

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Availability of the Final Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for the March 28, 1993, Colonial Pipeline Oil Spill Near Reston, Virginia**

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Final Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for the March 28, 1993, Colonial Pipeline Oil Spill near Reston, Virginia.

SUMMARY: The Final Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for the March 28, 1993, Colonial Pipeline Oil Spill near Reston, Virginia, has been completed. Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, the Trustees, representing the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Commonwealth of Virginia, and District of Columbia, in 1998 prepared and made available for a 30-day public review the Draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for that Oil Spill (the EA). During the review period, the Trustees held a public meeting in Herndon, Virginia, to discuss the EA. See the notice of availability for the EA published in the **Federal Register** on October 23, 1998 (63 FR 56939).

Following the 30-day public availability period, the Trustees selected the preferred alternative, described in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of the EA, and determined that the implementation of the preferred alternative will not cause a significant environmental impact. See the notice of availability for the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (DN/FONSI) published in the **Federal Register** on July 20, 1999 (64 FR 38915). In making that selection and determination, the Trustees considered the information and analysis contained in the EA and the comments received during the 30-day public availability period. As a result, the Trustees adopted certain modifications to the preferred alternative. Those modifications are described in the Final Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment.

The preferred alternative contains both primary and compensatory restoration actions. Natural recovery is the primary restoration action selected to return injured natural resources to their baseline conditions. A package of multiple compensatory restoration actions, including various wildlife habitat and recreational use enhancement projects, was selected to replace the interim loss of natural resource services. The goal of primary and compensatory restoration is to make

the environment and the public whole for injuries to, or loss of, natural resources and services resulting from the oil spill. This follows on the 1998 judicial settlement resolving the Federal, State, and District claims for penalties and natural resource damages with the responsible party, Colonial Pipeline Company.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Requests for copies of the Final Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment, or for any additional information, should be directed to Daniel Hamson, National Park Service, Environmental Quality Division, 1849 C Street, N.W. (Mail Stop 2749), Washington, D.C. 20240, Telephone: (202) 208-7504.

Dated: September 10, 1999.

Sharon Kliwinski,

Acting Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science.

[FR Doc. 99-24304 Filed 9-16-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Environmental Impact Statement for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, MN and WI**

AGENCIES: National Park Service, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of the Draft Cooperative Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Park Service, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources announce the availability of the Draft Cooperative Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DCMP/DEIS) for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. This notice also announces public open houses for the purpose of receiving public comments on the Draft DCMP/DEIS.

The purpose of the Cooperative Management Plan is to set forth the basic management philosophy for the riverway and to provide the strategies for addressing issues and achieving identified management objectives. The DCMP/DEIS describes and analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed action and four action alternatives for the future management direction of the riverway. The DCMP/DEIS also

evaluates a preferred management structure and two management structure options for the riverway. No action alternatives are evaluated for both management direction and management structure.

The responsible officials are Mr. William Schenk, Midwest Regional Director, National Park Service; Mr. Allen Garber, Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources; and Mr. George Meyer, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

DATES: There will be a 60-day public review period for comments on this document. Comments on the DCMP/DEIS must be received no later than November 30, 1999. Public open houses for information about, or to make comment on the DCMP/DEIS will be held on Monday, October 25, 1 to 4 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m. at the Phipps Center for the Arts, 109 Locust Street, Hudson, Wisconsin and on Tuesday, October 26, 1999 from 1 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m. at the National Guard Armory, 107 Chestnut Street East, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the DGMP/DEIS should be submitted to the Planning Coordinator, Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, 117 Main Street South, Stillwater, Minnesota 55082. Copies of the DCMP/DEIS are available by request by writing the same address, by phone 651-439-7122, or by e-mail from randy—thoreson@nps.gov. The document also can be downloaded via the Internet at <http://www.nps.gov/planning/current.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Randy Thoreson, Planning Coordinator, Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway at the address and telephone listed above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway is a narrow corridor that runs for 52 miles along the boundary of Minnesota and Wisconsin, from St. Croix Falls/Taylor's Falls to the confluence with the Mississippi River at Prescott/Point Douglas. The National Park Service manages a portion of the upper 27 miles of lands and waters of this corridor. The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin administer the lower 25 miles. The states and the federal government jointly conduct planning for the riverway.

Commentors should be aware that National Park Service practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual commentors may request that we withhold their home address from the

planning record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the planning record a commentator's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials or organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: September 3, 1999.

