

Specifications for Screening Devices to Measure Alcohol in Bodily Fluids (59 FR 39382). These specifications established performance criteria and methods for testing alcohol screening devices to measure alcohol content. The specifications support State laws that target youthful offenders (e.g., “zero tolerance” laws) and the Department of Transportation’s workplace alcohol testing program. NHTSA published its first Conforming Products List (CPL) for screening devices on December 2, 1994 (59 FR 61923, with corrections on December 16, 1994 in 59 FR 65128), identifying the devices that meet NHTSA’s Model Specifications for Screening Devices to Measure Alcohol

in Bodily Fluids. Five (5) devices appeared on that first list. Thereafter, NHTSA amended the CPL on August 15, 1995 (60 FR 42214) and on May 4, 2001 (66 FR 22639), adding seven (7) devices to the CPL in those two (2) actions.

On September 19, 2005, NHTSA published an updated CPL (70 FR 54972), adding several devices to the list and removing several other devices. Since that publication of the CPL, NHTSA discovered an error regarding the name of the device listed on the CPL for the manufacturer Varian, Inc. This Notice serves to correct the error by republishing the CPL in its entirety with the accurate name of the device.

The Notice published on September 19, 2005 explained that Varian, Inc. of

Lake Forest, California acquired the “On-Site Alcohol” saliva-alcohol screening device previously owned by Roche Diagnostics Systems. Varian, Inc. certified that the “On-Site Alcohol” device it sells is identical to the device previously sold by Roche. The Roche Diagnostics device was removed from the CPL because none of the Roche devices exist in the marketplace. However, NHTSA intended to list on the CPL the Varian, Inc. “On-Site Alcohol” saliva-alcohol screening device but instead listed the “Q.E.D. A150 Saliva Alcohol Test.” Accordingly, NHTSA amends the CPL to correct this error. The CPL is reprinted in its entirety below.

CONFORMING PRODUCTS LIST OF ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICES

Manufacturer	Device(s)
AK Solutions, Inc., Palisades Park, NJ <sup>1</sup>	Alcoscan AL-2500, AlcoChecker, AlcoKey, AlcoMate, AlcoMate Pro, Alcoscan AL-5000, Alcoscan AL-6000.
Alco Check International, Hudsonville, MI	Alco Check 3000 D.O.T., Alco Check 9000.
Chematics, Inc., North Webster, IN	ALCO-SCREEN 02 <sup>TM</sup> <sup>2</sup>
Guth Laboratories, Inc., Harrisburg, PA	Alco Tector Mark X, Mark X Alcohol Checker, Alcotector WAT89EC-1.
Han International Co., Ltd., Seoul, Korea <sup>3</sup>	A.B.I. (Alcohol Breath Indicator).
OraSure Technologies, Inc., Bethlehem, PA	Q.E.D. A150 Saliva Alcohol Test.
PAS Systems International, Inc., Fredericksburg, VA	PAS Vr.
Q3 Innovations, Inc., Independence, IA <sup>4</sup>	Alcohawk® Precision, Alcohawk® Elite, Alcohawk® ABI, Alcohawk® PRO.
Repco Marketing, Inc., Raleigh, NC	Alco Tec III.
Seju Co. of Taejeon, Korea	Safe-Slim.
Sound Off, Inc., Hudsonville, MI	Digitox D.O.T.
Varian, Inc., Lake Forest, CA	On-Site Alcohol <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The AlcoMate was manufactured by Han International of Seoul, Korea, but marketed and sold in the U.S. by AK Solutions.

