

authorized by the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000.

(vi) If the releasee is supervised by the District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, the releasee shall submit to the sanctions imposed by the supervision officer within the limits established by an approved schedule of graduated sanctions if the supervision officer finds that the releasee has tested positive for illegal drugs or has committed a noncriminal violation of the conditions of release. Notwithstanding the imposition of a graduated sanction, if the releasee is a risk to the public safety, or is not complying in good faith with the sanction imposed, the Commission may revoke the term of supervision based upon the violation that caused the imposition of the sanction, the failure to comply with the sanction imposed, or both.

(b)(1) *Special conditions of release.* The Commission may impose a condition other than a condition set forth in paragraphs (a)(3)–(6) of this section if the Commission determines that such condition is necessary to protect the public welfare and provide adequate supervision of the releasee.

(2) The following are examples of special conditions frequently imposed by the Commission—

(i) That the releasee reside in or participate in the program of a community corrections center, or both, for all or part of the period of supervision;

(ii) That the releasee participate in a drug- or alcohol-treatment program, and abstain from all use of alcohol and other intoxicants;

(iii) That, as an alternative to incarceration, the releasee remain at home during nonworking hours and have compliance with this condition monitored by telephone or electronic signaling devices; and

(iv) That the releasee permit a supervision officer to conduct a search of the releasee's person, or of any building, vehicle, or other area under the control of the releasee, at such time as that supervision officer shall decide, and to seize contraband found thereon or therein.

(3) If the Commission requires the releasee's participation in a drug-treatment program, the releasee must submit to a drug test within 15 days of release, if the special condition was imposed before release, and to at least two other drug tests, as determined by the supervision officer. A decision not to impose this special condition, because available information indicates a low risk of future substance abuse by the releasee, shall constitute good cause

for suspension of the drug testing requirements of 18 U.S.C. 3583(d).

(c) *Changing conditions of release.* (1) The Commission, sua sponte or at the request of the supervision officer or the releasee, may at any time modify or add to the conditions of release if the Commission determines that such modification or addition is necessary to protect the public welfare and provide adequate supervision.

(2)(i) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, before the Commission orders a change of condition, the releasee shall be notified of the proposed modification or addition and, unless waived, shall have 10 days from receipt of such notification to comment on the proposed modification or addition. Following that 10-day period, the Commission shall have 21 days, exclusive of holidays, to determine whether to order such modification or addition to the conditions of release.

(ii) The 10-day notice requirement of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section does not apply to a change of condition that results from a revocation hearing for the releasee, a determination that the modification or addition must be ordered immediately to prevent harm to the releasee or to the public, or a request from the releasee.

(d) *Application of release conditions to absconder.* A releasee who absconds from supervision prevents the term of supervision from expiring and the running of the term is tolled during the time that the releasee is an absconder. A releasee who absconds from supervision remains bound by the conditions of release, even after the date that the term of supervision originally was scheduled to expire. The Commission may revoke the term of supervision based on a violation of a release condition committed by such a releasee before the expiration of the term of supervision, as extended by the period of absconding.

(e) *Revocation for certain violations of release conditions.* If the Commission finds after a revocation hearing that a releasee has possessed a controlled substance, refused to comply with drug testing, or possessed a firearm, the Commission shall revoke the term of supervision and impose a term of imprisonment as provided at § 2.218.

(f) *Supervision officer guidance.* The Commission expects a releasee to understand the conditions of release according to the plain meaning of those conditions and to seek the guidance of the supervision officer before engaging in conduct that may violate a condition of release. The supervision officer may instruct a releasee to refrain from

particular conduct that would violate a condition of release or to take specific steps to avoid or correct a violation of a condition of release.

(g) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the term—

(1) *Releasee* means a person who has been sentenced to a term of supervised release by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia;

(2) *Supervision officer* means a Community Supervision Officer of the District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency or United States Probation Officer;

(3) *Domestic violence crime* has the meaning given that term by 18 U.S.C. 3561, except that the term “court of the United States” as used in that definition shall be deemed to include the District of Columbia Superior Court;

(4) *Approved offender-rehabilitation program* means a program that has been approved by the District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (or the United States Probation Office) in consultation with a State Coalition Against Domestic Violence or other appropriate experts;

(5) *Certificate of release* means the certificate of supervised release delivered to the releasee under § 2.203; and

(6) *Firearm* has the meaning given by 18 U.S.C. 921.

Dated: March 21, 2003.

Edward F. Reilly, Jr.,

Chairman, U.S. Parole Commission.