William W. Schenk,

Regional Director, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 99-24305 Filed 9-16-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA-172C]

Special Surveillance List of Chemicals, Products, Materials and Equipment Used in the Clandestine Production of Controlled Substances or Listed Chemicals; Correction

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Correction to Final Notice.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the final notice (DEA-172N), published Thursday, May 13, 1999 (64 FR 25910). That final notice contained the list of "laboratory supplies" which constitutes the Special Surveillance List that was required to be published by the Attorney General pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 842(a).

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 17, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone (202) 307-7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The notice that is the subject of this correction, implements provisions of the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996 (MCA) which was signed into law on October 3, 1996. The MCA provides for a civil penalty of not more than \$250,000 for the distribution of a laboratory supply to a person who uses, or attempts to use, that laboratory

supply to manufacture a controlled substance or a listed chemical, if that distribution was made with reckless disregard for the illegal uses to which such laboratory supply will be put. The term "laboratory supply" is defined as "a listed chemical or any chemical, substance or item on a Special Surveillance List published by the Attorney General which contains chemicals, products, materials, or equipment used in the manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals." As required by the MCA, DEA published this Special Surveillance List on May 13, 1999.

Need for Correction

As published, the final notice erroneously indicated that the Special Surveillance List includes all listed chemicals "as specified in 21 CFR 1310.02(a) or (b)." This citation was in error and should have read "as specified in 21 CFR 1310.02(a) or (b) or 21 U.S.C. 802 (34) or (35)."

Additionally, the final notice incorrectly stated that "it advises individuals and firms that civil penalties may be imposed on them if they distribute a laboratory supply to a person anytime after a two week period following receipt of written notification by the Attorney General that the person has used, attempted to use, or distributed the laboratory supply further for the unlawful production of controlled substances or listed chemicals."

In fact, the MCA does not require that the Attorney General issue a written notification in order to impose civil penalties for the distribution of a laboratory supply to persons who use, attempt to use or distribute the laboratory supply for the unlawful production of controlled substances or listed chemicals, if that distribution was made with "reckless disregard" for the illegal uses to which the laboratory supply would be put.

The two week notification period, referenced in the final notice, pertains to the MCA provision of "rebuttable presumption of reckless disregard". Specifically, if the Attorney General issues a written notification that a laboratory supply sold by the firm has been used by a customer (or distributed further by that customer) for the unlawful production of controlled substances or listed chemicals, then there is a "rebuttable presumption of reckless disregard" at trial, if the notified firm distributes a laboratory supply to the customer two weeks or more after the notification.

This correction is therefore being published to clarify MCA provisions

applicable to the Special Surveillance List.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the publication on May 13, 1999 of the final notice (DEA-172-N), which was the subject of FR Doc. 99-12037, is corrected as follows:

1. On page 25911, in the third column, in the first paragraph under the heading "Special Surveillance List Published Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 842(a)(11)", subheading "Chemicals", the text is corrected to read as follows:

All listed chemicals as specified in 21 CFR § 1310.02 (a) or (b) or 21 U.S.C. § 802 (34) or (35). This includes all chemical mixtures and all over-the-counter (OTC) products and dietary supplements which contain a listed chemical, regardless of their dosage form or packaging and regardless of whether the chemical mixture, drug product or dietary supplement is exempt from regulatory controls.

Ammonia Gas
Ammonium Formate
Bromobenzene
1, 1-Carbonyldiimidazole
Cyclohexanone
1, 1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (e.g. Freon 141B)
Diethylamine and its salts
2, 5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine and its salts
Formamide
Formic Acid
Hypophosphorous Acid
Lithium Metal
Lithium Aluminum Hydride
Magnesium Metal (Turnings)
Mercuric Chloride
N-Methylformamide
Organomagnesium Halides (Grignard Reagents) e.g. ethylmagnesium bromide and phenylmagnesium bromide)
Phenylethanolamine and its salts
Phosphorus Pentachloride
Potassium Dichromate
Pyridine and its salts
Red Phosphorus
Sodium Dichromate
Sodium Metal
Thionyl Chloride
ortho-Toluidine
Trichloromonofluoromethane (e.g. Freon-11, Carrene-2)
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (e.g. Freon 113)

Equipment

Hydrogenators
Tableting Machines
Encapsulating Machines
22 Liter Heating Mantels

2. On page 25912, in the first column, under the heading, "Small Business Impact and Regulatory Flexibility Concerns", the second paragraph is corrected to read as follows:

This notice serves two purposes. First, it informs individuals and firms of the potential use of items on the list for the production of listed chemicals and