<sup>2</sup> While the ALCO-SCREEN 02<sup>TM</sup> saliva-alcohol screening device manufactured by Chematics, Inc. passed the requirements of the Model Specifications when tested at 40 °C (104 °F), the manufacturer has indicated that the device cannot exceed storage temperatures of 27 °C (80 °F). Instructions to this effect are stated on all packaging accompanying the device. Accordingly, the device should not be stored at temperatures above 27 °C (80 °F). If the device is stored at or below 27 °C (80 °F) and used at higher temperatures (i.e., within a minute), the device meets the Model Specifications and the results persist for 10–15 minutes. If the device is stored at or below 27 °C (80 °F) and equilibrated at 40 °C (104 °F) for an hour prior to sample application, the device fails to meet the Model Specifications. Storage at temperatures above 27 °C (80 °F), for even brief periods of time, may result in false negative readings.

<sup>3</sup> Han International does not market or sell devices directly in the U.S. market. Other devices manufactured by Han International are listed under AK Solutions, Inc. and Q-3 Innovations, Inc.

<sup>4</sup> The AlcoHawk ABI is the same device as that listed under Han International as the “ABI” and is manufactured for Q-3 Innovations by Han International. The Alcohawk PRO is the same device as the AlcoMate marketed and sold by AK Solutions, and also manufactured by Han International.

<sup>5</sup> While this device passed all of the requirements of the Model Specifications, readings should be taken only after the time specified by the manufacturer. For valid readings, the user should follow the manufacturer’s instructions. Readings should be taken one (1) minute after a sample is introduced at or above 30 °C (86 °F); readings should be taken after two (2) minutes at 18 °C–29 °C (64.4 °F–84.2 °F); and readings should be taken after five (5) minutes when testing at temperatures at or below 17 °C (62.6 °F). If the reading is taken before five (5) minutes has elapsed under the cold conditions, the user is likely to obtain a reading that underestimates the actual saliva-alcohol level.

The devices manufactured by Chematics, Inc., OraSure Technologies, Inc., and Varian, Inc. are all single-use, disposable saliva alcohol test devices. All of the other devices listed on the CPL are electronic breath testers. The device called the “Alcotector WAT89EC-1” manufactured by Guth Laboratories, Inc. and the PAS Vr device manufactured by PAS Systems International, Inc. use fuel-cell sensors, whereas all other electronic devices

listed on the CPL use semi-conductor sensors.

**Marilena Amoni,**  
Associate Administrator for Program Development and Delivery.  
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**BILLING CODE 4910-59-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration**

**Office of Hazardous Materials Safety; Notice of Delays in Processing of Special Permit Applications**

**AGENCY:** Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** List of application delayed more than 180 days.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 5117(c), PHMSA is publishing the following list of special permit applications that have been in process for 180 days or more. The reason(s) for delay and the expected completion date for action on each application is provided in association with each identified applications.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ann Mazzullo, Office of Hazardous Materials Special Permits and Approvals, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590-0001, (202) 366-4535.

Key to "Reason for Delay"

1. Awaiting additional information from applicant
2. Extensive public comment under review
3. Application is technically complex and is of significant impact or precedent-setting and requires extensive analysis
4. Staff review delayed by other priority issues or volume of special

permit applications  
Meaning of Application Number  
Suffixes

- N—New application
- M—Modification request
- X—Renewal
- PM—Party to application with modification request

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 29, 2005.

**R. Ryan Posten,**  
*Chief, Special Permits Program, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety Speceial Permits & Approvals.*

Application No.	Applicant	Reason for delay	Estimated date of completion
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**NEW SPECIAL PERMIT APPLICATIONS**