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Air Force

#### 32 CFR Part 806b

##### [Air Force Instruction 37–132]

#### Privacy Act; Implementation

**AGENCY:** Department of the Air Force, DoD.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Air Force is proposing to exempt those records contained in the systems of records identified as F033 AF A, entitled “Information Requests—Freedom of Information Act” and F033 AF B, entitled “Privacy Act Request Files” when an exemption has been previously claimed for the records in “other” Privacy Act systems of records. The exemptions are intended to preserve the exempt status of the records when the purposes underlying

the exemptions for the original records are still valid and necessary to protect the contents of the records.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before June 6, 2003, to be considered by this agency.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mrs. Anne Rollins at (703) 601-4043 or DSN 329-4043.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review"**

It has been determined that Privacy Act rules for the Department of Defense are not significant rules. The rules do not (1) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy; a sector of the economy; productivity; competition; jobs; the environment; public health or safety; or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive order.

**Public Law 96-354, "Regulatory Flexibility Act" (5 U.S.C. Chapter 6)**

It has been determined that Privacy Act rules for the Department of Defense do not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they are concerned only with the administration of Privacy Act systems of records within the Department of Defense.

**Public Law 96-511, "Paperwork Reduction Act" (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35)**

It has been determined that Privacy Act rules for the Department of Defense impose no information requirements beyond the Department of Defense and that the information collected within the Department of Defense is necessary and consistent with 5 U.S.C. 552a, known as the Privacy Act of 1974.

**Section 202, Public Law 104-4, "Unfunded Mandates Reform Act"**

It has been determined that the Privacy Act rulemaking for the Department of Defense does not involve a Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more and that such rulemaking will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

**Executive Order 13132, "Federalism"**

It has been determined that the Privacy Act rules for the Department of Defense do not have federalism implications. The rules do not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

**List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 806b**

Privacy.

1. The authority citation for 32 CFR part 806b continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896 (5 U.S.C. 552a).

2. Appendix C to part 806b is amended by adding paragraphs (b)(24) and (b)(25) to read as follows:

**PART 806b—AIR FORCE PRIVACY ACT PROGRAM**

**Appendix C to Part 806b—General and Specific Exemptions.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Specific exemptions. \* \* \*

(24) *System identifier and name:* F033 AF A, Information Requests-Freedom of Information Act.

(i) *Exemption:* During the processing of a Freedom of Information Act request, exempt materials from other systems of records may in turn become part of the case record in this system. To the extent that copies of exempt records from those 'other' systems of records are entered into this system, the Department of the Air Force hereby claims the same exemptions for the records from those 'other' systems that are entered into this system, as claimed for the original primary system of which they are apart.

(ii) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(iii) *Reasons:* Records are only exempt from pertinent provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a to the extent such provisions have been identified and an exemption claimed for the original record, and the purposes underlying the exemption for the original record still pertain to the record which is now contained in this system of records. In general, the exemptions were claimed in order to protect properly classified information relating to national defense and foreign policy, to avoid interference during the conduct of criminal, civil, or administrative actions or investigations, to ensure protective services provided the President and others are not compromised, to protect the identity of confidential sources incident to Federal employment, military service, contract, and security clearance determinations, and to preserve the confidentiality and integrity of Federal evaluation materials. The exemption rule for the original records will identify the specific reasons why the records are exempt from specific provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(25) *System identifier and name:* F033 AF B, Privacy Act Request Files.

(i) *Exemption:* During the processing of a Privacy Act request, exempt materials from other systems of records may in turn become part of the case record in this system. To the extent that copies of exempt records from those 'other' systems of records are entered into this system, the Department of the Air Force hereby claims the same exemptions for the records from those 'other' systems that are entered into this system, as claimed for the original primary system of which they are apart.

(ii) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(iii) *Reason:* Records are only exempt from pertinent provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a to the extent (1) such provisions have been identified and an exemption claimed for the original record, and (2) the purposes underlying the exemption for the original record still pertain to the record which is now contained in this system of records. In general, the exemptions were claimed in order to protect properly classified information relating to national defense and foreign policy, to avoid interference during the conduct of criminal, civil, or administrative actions or investigations, to ensure protective services provided the President and others are not compromised, to protect the identity of confidential sources incident to Federal employment, military service, contract, and security clearance determinations, and to preserve the confidentiality and integrity of Federal evaluation materials. The exemption rule for the original records will identify the specific reasons why the records are exempt from specific provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

Dated: March 31, 2003.

**Patricia L. Toppings,**

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.*

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Chapter I**

[FRL-7474-6]

**Establishment and Meeting of the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee on All Appropriate Inquiry**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Establishment of FACA Committee and meeting announcement.

**SUMMARY:** As required by section 9(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2, section 9(a)(2)), we are giving notice that the Environmental Protection Agency is establishing the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee On All Appropriate Inquiry. We also are announcing the date and location of the first meeting of the Committee. EPA has determined that the regulatory