

**AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:**

10 U.S.C. 3013, Secretary of the Army; 48 CFR Chapter 2, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations; Federal Acquisition Regulations 9.406-3; DoD Directive 7050.5, Coordination of Remedies for Fraud and Corruption Related to Procurement Activities; Army Regulation 27-40, Chapter 8, Litigation, Remedies in Procurement Fraud and Corruption; and E.O. 9397 (SSN).

**PURPOSE(S):**

To determine whether criminal, administrative, or civil proceedings should be initiated against the contractor with the government or government procurement officials for criminal conduct in connection with procurement activities and to maintain and distribute a list of contractors determined to be ineligible to participate in Government procurement activities.

**ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:**

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, these records or information contained therein may specifically be disclosed outside the DoD as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows:

Information may be disclosed to the Department of Justice and United States attorneys.

The DoD 'Blanket Routine Uses' set forth at the beginning of the Army's compilation of systems of records notices also apply to this system.

**POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:****STORAGE:**

Paper records in file folders and electronic storage database.

**RETRIEVABILITY:**

By Social Security Number, names and procurement fraud case number.

**SAFEGUARDS:**

Records are maintained in file cabinets accessible only by authorized personnel who are properly instructed in the permissible use of the information in the performance of their duties.

**RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:**

United States Army Legal Services Agency, Office of The Judge Advocate General and Headquarters, United States Army Corps of Engineers civil work cases, destroy after 30 years. Except those cases heard by the Supreme Court or designated by the Judge Advocate

General or Headquarters, United States Corps of Engineers Chief Counsel as significant which are permanent, cut off on completion of litigation. United States Army Legal Services Agency, Office of The Judge Advocate General and Headquarters United States Army Corps of Engineers cases not involving litigation, destroy 10 years after date of incident. Procurement misconduct files are maintained for 30 years after final determination then destroyed.

**SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:**

United States Army Legal Services Agency, Chief Procurement Fraud Division, 901 North Stuart Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1837.

**NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:**

Individuals seeking to determine whether information about themselves is contained in this system should address inquiries to the Office of the United States Army Legal Services Agency, Chief Procurement Fraud Division, 901 North Stuart Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1837.

Individual should provide full name, current address and telephone number, specific details that will enable locating the record, and signature.

**RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:**

Individuals seeking access to information about themselves contained in this system should address inquiries to the United States Army Legal Services Agency, Chief Procurement Fraud Division, 901 North Stuart Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1837.

Individual should provide full name, current address and telephone number, specific details that will enable locating the record, and signature.

**CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:**

The Army's rules for accessing records, and for contesting contents and appealing initial agency determinations are contained in Army Regulation 340-21; 32 CFR part 505; or may be obtained from the system manager.

**RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:**

Department of the Army staff agencies, Army records and reports, Department of Justice, U.S. Attorneys, opposing counsel, and similar relevant sources.

**EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:**

None.

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BILLING CODE 5001-08-U

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE****Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers****Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Title VI Land Transfer to the State of South Dakota**

**AGENCY:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and implementing regulations, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared to evaluate the environmental impacts of a transfer of approximately 91,178 acres of recreation lands and other lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the State of South Dakota. As a result of the legislation of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) Pub. L. 106-53, August 17, 1999, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and State of South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Act, as amended by Pub. L. 106-541, December 11, 2000, WRDA 2000, the Secretary of the Army is required to transfer certain lands and recreation areas at Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, Lewis & Clark Lake and Lake Francis Case in South Dakota to the Department of Game, Fish & Parks of the State of South Dakota (SDGFP) for fish and wildlife purposes, or recreation uses, in perpetuity.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Questions regarding the EIS can be addressed to Patsy Freeman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 106 South 16th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102, telephone at (402) 221-3803, or E-Mail: [patricia.l.freeman@usace.army.mil](mailto:patricia.l.freeman@usace.army.mil)

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The legislation requires the transfer in fee title of Corps of Engineers lands (outside the boundaries of Indian reservations) above the top of the exclusive flood pools at Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall and Gavins Point dam/reservoir projects in the State of South Dakota to the SDGFP. The technical amendments (P.L. 106-54) also require that with certain exceptions, the recreation areas on Corps lands at the 4 projects in South Dakota outside of reservation boundaries be transferred to the State no later than January 1, 2002. Of the 123 recreation areas around the four reservoirs within the state, 63 would transfer to the state, 9 would be leased in perpetuity to the state, and 51 are either on reservation lands or outside the state of South Dakota and therefore would not be affected by this action.

The purpose of and need for this proposed action is simply to comply with the Congressional mandate of transferring the lands to the SDGFP. Although NEPA documents normally assist the decision maker, this document is only prepared for the purpose of public disclosure of the environmental impacts of the land transfer, since there is no Federal decision to be made.