13281-N	The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI	4	01-31-2006
13266-N	Luxfer Gas Cylinders, Riverside, CA	4	01-31-2006
13309-N	OPW Engineered Systems, Lebanon, OH	4	01-31-2006
13341-N	National Propane Gas Association, Washington, DC	3	01-31-2006
13347-N	ShipMate, Inc., Torrance, CA	4	01-31-2006
13302-N	FIBA Technologies, Inc., Westboro, MA	4	01-31-2006
13314-N	Sunoco Inc., Philadelphia, PA	4	01-31-2006
13346-N	Stand-By-Systems, Inc., Dallas, TX	1	01-31-2006
13547-N	CP Industries, McKeesport, PA	4	01-31-2006
14175-N	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, PA	4	01-31-2006
14167-N	Trinityrail, Dallas, TX	4	01-31-2006
14163-N	Air Liquide America L.P., Houston, TX	4	01-31-2006
14162-N	BSCO Incorporated, Forest Hills, MD	4	01-31-2006
14151-N	ChevronTexaco, Houston, TX	4	01-31-2006
14141-N	Nalco Company, Naperville, IL	4	01-31-2006
14138-N	INO Therapeutics, Inc., Port Allen, LA	4	01-31-2006
14038-N	Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI	1	01-31-2006
13999-N	Kompozit-Praha s.r.o., Dysina u Plzne, Czech Republic, CZ	4	01-31-2006
14218-N	Air Logistics of Alaska, Inc., Fairbanks, AK	4	01-31-2006
14205-N	The Clorox Company, Pleasanton, CA	4	02-28-2006
14197-N	GATX Rail Corporation, Chicago, IL	4	02-28-2006
14199-N	RACCA, Plymouth, MA	4	02-28-2006
14190-N	Cordis Corporation, Miami Lakes, FL	4	01-31-2006
14189-N	PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA	4	01-31-2006
14185-N	U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC	4	01-31-2006
14184-N	Global Refrigerants, Inc., Denver, CO	4	01-31-2006
14178-N	Bridger Fire Inc., Bozeman, MT	4	01-31-2006
13957-N	T.L.C.C.I., Inc., Franklin, TN	4	12-31-2005
13582-N	Linde Gas LLC (Linde), Independence, OH	4	01-31-2006
13563-N	Applied Companies, Valencia, CA	4	01-31-2006

**MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL PERMITS**

7277-M	Structural Composites Industries, Pomona, CA	4	12-31-2005
10019-M	Structural Composites Industries, Pomona, CA	4	12-31-2005
10878-M	Tankcon FRP Inc., Boisbriand, Qc	1, 3	12-31-2005
11241-M	Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, PA	1	12-31-2005
12284-M	The American Traffic Safety Services Assn. (ATSSA), Fredericksburg, VA	1	12-31-2005
11321-M	E.I. Du Pont, Wilmington, DE	4	12-31-2005
12412-M	Los Angeles Chemical Company, South Gate, CA	4	01-31-2006
12412-M	Hawkins, Inc., Minneapolis, MN	3, 4	01-31-2006
11903-M	Comptank Corporation, Bothwell, ON	4	12-31-2005
13229-M	Matheson Tri-Gas, East Rutherford, NJ	4	12-31-2005
9659-M	Kaiser Compositek Inc., Brea, CA	4	12-31-2005
13327-M	Hawk FRP LLC, Ardmore, OK	1	12-31-2005
13488-M	FABER INDUSTRIES SPA (U.S. Agent: Kaplan Industries, Maple Shade, NJ)	4	12-31-2005
10319-M	Amtrol, Inc., West Warwick, RI	4	12-31-2005
6263-M	Amtrol, Inc., West Warwick, RI	4	12-31-2005
11579-M	Dyno Nobel, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT	4	12-31-2005
10915-M	Luxfer Gas Cylinders (Composite Cylinder Division), Riverside, CA	1	12-31-2005
7280-M	Department of Defense, Ft. Eustis, VA	4	12-31-2005
8162-M	Structural Composites Industries, Pomona, CA	4	12-31-2005
8718-M	Structural Composites Industries, Pomona, CA	4	12-31-2005

Application No.	Applicant	Reason for delay	Estimated date of completion
<b>RENEWAL TO SPECIAL PERMITS</b>			
9649-X .....	U.S. Department of Defense, Fort Eustis, VA .....	1	12-31-2005

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 BILLING CODE 4910-60-M

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration**

[Docket No. RSPA-04-19914; Grant 2]

