

**PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS**

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510; Executive Order 10854; 49 U.S.C. 106(g) [Revised Public Law 97-449, January 12, 1983]; 14 CFR 11.69.

**§ 71.181 [Amended]**

2. Section 71.181 is amended as follows:

**Wilkesboro, NC [Revised]**

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 12.5-mile radius of Wilkes County Airport (latitude 36°13'21" north, longitude 81°05'56" west); within 3.5 miles each side of the Runway 1 localizer course, extending from the 12.5-mile radius area to 9.5 miles south of the LOM (latitude 36°06'46" north, longitude 81°05'54" west), excluding those portions that coincide with the West Jefferson and Elkin, NC, transition areas.

Issued in East Point, Georgia, on August 16, 1990.

**Don Cass,**

*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,  
Southern Region.*

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BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Drug Enforcement Administration****21 CFR Part 1313****Foreign Import Restrictions**

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** The DEA proposes to amend its regulations to include a list of foreign import restrictions for listed chemicals based on notification of such restrictions by certain countries.

**DATES:** Comments must be in quintuplicate to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC, 20537, Attn: Federal Register Representative/CCR.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Ernest L. Staples, Chief, Diversion Operations Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone (202) 307-7204.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On August 1, 1989, the final rule establishing procedures to implement the requirements of the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 (CDTA) was published in the Federal Register, 54 FR

31657-31669. The CDTA prohibits the exportation of listed chemicals where such shipment would violate the laws of the country of destination. Section 1313.21 of the regulations (Requirement of authorization to export) states that DEA will publish a notice of foreign import restrictions for listed chemicals of which the DEA has knowledge.

A limited number of countries have notified the DEA of import restrictions for certain listed chemicals. Section 1313.25 is being amended to include the most current information available to DEA regarding these restrictions.

Specific import requirements of the countries who have notified DEA of such restrictions must be obtained in detail from those countries by the U.S. chemical exporter. Further, the list of countries with import restrictions provided in § 1313.25 is not intended to be perceived as all inclusive or complete. Therefore, U.S. companies intending to export listed chemicals must determine if the receiving country has any import requirements or restrictions. Any violation of the laws of the countries to which the chemical is exported subjects the U.S. company to the penalties of 21 U.S.C. 960(d).

The Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control, hereby certifies that these matters will have no significant impact upon small business within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, et seq. This rule is not a major rule for purposes of Executive Order (E.O.) 12291 of February 17, 1981. Pursuant to Sections 3(c)(3) and 3(e)(2)(C) of E.O. 12291, this proposed rule has been submitted for review by the Office of Management and Budget. This section has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in E.O. 12612, and it has been determined that the proposed rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Attorney General by 21 U.S.C. 821 and 871(b), and redelegated to the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control, by 28 CFR 0.104, appendix to subpart R, sec. 9, the Deputy Assistant Administrator hereby proposes that 21 CFR 1313.25 be amended as follows:

**List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1313**

Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug traffic control, Exports, Imports, Reporting requirements.

**PART 1313—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PRECURSORS AND ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS AMENDED**

1. The authority citation for part 1313 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 802, 830, 871(b), 971.

2. Section 1313.25 is amended by redesignating the existing paragraph as paragraph (a), and adding a new paragraph (b), to read as follows:

**§ 1313.25 Foreign import restrictions.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) The countries listed below have notified DEA of import restrictions for certain listed chemicals as indicated:

**Argentina**

Argentina currently controls the importation and exportation of 34 precursor and essential chemicals products. All requests for import and export permits are to be directed to the National Sanitary/Health Authority, with notice also to be given to the National Customs Administration. Petitions for an import/export permit should reflect: (1) name of the importer and exporter; (2) country of original destination; (3) number of containers and weight; (4) labels; (5) identifying number; (6) Customs tracing number; (7) type of product; and (8) means of transportation.

**Australia**

Import permit/license is required from the Director-General of Health to import ephedrine, ergonovine, ergotamine, and norpseudoephedrine.

**Bahamas**

According to Bahamian Customs officials, chemical plants are closely monitored during the importing and exporting of chemicals from Freeport and the Grand Bahamas. Customs officials further stated that controls were exercised in the Customs-Privileged area, and that no chemical shipment enters or exists Freeport without verification by Bahamian Customs Service.

**Bolivia**

The Government of Bolivia (GOB) expanded existing narcotic laws to strengthen controls on the following precursor and essential chemicals: sulfuric acid, chloric acid, potassium permanganate, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, ethyl ether, acetone, acetic anhydride. The Bolivian National Police processes all applications for chemical import/export permits and determines if the requested levels of chemicals are consistent with the needs of the user. The GOB Under-Secretary of Social Justice is responsible for final approval and recommendation for import permits.