The State of South Dakota has provided to the Corps its plans for development and management at the recreation areas to be transferred. These plans have been used to evaluate potential environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts that would be expected to occur as a result of the transfer. In addition, the legislation provides funds to the State and two Tribes for the implementation of plans for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration. The Corps will consult with the State of South Dakota and affected Indian Tribes to develop annual budget to carry out this title. The State's plan includes habitat development on Oahe/Sharpe project lands, on Federal lands and on selected State lands. Total habitat development proposed is 25,620 acres.

Amendments contained in the WRDA 2000 also stated that within 10 years the Secretary shall clean up open dumps and hazardous waste sites located on lands transferred and leased, inventory and stabilize each cultural and historical site within transferred or leased lands, and establish a Cultural Resources Advisory Commission (CRAC) composed of 1 member each from the State of South Dakota, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

The no-action alternative traditionally describes what would happen if the proposed action were *not* to occur. Although the no-action alternative is not a reasonable alternative because Congress has mandated the transfer of these properties, it is being addressed in the EIS as required by CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.14) and to provide a baseline against which to measure the impacts of the State's proposed development on the lands to be transferred.

#### Public Meetings

Public meetings to obtain comments on the Draft EIS will be held August 13–August 23, 2001. Corps representatives will be available to answer questions at an informal “open house” beginning at 5 p.m. The formal meetings begin at 7 p.m. at the following locations:

- Monday, August 13, 2001; Best Western Kelly Inn, 1607 East Highway 50, Yankton, SD 57078.

- Tuesday, August 14, 2001; Lower Brule Convention Center, 321 Sitting Bull Street, Lower Brule, SD 57548.
- Wednesday, August 15, 2001; Crow Creek Reservation Com. Center, Fort Thompson, SD 57339.
- Thursday, August 16, 2001; National Guard Armory, 610 East Hwy 50, Wagner, SD 57380.
- Monday, August 20, 2001; Prairie Nights Casino, 7932 Highway 24, Fort Yates, ND.
- Tuesday, August 21, 2001; Wrangler Motor Inn, 800 West Grand Crossing, Mobridge, SD 57601.
- Wednesday, August 22, 2001; King's Inn, 220 South Pierre Street, Pierre, SD 57501.
- Thursday, August 23, 2001; Rushmore Plaza Holiday Inn, 505 North 5th Street, Rapid City, SD 57701.

**Luz D. Ortiz,**

*Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.*

[FR Doc. 01–18588 Filed 7–25–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3710–62–M**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

#### Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on Drought Water Management Operations of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project During 2002

**AGENCY:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** There is currently a severe water shortage and regional drought within the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project area in south Florida that is forecast to extend into 2002. As a result of this, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), the local sponsor of the project, has requested that the Jacksonville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) authorize temporary deviation from the normal regulation schedules for the Water Conservation Areas (WCA's), set forth in the Water Control Plan for the 2001/2002 dry season to provide greater flexibility in balancing the environmental and water supply purposes of the project. The current water management operational plan for the C&SF Project includes drought contingency plans. The magnitude and severity of this water shortage and drought pose an unprecedented threat to drinking water supplies, economic and social resources and environmental resources, primarily due to the extremely low water levels in Lake

Okeechobee, the normal backup water supply for the region. Based on current water levels and projections for continued low lake levels, the potential for saltwater intrusion into the Lower East Coast water supplies if backup water supplies are not available and the potential for environmental impacts in the regional system, require evaluation of the temporary deviation from the minimum floor elevations in the WCA's.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 4970, Jacksonville, Florida 32232; Attn: Ms. Barbara Cintron, 904/232–1682.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. The action requested by the SFWMD consists of temporary deviations to the water regulation schedules for WCA 1 (ARM Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge), WCA 2A, and WCA 3A from November 1, 2001 through October 31, 2002.

2. Alternatives to be discussed involve sequencing the deviations for the several WCAs, and variations in the magnitude and timing of the deviations.

3. A Scoping letter will be used to invite comments on alternatives and issues from Federal, State, and local agencies, affected Indian tribes, and other interested private organizations and individuals.

4. The Draft EIS will analyze issues related to fire frequency, wading bird and snail kite nesting success, invasion of exotic vegetation, saltwater intrusion into municipal drinking water wells, the benefits of and need for municipal and industrial water-use restrictions, and economic and social impacts on agriculture and other water supply dependent business, including recreation, navigation, and tourism.

5. The alternative plans will be reviewed under provisions of appropriate laws and regulations, including the Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and Farmland Protection Policy Act.

6. The Draft EIS is expected to be available for public review in the 3rd quarter CY 2001.

Dated: July 19, 2001.

**George M. Strain,**

*Acting Chief, Planning Division.*

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