

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