

system contains a record pertaining to him or her, the system manager will set forth the procedures for gaining access to these records. If there is no record of the individual, he or she will be so advised.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individual desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their requests to the official listed in the above paragraph, stating the reasons for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information sought.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Disaster Area Directors.

Dated: February 23, 1995.

Philip Lader,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-5815 Filed 3-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary

[Public Notice 2178]

Extension of the Restriction on the Use of United States Passports for Travel To, In, or Through Iraq

On February 1, 1991, pursuant to the authority of 22 U.S.C. 211a and Executive Order 11295 (31 FR 10603), and in accordance with 22 CFR 51.73 (a)(2) and (a)(3), all United States passports, with certain exceptions, were declared invalid for travel to, in, or through Iraq unless specifically validated for such travel. The restriction was originally imposed because armed hostilities then were taking place in Iraq and Kuwait, and because there was an imminent danger to the safety of United States travelers to Iraq. American citizens then residing in Iraq and American professional reporters and journalists on assignment there were exempted from the restrictions on the ground that such exemptions were in the national interest. The restriction was extended for additional one year periods on February 18, 1992, February 23, 1993, and February 26, 1994.

Although armed hostilities have ended, conditions in Iraq remain unsettled and hazardous. Regional conflicts continue in northern Iraq between Kurdish ethnic groups and Iraqi security forces. In southern Iraq, military repression of the Shia communities is severe, rendering conditions unsafe. Iraq's economy was severely damaged during the Gulf War and continues to be affected by the U.N.

economic sanctions. Basic modern medical care and medicines may not be available to our citizens in case of emergency.

U.S. citizens and other foreigners working inside Kuwait near the Iraqi borders have been detained by Iraqi authorities in the past and sentenced to lengthy jail terms for illegal entry into the country. Although our interests are represented by the Embassy of Poland in Bagdad, its ability to obtain consular access to detained U.S. citizens and to perform emergency services is constrained by Iraqi unwillingness to cooperate.

In light of these circumstances, I have determined that Iraq continues to be a country “* * * where there is imminent danger to the public health or physical safety of United States travelers.”

Accordingly, United States passports shall continue to be invalid for use in travel to, in, or through Iraq unless specifically validated for such travel under the authority of the Secretary of State. The restriction shall not apply to American citizens residing in Iraq on February 1, 1991, who continue to reside there, or to American professional reporters or journalists on assignment there.

The Public Notice shall be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** and shall expire at the end of one year unless sooner extended or revoked by Public Notice.

Dated: March 3, 1995.

Warren Christopher,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 95-5822 Filed 3-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-10-M

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Environmental Impact Statement: Water Supply Development for the Duck River Region, South Central Tennessee

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) will cooperate with the Tennessee Duck River Development Agency (TDRDA) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on water supply development and alternatives for the Columbia Dam component of the Duck River project. Located on the Duck River in south central Tennessee, the Columbia Dam cannot be completed as originally planned due to the presence of endangered species. This EIS will

consider a range of alternatives to provide an adequate and reliable water supply for the Columbia area, including Bedford, Marshall, Maury, and southern Williamson counties. Alternatives to be considered will include construction of a water supply dam and impoundment on Fountain Creek; installation of one or more water pipelines from existing reservoirs or streams; use of groundwater wells; and other alternatives identified during the scoping process. With this notice, TVA and TDRDA invite comments on the scope of this EIS. This notice is provided in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and TVA's implementing procedures.

DATES: Written comments on the scope of the EIS must be received at the address below on or before June 5, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to Dale V. Wilhelm, NEPA Liaison, Tennessee Valley Authority, WT 8C, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1499.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jack L. Davis, Manager, Water Resource Projects, Tennessee Valley Authority, WT 10C, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1499, phone (615) 632-7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: TVA and local officials in the upper Duck River watershed area, south central Tennessee, began a cooperative effort in 1964 to advance economic growth and provide an adequate and dependable water supply for the region. As the TDRDA, a State agency, worked to develop a water supply system to connect the five largest cities in the watershed, TVA was requested to investigate water resource development. In 1965, TVA concluded that multipurpose reservoir development on the mainstem of the Duck River offered the best potential for meeting the area's water supply needs. The construction of dams on the river would control flooding, create water supply sources, and provide opportunities for water-based recreation. After further study, TVA proposed construction of two dams: one at Duck River Mile (DRM) 136.7, near Columbia, and an upstream dam at DRM 248.6 near Normandy. The proposed dams and reservoirs were presented in a 1968 planning report as components of the Duck River Project.

Following the enactment of NEPA, TVA issued a draft EIS on the Duck River Project in June 1971. A public hearing was held in August 1971 and a final EIS (TVA-OHES-EIS-72-5) was issued in April 1972. The final EIS was

supplemented in June 1974 to correct identified deficiencies.

