might reasonably conclude that the taxon is not in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range.

Each of these populations would have to be naturally reproducing, stable or increasing in number, and secure from threats, with a minimum of 100 mature individuals per population for long-lived perennials and a minimum of 300 mature individuals per population for short-lived perennials. Each population should persist at this level for a minimum of 5 consecutive years before reclassification is considered. A total of 8 to 10 populations of each taxon should be documented on islands where they now occur or occurred historically. As with reclassification to threatened status, there could be certain cases in which a particular taxon may be eligible for removal from the list even if all 8 to 10 of the populations are on only 1 island, provided all of the other recovery criteria have been met, and the populations in question are widely distributed and secure enough that one might reasonably conclude that the taxon is not in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range. Each of these populations would have to be naturally reproducing, stable or increasing in number, and secure from threats, with a minimum of 100 mature individuals per population for long-lived perennials and a minimum of 300 mature individuals per population for short-lived perennials. Each population should persist at this level for a minimum of 5 consecutive years.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).

Dated: September 19, 2002.

Carolyn A. Bohan,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 02–31076 Filed 12–9–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Notice of Registration

By Notice dated March 27, 2002, and published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2002, (67 FR 17467), Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc., 2820 N. Normandy Drive, Petersburg, Virginia 23805, made application by letter to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of fentanyl (9801), a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule II.

The firm plans to bulk manufacture the listed controlled substance for sale to its customers.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, Section 823(a) and determined that the registration of Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc., to manufacture is consistent with the public interest at this time. DEA has investigated Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc. to ensure that the company's registration is consistent with the public interest. These investigations have included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, verification of the company's compliance with state and local laws, and a review of the company's background and history. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 CFR 0.100 and 0.104, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, hereby orders that the application submitted by the above firm for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic class of controlled substance listed above is granted.

Dated: November 5, 2002,

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 02–31070 Filed 12–9–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Importer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated October 5, 2001, and published in the **Federal Register** on October 17, 2001 (66 FR 52781), B.I. Chemicals, Inc., which has changed its name to Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc., 2820 N. Normandy Drive, Petersburg, Virginia 23805, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as an importer of phenylacetone (8501), a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule II.

The firm plans to import the phenylacetone for the bulk manufacture of amphetamine.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, Section 8923(a) and determined that the registration of Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc. to import phenylacetone is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on May 1, 1971, at this time. DEA has investigated Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc. on a regular basis to ensure that the company's continued registration is consistent with the public interest. These investigations have included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, audits of the company's records, verification of the company's compliance with state and local laws, and a review of the company's background and history. Therefore, pursuant to section 1008(a) of the Controlled Substance Import and Export Act and in accordance with title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, section 1301.34, the above firm is granted registration as an importer of the basic class of controlled substance listed above.

Dated: November 5, 2002.

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 02–31071 Filed 12–9–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated October 5, 2001, and published in the **Federal Register** on October 17, 2001, (66 FR 52780), B.I. Chemicals, Inc. which changed its name to Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals, Inc., 2820 N. Normandy Drive, Petersburg, Virginia 23805, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed below:

Drug	Schedule
Amphetamine (1100)	II
Methadone (9250)	II
Methadone-intermediate (9254)	II
Levo-alphacetylmethadol (9648)	II

The firms plans to bulk manufacture the listed controlled substances for formulation into finished pharmaceuticals.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, Section 823(a) and determined that the registration of Boehringer Ingelheim Inc.

to manufacture the listed controlled substances is consistent with the public interest at this time. DEA has investigated the firm on a regular basis to ensure that the company's continued registration is consistent with the public interest. These investigations have included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, audits of the company's records, verification of the company's compliance with state and local laws, and a review of the company's background and history. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 CFR 0.100 and 0.104, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, hereby orders that the application submitted by the above firm for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed above is granted.

Dated: November 5, 2002.

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 02–31072 Filed 12–9–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Notice of Application

Pursuant to Section 1301.33(a) of title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this is notice that on June 21, 2002, Noramco, Inc., 1440 Olympic Drive, Athens, Georgia 30601, made Application by letter to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of Sufentanil (9740), a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule II.

The firm plans to manufacture the listed controlled substance in bulk for distribution to its customers.

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacture such substance may file comments or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than 60 days from publication.

Dated: November 26, 2002.

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 02–31073 Filed 12–9–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice (02–147)]

National Environmental Policy Act; Mars Exploration Rover-2003 Project

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of final environmental impact statement (FEIS) for implementation of the Mars Exploration Rover (MER)–2003 Project.

SUMMARY: Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and NASA policy and procedures (14 CFR part 1216 subpart 1216.3), NASA has prepared a FEIS for the MER–2003 project. In the FEIS, NASA addresses the potential environmental impacts associated with continuing the preparations for and implementing the MER–2003 project. The purpose of the MER–2003 project is to explore the surface of Mars.

The proposed action and preferred alternative for implementing the MER–2003 project includes two missions, each involving identical rover spacecraft. NASA proposes to launch the first mission from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS), Florida, in May or June 2003, on a Delta II 7925, and the second mission from CCAFS in June or July 2003, on a Delta II 7925 Heavy. Each rover would include two small radioactive sources for instrument calibration and would use up to 11 radioisotope heater units (RHU) for thermal control.

NASA published a notice of availability (NOA) of the draft EIS (DEIS) for the MER–2003 Project (67 FR 48490, July 24, 2002) and mailed copies to 79 Federal, State and local agencies, organizations, and individuals. In addition, NASA made the DEIS available in electronic format on its website. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) subsequently published its NOA (67 FR 48894, July 26, 2002). Comments received during the 45-day comment period ending September 9, 2002, have been addressed in the FEIS.

DATES: NASA will take no final action on the proposed MER–2003 missions on or before January 9, 2003, or 30 days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the EPA notice of availability of the MER–2003 project FEIS, whichever is later.

ADDRESSES: *See* **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for addresses for reviewing the FEIS and obtaining copies of the record of decision.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Lavery, Office of Space Science, Mail Code SM, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546–0001, telephone 202–358–4800, or electronic mail *marsnepa@hq.nasa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed MER–2003 project is part of NASA's continuing efforts to: (1) Understand the atmosphere, surface, and interior of Mars; (2) determine if life exists or has ever existed on Mars; (3) and develop an understanding of Mars in support of possible future human exploration. The aim of the MER–2003 project is to determine the aqueous, climactic, and geologic history of two high priority sites on Mars. In the FEIS, NASA considered and analyzed the environmental impacts of the proposed action and the no action alternative. The proposed action, which is the preferred alternative, consists of continuing preparations for and implementing the MER–2003 project. The proposed action would include two missions that would continue intensive studies of two Martian sites via identical rover spacecraft. Operation of the rovers and their science instruments would also benefit planning and design of future missions by: (1) Demonstrating the capabilities and technologies for long-range reconnaissance by mobile science platforms; (2) demonstrating complex science operations through the simultaneous use of multiple mobile laboratories; and (3) validating the standards, protocols, and capabilities of the international Mars communications infrastructure.

The first mission (MER–A) would be launched on a Delta II 7925 from CCAFS in May or June 2003. The second mission (MER–B) would be launched on a Delta II 7925 Heavy from CCAFS in June or July 2003. Opportunities to visit Mars occur every 26 months, but not all opportunities are the same from the point of view of launch vehicle capability. The 2003 launch opportunity represents the most favorable opportunity for a surface mission to Mars in decades. Programmatic issues (*e.g.*, changes in NASA priorities or