

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**
**Determination of Trade Surplus in
Certain Sugar and Syrup Goods and
Sugar-Containing Products of Chile,
Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican
Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia,
and Panama; Correction**

AGENCY: Office of the United States
Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice; Correction.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative published a document in the **Federal Register** of December 17, 2012 concerning the determination of the trade surplus in certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar containing products of Determination of Trade Surplus in Certain Sugar and Syrup Goods and Sugar-Containing Products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, and Panama. The document contained an error.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ann Heilman-Dahl, Office of Agricultural Affairs, telephone: 202-395-6127 or facsimile: 202-395-4579.

Correction to Previous Notice

In the **Federal Register** of December 17, 2012, Volume 77, Pages 74726-74729, a correction is being made to the information in the information with regard to the Dominican Republic on page 74727, column three, paragraph three. The notice incorrectly states that during Calendar Year 2011, the Dominican Republic's *imports* of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products exceeded its exports by 3,066 metric tons. The correct statement is that during Calendar Year 2011, the Dominican Republic's *exports* of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products exceeded its imports by 3,066 metric tons. All other information remains unchanged and will not be repeated in this correction.

Ann Heilman-Dahl,

*Director for Agriculture Affairs, Office of the
U.S. Trade Representative.*

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**

[Docket ID PHMSA-2012-0175]

**Notice of Availability of Final
Environmental Assessment and
Finding of No Significant Impact for
the Longhorn Pipeline Reversal Project**

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

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Final
Environmental Assessment and Finding
of No Significant Impact for the
Longhorn Pipeline Reversal Project.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, and the Council on Environmental Quality NEPA implementing regulations, 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is announcing the availability of the Final Environmental Assessment (FEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Longhorn Pipeline Reversal Project (Project).

PHMSA has posted the FEA and FONSI online at <http://www.regulations.gov> in docket number PHMSA-2012-0175.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amelia Samaras, Attorney, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Office of Chief Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590; by phone at 202-366-4362; or email at amelia.samaras@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Longhorn Pipeline runs from El Paso, Texas to Houston, Texas and is owned and operated by Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P. (Magellan). The Longhorn Pipeline currently transports refined petroleum products from east to west (Houston to El Paso). The Project will convert the segment of the Longhorn Pipeline that runs from Crane, Texas to Houston, Texas to crude oil service and will reverse the flow so that crude oil flows from west to east (Crane to Houston). At Crane, refined products will enter the pipeline and move west to El Paso, Texas. The refined products will enter the Longhorn Pipeline via an existing pipeline segment that connects the Longhorn Pipeline to the existing Orion West Pipeline located to the north of the Longhorn Pipeline. The Orion West Pipeline runs from Frost, Texas to El Paso and is also owned and operated by Magellan.

PHMSA regulates the transportation of hazardous liquids via pipeline and also issues and enforces pipeline safety regulations that dictate requirements for construction, design, testing, operation, and maintenance of natural gas and hazardous liquid (including crude oil, petroleum products, and anhydrous ammonia) pipelines. PHMSA does not typically serve as lead agency for pipeline construction projects, as it has no authority over pipeline siting and does not issue any approval or authorization to commence a pipeline construction project. However, a settlement agreement specific to the Longhorn Pipeline titled "The Longhorn Mitigation Plan" (LMP) resulted from litigation associated with changes made to the Longhorn Pipeline in 1999. The LMP provides PHMSA with broader responsibility and oversight of the Longhorn Pipeline than it would have under normal circumstances. Accordingly, PHMSA has issued an FEA in order to analyze the impacts of the Project.

The Project requires upgrades to the pipeline and will include construction of a six-mile refined product pipeline segment in El Paso, a three-mile crude oil pipeline segment from 9th Street Junction to Speed Junction in Houston, and an eight-mile refined product pipeline segment from East Houston to Holland Avenue in Houston. As part of the Project, in order to facilitate reversal and increased capacity, Magellan will modify and upgrade existing infrastructure by constructing new pump stations and terminals at various locations along the Longhorn and Orion Pipelines' right-of-ways. Although not originally included in the LMP, activities along the Orion West Pipeline and the segment from Odessa to Crane that will take place as a result of the Project are analyzed in the FEA as connected actions.

PHMSA published the draft environmental assessment for this project for public comment on July 31, 2012. PHMSA received 48 comments. All but three of the comments were form letters in support of the project. Two comments raised environmental concerns about the project.

The FEA analyzes the changes that will take place as a result of the Project and connected actions and how the changes could impact the human environment during construction, normal operations, and in the unlikely event of a release. The FEA also analyzes the condition of the Longhorn Pipeline and how the change in product and direction will affect the pipeline. Based on the analysis presented in the FEA, PHMSA has determined that the