

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.

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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 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