIN 1120-AA72

Administrative Remedy Program: Excluded Matters

AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) amends its regulations to allow staff to process under the Administrative Remedy Program any request or appeal related to an inmate's conditions of confinement. We intend this amendment to provide the inmate with maximum opportunity to seek review of any issue related to his/her confinement.

DATES: This rule is effective August 6, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Rules Unit, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons,

HOLC Room 754, 320 First Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah Qureshi, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, phone (202) 307-2105.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

We proposed this rule on June 27, 2000 (65 FR 39767). We received no comments on the proposed rule. In this document, we finalize the proposed rule.

What Does This Final Rule Do?

This final rule amends our regulations on the Administrative Remedy Program (28 CFR part 542, subpart B, published in the **Federal Register** on January 2, 1996, at 61 FR 88).

Administrative Remedy Program. The Bureau's Administrative Remedy Program allows inmates to seek review of issues relating to their confinement. Often, we may satisfy an inmate's grievance by explaining the relevant policy or practice. The Administrative Remedy Program also allows us to examine our policies and practices and make changes without judicial intervention.

Our previous regulation. Previously, § 542.12 specified matters excluded from consideration under the Administrative Remedy Program. Under paragraph (b) of this section, we did not accept requests or appeals for claims with other statutorily-mandated procedures (including tort claims [see 28 CFR 543, subpart C], Inmate Accident Compensation claims [28 CFR 301], and Freedom of Information Act or Privacy Act requests [28 CFR 513, subpart D]) for processing under the Administrative Remedy Program. We intended these exclusions to reflect the fact that there were other procedures for corrective action which would not be available under the Administrative Remedy Program.

Our new final rule. In this rule, we remove these exclusions. In accepting such requests or appeals under the Administrative Remedy Program, we will more quickly address the full range of corrective actions available, including any that may be peripheral to issues which have other statutorily-mandated administrative procedures in place.

For example, the Administrative Remedy Program ordinarily cannot provide monetary relief. An inmate's claim for monetary relief may, however, present the basis for non-monetary relief. Under the previous regulations, we did not ordinarily accept the inmate's claim in the Administrative Remedy Program, even though we could provide non-monetary relief on the claim.

Under this final rule, however, we will accept the inmate's claim for monetary relief in the Administrative Remedy Program. We will then provide non-monetary relief on the claim, if warranted, and refer the inmate to the appropriate statutorily-mandated procedure to resolve remaining issues.

Where the inmate's claim can only be addressed by another administrative procedure, we will simply respond by referring the inmate to the appropriate procedure. Bureau staff responding to the administrative remedy are not responsible for investigating such a claim.

Therefore, we delete § 542.12. Sections 542.10 and 542.16 already cover statements in § 542.12 of the regulation's intent and provisions for assistance to the inmate. We also moved the previous stipulation in § 542.12 that an inmate may not submit a Request or Appeal on behalf of another inmate to § 542.10.

We revise § 542.10 to allow inmates to file any claim under the Administrative Remedy Program, even those which have statutorily-mandated remedies. In our revision, we state that, if an inmate raises an issue in a request or appeal that cannot be resolved through the Administrative Remedy Program, we will refer the inmate to the appropriate statutorily-mandated procedures.

This rule does not require the inmate to file under the Administrative Remedy Program before filing under statutorily-mandated procedures for tort claims (see 28 CFR 543, subpart C), Inmate Accident Compensation claims (28 CFR 301), and Freedom of Information Act or Privacy Act requests (28 CFR 513, subpart D).

Of course, if an inmate has a claim that is solely governed by other statutorily-mandated administrative procedures, the inmate need not first file a claim under the Administrative Remedy Program.

Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determined that certain rules are part of a category of actions which are not "significant regulatory actions" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Because this rule falls within that category, OMB did not review it.

Executive Order 13132

This regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Under Executive Order 13132, this rule does not have

sufficient federalism implications for which we would prepare a Federalism Assessment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), reviewed this regulation. By approving it, the Director certifies that it will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities because: This rule is about the correctional management of offenders committed to the custody of the Attorney General or the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and its economic impact is limited to the Bureau's appropriated funds.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not cause State, local and tribal governments, or the private sector, to spend \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. We do not need to take action under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by § 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

Plain Language Instructions

We want to make our documents easier to read and understand. If you can suggest how to improve the clarity of these regulations, call or write to Sarah Qureshi at the address or telephone number listed above.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 542

Prisoners.

Kathleen Hawk Sawyer,

Director, Bureau of Prisons.

Under rulemaking authority vested in the Attorney General in 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and delegated to the Director, Bureau of Prisons, we amend 28 CFR part 542 as set forth below.

SUBCHAPTER C—INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

PART 542—ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY

1. Revise the authority citation for 28 CFR part 542 to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 3621, 3622, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 5006–5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984, as to offenses committed after that date), 5039; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510.

2. Revise § 542.10 to read as follows:

§ 542.10 Purpose and scope.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of the Administrative Remedy Program is to allow an inmate to seek formal review of an issue relating to any aspect of his/her own confinement. An inmate may not submit a Request or Appeal on behalf of another inmate.

(b) *Scope.* This Program applies to all inmates in institutions operated by the Bureau of Prisons, to inmates designated to contract Community Corrections Centers (CCCs) under Bureau of Prisons responsibility, and to former inmates for issues that arose during their confinement. This Program does not apply to inmates confined in other non-federal facilities.

(c) *Statutorily-mandated procedures.* There are statutorily-mandated procedures in place for tort claims (28 CFR part 543, subpart C), Inmate Accident Compensation claims (28 CFR part 301), and Freedom of Information Act or Privacy Act requests (28 CFR part 513, subpart D). If an inmate raises an issue in a request or appeal that cannot be resolved through the Administrative Remedy Program, the Bureau will refer the inmate to the appropriate statutorily-mandated procedures.

§ 542.12 [Removed and Reserved]

3. Remove and reserve § 542.12.

[FR Doc. 02–19747 Filed 8–5–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–05–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[CA–034–FIN; FRL–7256–1]

Clean Air Act Redesignation and Reclassification, Searles Valley Nonattainment Area; Designation of Coso Junction, Indian Wells Valley, and Trona Nonattainment Areas; California; Determination of Attainment of the PM–10 Standards for the Coso Junction Area; Particulate Matter of 10 microns or less (PM–10)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is changing the boundaries of the Searles Valley, California moderate PM–10 nonattainment area (NA) by dividing that area into three new, separate moderate NAs: Coso Junction, Indian Wells Valley, and Trona. EPA is also finding that the Trona NA has attained the 24-hour and annual PM–10 national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) by the Clean Air Act (CAA) mandated attainment date for moderate nonattainment areas.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 5, 2002.

ADDRESSES: You can inspect a copy of the docket for this action at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. See address below. This document and the proposal for this final rule are also available as electronic files on EPA's Region 9 Web page at www.epa.gov/region09/air.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Irwin, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Air Division, Planning Office (AIR–2), 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105, (415) 947–4116, irwin.karen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Nonattainment Area Boundary Changes

On November 15, 1990, the date of enactment of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, pursuant to CAA sections 107(d)(4)(B) and 188(a) respectively, the Searles Valley planning area was designated nonattainment and classified as moderate by operation of law. See 40 CFR 81.305. The Searles Valley NA is situated at the southeastern end of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and includes portions of Inyo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties. The boundaries of the NA are defined by United States