Issued in College Park, Georgia, on June 10, 1999.

Nancy B. Shelton,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southern Region.

[FR Doc. 99–16663 Filed 6–29–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–ASO–7]

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Sanford, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment modifies Class E airspace at Sanford, NC. The Sanford-Lee County Brick Field Airport has been relocated approximately 10 miles northeast and the name of the airport has been changed to Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport. An Instrument Landing System (ILS)/Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) Runway (RWY) 3 Standard Instrument Approach Procedure (SIAP) has been developed for Sanford-Lee Country Regional Airport. As a result, additional controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet Above Ground Level (AGL) is needed to accommodate the SIAP and for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at Sanford-Lee Country Regional Airport.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, September 9, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy B. Shelton, Manager, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305–5627.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On May 4, 1999, FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) by amending Class E airspace at Sanford, NC, (64 FR 23807). This action provides adequate Class E airspace for IFR operations at the Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport. Designations for Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface are published in FAA Order 7400.9F, dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class E designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) amends Class E airspace at Sanford, NC, for the Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport.

The FAA has determined that this 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 11034; 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 will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subject in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

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

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

Authority: 39 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 30120; EO 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 Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9F, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward from 700 feet or More above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

ASO NC E5 Sanford, NC [Revised]

Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport, NC
(Lat. 35°34′57″ N, long. 79°06′05″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface within a 6.6-mile radius of Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport.

* * * * *

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

22 CFR Part 514

Exchange Visitor Program

AGENCY: United States Information Agency.

ACTION: Statement of policy.

SUMMARY: The Agency hereby announces its police regarding various program administration issues arising from the pursuit of graduate medical education or training in the United States by foreign medical graduates under the aegis of the Exchange Visitor Program.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This policy statement is effective June 30, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stanley S. Colvin, Assistant General Counsel, United States Information Agency, 301 4th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20547; telephone, (202) 619–6531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since enactment of the Health Care Professions Act, Pub. L. 94–484, USIA has been responsible for the administration and oversight of exchange programs whereby foreign medical graduates enter the United States to pursue graduate medical eduation or training opportunities at U.S. medical training facilities, most of whom enter the United States to pursue clinical-based medical speciality training. In addition to reviewing the credentials of foreign medical graduates, and pursuant to a long-standing agreement, the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) is responsible for the day to day administration of these exchange programs. ECFMG administration of these programs is conducted in conformance with the program and policy guidance of the USIA, which in turn is developed in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human

Services. Periodically, program administration issues arise and USIA provides appropriate guidance to the ECFMG on how to address such issues. Recently, five specific questions regarding eligibility for program participation have presented themselves.

A foreign medical graduate seeking to pursue graduate medical education must apply for a residency program in one of the recognized speciality or subspeciality fields of medicine. These residency programs are conducted by the various teaching hospitals and medical facilities located throughout the United States. Because such residency programs require the performance of clinical care of patients, the individual states require that the foreign medical graduate be licensed to practice medicine in the particular state. The question of state licensure comes up at both the beginning of a program of graduate medical education as an eligibility criteria and at the end of a program when the foreign medical graduate seeks a waiver of the statutorily-imposed two-year home country physical presence requirement. Because the question of who may practice medicine in any jurisdiction is a unique question of local determination, USIA imposes no regulatory requirement regarding state licensure.

A recurring question regarding eligibility for program participation arises from the statutory requirement that the foreign medical graduate present a statement of need from his or her country of nationality or last legal permanent residence. This statement of need is submitted in a prescribed format and provides assurances to the United States Government that the graduate medical education that the foreign medical graduate will pursue is of use to his or her country of nationality or last legal permanent residence. The foreign medical graduate seeking to pursue graduate medical education does not have a choice regarding which country will submit the statement of need. Such determination is self-executing and fact based. Does the foreign medical graduate reside in his or her country of nationality? If so, the statement of need is submitted from that country. If the foreign medical graduate does not reside in his or her home country, then the statement of need is submitted by his or her country of last legal permanent residence. If the foreign medical graduate cannot submit the appropriate statutorily-mandated statement of need, the foreign medical graduate is ineligible for program participation.

An additional area of program administration that has generated substantial interest is the eligibility of foreign medical graduates to continue in J-visa status following the completion of their graduate medical education. This eligibility question arises for those foreign medical graduates who have completed their program and who have also received a waiver of the two-year home country physical presence requirement. These participants are required to adjust their non-immigrant status from the J-visa to the work based H-visa. In doing so, many participants have been delayed in their receipt of the H-visa because of the yearly numerical limitation governing the initial issuance of H-visas. To accommodate these participants, USIA has adopted a policy that participants who have received an IGA or State 20 based waiver and who are sitting for speciality board examinations may continue in J-visa status. These participants are not authorized to work while in this extension period and the extension is limited to the end of the month in which the Board examination is given but not to exceed six months.

Two employment related or work authorization questions arises from the desire of many participants and medical facilities to have the foreign medical graduate participate in residency training as a ''chief'' resident or work outside of the residency program. First, the number of years of eligibility for program participation and thereby work authorization is totally dependent upon the period of time established by the American Council for Graduate Medical Education as published in the *American Medical Association; Graduate Medical Education Directory*. It appears that many residency programs have attempted to add an additional year of residency training and thereby have the services of the foreign medical graduate for the additional year. Given the requirement that the USIA administer this activity on a national basis and in conjunction with criteria established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, USIA will not authorize program participation for this additional year unless such additional year is set forth as a requirement in the *American Medical Association; Graduate Medical Education Directory*. Further, a foreign medical graduate is not authorized to ''moonlight'' and is without work authorization to do so. A foreign medical graduate may receive compensation from the medical training facility for work activities that are an integral part of his or her residency program. The foreign medical graduate is not authorized to work at other medical facilities or emergency rooms at night or on weekends. Such outside employment is a violation of the foreign medical graduate's program status and would subject the foreign medical graduate to termination of his or her program.

Finally, USIA has examined the eligibility of foreign medical graduates who have entered the United States not as alien physicians seeking to pursue graduate medical education or training, but as research scholars holding a J-visa. The Exchange Visitor Program is premised upon the idea that foreign nationals will enter the United States for a specific program purpose such as training or research and then return to their home country to share their impressions and experiences with their countrymen. This premise, which lies at the heart of the Agency's mission, obligates the Agency to administer the program in the manner most likely to achieve this exchange objective. Accordingly, the Agency has informed the ECFMG that individuals who have participated in the Exchange Visitor Program as a research scholar or professor participant during the twelve month period preceding their proposed commencement of a program of graduate medical education are ineligible for sponsorship.

Dated: June 25, 1999.

Les Jin, General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 99–16757 Filed 6–29–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8230–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

24 CFR Part 203

[Docket No. FR–4411–F–03]

RIN 2502–AH30

Single Family Mortgage Insurance; Informed Consumer Choice Disclosure Notice: Technical Correction

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Final rule; technical correction.

SUMMARY: This rule makes a technical correction to HUD's rule on Informed Consumer Choice Disclosure Notice, published on June 2, 1999, to provide for a compliance date of September 2, 1999 for mortgagees subject to the requirements of this rule.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 2, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vance T. Morris, Director, Home