**Pipeline Safety: Grant of Waiver; Enstar Natural Gas Company**

**AGENCY:** Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice; grant of waiver.

**SUMMARY:** Enstar Natural Gas Company (Enstar) petitioned PHMSA for a waiver of the pipeline safety regulation that prohibits tracer wire from being wrapped around the pipe.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

The pipeline safety regulation at 49 CFR 192.321(e), *Installation of plastic pipe*, requires plastic pipe that is not encased to have an electric conducting wire or other means of locating the pipe while it is underground. Tracer wire may not be wrapped around the pipe and contact with the pipe must be minimized but is not prohibited. Tracer wire or other metallic elements installed for pipe locating purposes must be resistant to corrosion damage, either by use of coated copper wire or by other means. Enstar requested a waiver from § 192.321(e) because it is uncommon for lightning strikes to occur in the service area of its pipeline. Enstar contends wrapping tracer wire around its plastic pipe allows utilities to be accurately located and thus reduces the risk of third-party damage to its pipeline.

In support of its waiver request, Enstar provided information from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) who is responsible for tracking lightning strike occurrences and monitoring forest fire activity. BLM determined that lightning strikes are most frequent north and west of the Alaska Range. Accordingly, BLM installed lightning detection systems with electrical sensors at nine stations in Alaska where lightning strikes are most common. BLM did not install electrical sensors to the south and east of the Alaska Range where Enstar facilities are located,

because it determined lightning strikes are uncommon in those areas.

Enstar's service area is located in south central Alaska. Because of the unique geographical and climatic conditions of Enstar's pipeline, Enstar has been able to demonstrate that in 32 years, it has recorded only one confirmed pipeline incident due to lightning strikes.

On April 6, 2005, PHMSA published a notice in **Federal Register** seeking public comment on Enstar's waiver request (70 FR 17509); no comments were received.

**Grant of Waiver**

Based on the information presented by Enstar showing that lightning strikes are rare in the service area of its pipeline, PHMSA finds that granting this waiver request is not inconsistent with pipeline safety. Therefore, Enstar's request for waiver from the regulatory requirements of § 192.321(e) is granted. If, however, PHMSA determines the terms of this waiver are no longer appropriate or the overall effect of the waiver is inconsistent with pipeline safety, PHMSA may revoke this waiver and require Enstar to comply with the regulatory requirements of § 192.321(e).

This waiver is granted on the condition that Enstar:

- Apply this waiver only to its pipeline facilities located south of the Alaska Range in the state of Alaska;
- Protect its pipelines from ground faults—in particular, those pipelines that may be located in an electric power corridor; and
- Place tracer wire in proximity to, but not in direct contact with, its pipeline whenever and where possible.

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 60118(c) and 49 CFR 1.53.

Issued in Washington, DC on November 28, 2005.

**Joy Kadnar,**

*Acting Deputy Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.*

[FR Doc. 05-23641 Filed 12-2-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

[OMB Control No. 2900-0613]

**Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review**

**AGENCY:** Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3521), this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs, has submitted the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden; it includes the actual data collection instrument.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before January 4, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY OF THE SUBMISSION CONTACT:** Denise McLamb, Records Management Service (005E3), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 565-8374, FAX (202) 565-6950 or e-mail: [denise.mclamb@mail.va.gov](mailto:denise.mclamb@mail.va.gov). Please refer to "OMB Control No. 2900-0613."

Send comments and recommendations concerning any aspect of the information collection to VA's OMB Desk Officer, OMB Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 (202) 395-7316. Please refer to "OMB Control No. 2900-0613" in any correspondence.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Title:* Recordkeeping at Flight Schools.

*OMB Control Number:* 2900-0613.

*Type of Review:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Abstract:* Flight schools are required to maintain records on students to support continued approval of their courses. VA uses the data collected to determine whether the courses and students meet the requirements for flight training benefits and to properly pay students.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to