

Federal agencies that receive collections after those same deadlines.

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited. Persons will be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis. Any member of the public may file a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed with Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements may contact Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division (MS0436), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, Washington D.C. 20002, Telephone (202) 343-4101. Draft summary minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection about eight weeks after the meeting at the office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Suite 210, 800 North Capital Street, Washington, D.C.

Dated: January 19, 1995

Francis P. McManamon

Departmental Consulting Archeologist and Chief, Archeological Assistance Division

[FR Doc. 95-1732 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Sudbury, Assabet and Concord Rivers Wild and Scenic Study, Massachusetts; Sudbury, Assabet and Concord Rivers Study Committee; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770, 5 U.S.C. App.), that there will be a meeting of the Sudbury, Assabet and Concord Rivers Study Committee on Thursday, February 23, 1995.

The Committee was established pursuant to Public Law 101-628. The purpose of the Committee is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior and to advise the Secretary in conducting the study of the Sudbury, Assabet and Concord River segments specified in Section 5 (a) (110) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Committee shall also advise the Secretary concerning management alternatives, should some or all of the river segments studied be found eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m., Thursday February 23, 1995, at the Billerica Town Hall, Billerica, MA. Driving Directions: Billerica's Town Offices are located in a former school

building on the south side of Boston Rd. (Rte. 3A), 1/4 mile west of the the town center, where the old Town Hall is located. From Rte. 3 north, take the Concord Rd. exit (Exit 27) and turn right at top of ramp. At Town Center, bear left after passing the common and turn left onto Rte. 3A. The Town Offices are ahead on the left, near the bottom of the hill. Watch for a school department sign and three flagpoles.

Agenda

- I. Welcome and introductions, approval of minutes from 1/19/95 meeting—Bill Sullivan, Chairman
 - II. Brief questions and comments from public
 - III. Management Plan: Discussion of revised draft
 - IV. Opportunity for public questions and comments
 - V. Other Business—Next meeting dates and locations
- Adjournment

Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Committee during the business meeting or file written statements. Further information concerning the meeting may be obtained from Cassie Thomas, Planner, National Park Service, 15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109 or call (617) 223-5014.

Dated: January 12, 1995.

Chrysandra L. Walter,

Deputy Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-1570 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Registration of Steamtown National Historic Site and Steamtown Volunteer Association Logos and Park Name

AGENCY: National Park Service; Interior Department.

ACTION: Notice of registration for restricted use.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the registration of Steamtown National Historic Site's and Steamtown Volunteer Association's logos and the park name. The protection of the two logos, as well as the official park name, is needed in order to prevent unauthorized use.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Steamtown National Historic Site was established by Public Law 99-591 to " * * * further public understanding and appreciation of the development of steam locomotives in the region".

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, Steamtown National Historic Site, 150 South Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18503, (717) 961-6062.

Dated: January 10, 1995.

Philip Brueck,

Deputy Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region.

[FR Doc. 95-1567 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-366]

Certain Microsphere Adhesives, Process for Making Same, and Products Containing Same, Including Self-Stick Repositionable Notes; Notice

Notice is hereby given that the supplemental hearing in this matter, scheduled to begin on January 23, 1995, is cancelled.

The Secretary shall publish this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Issued: January 17, 1995.

Janet D. Saxon,

Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 95-1580 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 C.F.R. § 50.7, and Section 122(d)(2) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9622(d)(2), notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States v. American National Petroleum Co. et. al.*, Civil Action No. CV 94-2357, was lodged on December 23, 1994, with the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana.

The proposed consent decree settles the government's claims set forth in the complaint pursuant to Sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9606, 9607, or injunctive relief to abate an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health, welfare or the environment because of actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from a facility known as the "Gulf Coast Vacuum Site" located in Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana and for the recovery of response costs incurred by the United States in connection with a response action taken at that facility. The complaint alleges, *inter alia*, that the defendants are each

persons who were generators of hazardous substances which were disposed of at the facility, and that the United States has incurred and will continue to incur costs in response to the release or threat of release of hazardous substances from the Site.