Construction of the 3,230-acre Normandy Dam and Reservoir was completed in 1976 and is currently in operation. Construction of the 12,600-acre Columbia Dam and Reservoir began in 1973. Construction was slowed in the mid-to-late 70s and eventually halted in 1983 because consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that the reservoir could jeopardize the continued existence of two endangered species. These two species, the birdwing pearly mussel and the Cumberland monkeyface pearly mussel, had been listed as endangered in 1975 under provisions of the 1973 Endangered Species Act (ESA). Subsequent fieldwork and ESA listings indicated that two additional endangered Mussel species (tan riffleshell and pale lilliput pearly mussel) and an endangered plant (leafy prairie clover) also occurred in the Columbia Dam area. Other species known to occur in the area were proposed for endangered status or were identified as candidates for possible ESA listing. The presence of those endangered species in the project area is the basis for TVA not being able to complete Columbia Project as originally planned.

During the dry times of the year, water supplies and water quality are stressed in the Duck River watershed area of middle Tennessee. During periods of drought, instream water quality is primarily sustained by minimum flows from Normandy Dam. Projected growth for the region indicates a worsening of the situation. TVA and TDRDA will evaluate alternatives to meet the water supply needs of the area. Analysis of water supply needs will include domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses; water quality; flood protection; and recreation uses. For planning purposes, projected benefits and costs will be evaluated for a 30 to 50 year period, depending on the alternative under consideration. Conservation effects on water use will also be considered.

In addition to assisting TDRDA in the analysis of water supply needs and alternative water supplies, TVA may be involved in several other ways depending on the outcome of the analysis. This could include making available some of the property acquired for the Columbia Reservoir for a smaller reservoir, approving any new dam structure under Section 26a of the TVA Act, and/or providing design assistance. TDRDA would be responsible for financing any water supply project that may be pursued as a result of the analysis.

The first step in the preparation of the EIS will be the determination of the scope of the EIS. It is anticipated that the scope will include possible construction of a surface impoundment on Fountain Creek (TVA already owns most of the land) and other potential water supply sources including instream flows, pumped storage, and pipeline sources. Different design concepts will also be addressed. Potentially important issues for discussion in the EIS include:

1. Effects on stream discharge, water quality, and availability;
2. Impacts on terrestrial and aquatic ecology, including threatened and endangered species;
3. Impacts on floodplains, wetlands, recreation, and existing land uses; and
4. Socioeconomic, historic, archaeological, and cultural effects associated with completion of the project and alternatives to it.

This list is not intended to be all inclusive, nor is it intended to be a predetermination of impacts. As scoping and preparation of the EIS proceeds, other issues may be revealed which will necessitate further analyses.

TVA and TDRDA invite comments on the above issues. The agencies also request comments on environmental issues which should not be viewed as important and which should not be discussed in detail in the EIS.

A public meeting will be held on May 2, 1995, at 7 p.m. CDT at Culleoka School, Culleoka, Tennessee, in Maury County to receive oral comments about the scope of this EIS. Details about this meeting will be announced in area newspapers. Comments received at this meeting will be accorded the same weight as written comments.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Nashville District) will participate in this EIS process as a cooperating agency. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may also become a cooperating agency.

After the scoping process and the initial environmental analysis are completed, TVA and TDRDA will prepare a draft EIS. A Notice of Availability of the draft EIS, soliciting public comments, will be published in the **Federal Register** and area newspapers. Those persons who choose not to comment on the scope of the document at this time but wish to receive a copy of the draft for their review and comment should send their names and addresses to Dale V. Wilhelm at the address listed above. TVA anticipates releasing a final EIS on this project in about 24 months.

Dated: March 3, 1995.

Kathryn J. Jackson,

*Senior Vice President, Resource Group,
Tennessee Valley Authority.*

[FR Doc 95-5770 Filed 3-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Research and Development Programs Meeting Agenda

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides the agenda for a public meeting at which NHTSA will describe and discuss specific research and development projects.

DATES AND TIMES: As previously announced, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration will hold a public meeting devoted primarily to presentations of specific research and development projects on March 28, beginning at 1:30 p.m. and ending at approximately 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Ramada Inn, near Detroit Metro, 8270 Wickham Rd., Romulus, MI 48174.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice provides the agenda for the ninth of a series of quarterly public meetings to provide detailed information about its research and development programs. This meeting will be held on March 28, 1995. The meeting was announced on February 17, 1995 (60 FR 9424). For additional information about the meeting consult that announcement.

Starting at 1:30 p.m. and concluding by 5 p.m., NHTSA's Office of Research and Development will discuss the following topics:

- * Improved frontal crash protection,
- * Head and neck injury research,
- * Critical Outcome Data Evaluation

System (CODES)—Linkage of databases on police accident reporting and medical outcomes.

NHTSA has based its decisions about the agenda, in part, on the suggestions it received by February 28, 1995, in response to the announcement published February 17, 1995.

As announced on February 17, 1995, in the time remaining at the conclusion of the presentations, NHTSA will provide answers to questions on its research and development programs, where those questions have been submitted in writing by 4:15 p.m. on March 21, 1995, to George L. Parker,