Under the terms of the proposed consent decree, the defendants agree to fund and implement a remedy at the Gulf Coast Vacuum Site which includes the destruction of organic materials to performance standards as more specifically set forth in the Statement of Work which is appended to the proposed consent decree. In addition, the defendants agree to pay all future response costs incurred by the United States which exceed amounts recovered from de minimis settlers under a separate De Minimis Administrative Order on Consent.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States v. American National Petroleum Company, et. al.*, DOJ Ref. # 90-11-2-506B.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Western District of Louisiana, United States Courthouse, 300 Fannin St., Suite 3201, Shreveport, LA 71101; the Region VI Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75502; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor Washington, DC 20005, (202) 624-0892. A copy of from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of \$24.75 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Bruce S. Gelber,

Acting Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Divisions.

[FR Doc. 95-1557 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 93-73]

Mukand Lal Arora, M.D.; Revocation of Registration

On July 29, 1993, the Deputy Assistant Administrator (then Director), Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), directed an Order to Show Cause to Mukand Lal Arora, M.D. (Respondent), proposing to revoke his DEA Certificate of Registration, AA9610850, as a practitioner under 21 U.S.C. 824(a) (2) and (4), and to deny any pending applications under 21 U.S.C. 823(f). The Order to Show Cause alleged that Respondent had been convicted of a felony related to controlled substances and that his continued registration would be inconsistent with the public interest.

Respondent, through counsel, requested a hearing on the issues raised in the Order to Show Cause. The matter was docketed before Administrative Law Judge Paul, A. Tenney. Following prehearing procedures, a hearing was held in Houston, Texas on April 20, 1994.

On August 9, 1994, Judge Tenney issued his findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended ruling in which he recommended that the respondent's registration be revoked. Neither party filed exceptions to this opinion, and on September 9, 1994, the administrative law judge transmitted the record of the proceedings to the Deputy Administrator.

The Deputy Administrator has considered the record in its entirety and, pursuant to 21 CFR 1316.67, enters his final order in this matter, based on findings of fact and conclusions of law as hereinafter set forth.

Judge Tenney found that Respondent completed medical school in New Delhi, India, and subsequently completed a residency and internship in Staten Island, New York, and four years of psychiatric training in Austin, Texas. In 1980, Respondent started a private medical practice in Houston, Texas. Respondent's primary language is Indian-Punjabi, but he was taught English in a professional school in India. Respondent is licensed to practice medicine in Texas, is primarily engaged in a pediatric practice, and has never had his medical license suspended or been previously disciplined.

Judge Tenney found that in 1991, DEA received information from local pharmacists regarding Respondent's prescribing practices. DEA initiated an investigation using a Houston Police Department officer in an undercover

capacity. In May 1991, the undercover officer visited Respondent's medical office and requested a prescription for either Vicodin or Tylenol #4 with codeine, Schedule III controlled substances. The visit was monitored and tape-recorded by DEA investigators. The undercover officer told Respondent that he needed the medication "just to mellow out at the end of the day". Respondent asked the undercover officer if he was addicted, to which the officer replied, "no". Respondent asked the undercover officer whether the prescription was for backache, to which the officer replied, "no". Although Respondent did check the undercover officer's blood pressure and chest, he did not pursue the nature of the undercover officer's complaint. The undercover officer was given a prescription for 30 Vicodin tablets. The undercover officer made two subsequent visits to Respondent's office in July 1991, each time receiving another prescription for 30 Vicodin tablets without giving an indication of any medical purpose and denying any physical complaint. During these visits, the undercover officer indicated that he loaded trucks for a local newspaper.

The administrative law judge found that on November 9, 1992, Respondent was convicted in the District Court of Harris County, Texas, of the felony offense of prescribing a controlled substance without a legitimate medical purpose, arising out of one of the aforementioned undercover operations. Respondent was sentenced to two years probation, fined, and was given a deferred adjudication.

Respondent contended that the Government transcripts of the undercover visits were unreliable. The administrative law judge found that although segments of the transcripts of the undercover visits indicated that some parts of the conversations were "inaudible", the Government presented persuasive and credible testimony that the transcripts accurately represented the conversations monitored at Respondent's medical office. Neither party offered in evidence the tapes themselves, which were available at the hearing.

In his testimony, Respondent asserted that he considered the nature of the undercover officer's work—specifically, loading trucks for a newspaper—in evaluating the officer's condition and prescribing controlled substances. Respondent further stated that he based the diagnosis of backache on his visual observation of the undercover officer's movement, and that he had not conducted a physical examination because the patient was not cooperative.