**Brazil**

Brazil has two administrative laws that control ethyl ether, sulphur ether, pure acetone, and acetic anhydride. One liter of these chemicals is the maximum quantity that can be sold openly by drug stores. The

Federal Drug Council has requested the control of the importation, exportation, re-exportation, distribution storage, deposit and safekeeping, repackaging, use, transportation, and commercialization of the following chemicals: sulphur ether, ethyl ether, acetone, butane, sulphur acid, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonia, potassium permanganate, and chloroform.

#### Canada

Currently, there are no Canadian laws to control essential chemicals, however, the Canadian government is revising its existing drug laws. One intent of the new legislation is to include the control of chemical products in a consolidated Federal Statute that is to be entitled the Psychoactive Substance Control Act.

#### Chile

Although there are no current legal controls on the importation or exportation of either or any other precursor chemical, Chilean chemical producers have internal controls and regulations that govern the movement of chemicals. A National Drug Commission is currently conducting a study aimed at tightening controls on precursor chemicals in an effort to reduce the level of chemical diversion to the illicit drug markets.

#### Colombia

In May 1990, the Government of Colombia adopted a new decree that significantly strengthens existing chemical control laws. Chemicals may no longer be imported through Customs free zones. Essential chemical imports are restricted to designated ports of entry and must be stored in Customs warehouses either in Bogota, Buenaventura, Barranquilla, or Cartagena. Individuals who wish to import chemicals must apply to the National Council on Dangerous Drugs (NCDD) and provide detailed information that accounts for the ownership of the importing company and the legitimate use of the chemicals. Some of the information that must be provided to Colombian authorities includes: (1) the name of the importing company, (2) the names of its shareholders and legal representative, (3) the type and amount of chemicals to be imported, (4) the name and address of the foreign chemical supplier, and (5) the purpose for which the chemicals are to be used. Finally, importers must account for their legitimate use of the controlled chemicals by submitting a quantitative comparison between the amount of chemicals imported and the amount used in industry.

#### Costa Rica

The Costa Rican laws are exhaustive in their coverage of chemicals and place strict regulation and reporting requirements on individuals and companies involved in the importation, sale, and use of 46 precursor and essential chemicals. Individuals must have prior approval from the Costa Rican Ministry of Health to import any of these controlled chemicals. Deviation from any chemical control laws may result in the prohibition of any company or individual from further

business involving the controlled chemicals. An individual who engages in essential chemical trafficking for the purpose of producing illicit narcotics is further subject to criminal prosecution and 4-8 years imprisonment.

#### Dominican Republic

The Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) passed laws in May 1988 requiring that an individual receive a permit from the Ministry of Health and approval by the National Directorate for Drug Control (DNCD) prior to importing any controlled chemical. Following are the chemicals that are controlled under the new law: anthranilic acid, n-acetylanthranilic acid, phenyl-2-propanolamine, phenylacetic acid, piperidine, ergonovine, ergotamine, acetone, ethyl ether, and acetic anhydride.

#### Ecuador

Permits for chemical imports are required from the Banco Central (Central Bank). All Ecuadorian imports are regulated by the Ministerio de Comercio, Integración Y Pesca (MICIP) (Minister of Commerce, Integration, and Fisheries) in conjunction with the Central Bank. Chemical importers are also required to submit a monthly list of chemical transactions to the MICIP. Although there are no quantitative limitations imposed on importations, there is a tax on such imports that range from zero to five percent.

#### Great Britain

The United Kingdom does not have formal legislation that controls the trade of chemicals. The National Drugs Intelligence Unit (NDIU) of Scotland Yard has developed a voluntary program in cooperation with the chemical industry in 1982 that monitors 34 precursor and essential chemicals, including all chemicals in the U.S. CDTA.

#### India

Licenses are required to import benzyl chloride, anthranilic acid, phenylacetic acid, acetone, and potassium permanganate. The Government of India (GOI) has recently imposed tighter controls over the sale and movement of acetic anhydride (AA) to reduce the amount of chemical diversion to heroin processing labs primarily in Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand.

#### Ireland

A license is required to import phenyl-2-propanone.

#### Italy

The Italian Anti-Drug Central Bureau (SCA) proposed a comprehensive strategy to identify companies that engage in chemical diversion.

Working closely with the Italian chemical industry, the SCA and the Ministry of Health adopted the following list of substances to be included into an "official" control program: P2P, MEK, ergotamine, acetone, anthranilic acid, methylene chloride, piperidine, methylene dichloride, ephedrine and ephedrol, toluene, acetic anhydride, benzene, and ethyl ether.

#### Korea

Any volume of ephedrine imported must be reported to the Ministry of Health.

#### Mexico

Mexico regulates the handling, importation, and exportation of certain precursor chemicals. According to Mexican officials, an individual is required to obtain an import permit from the Secretary of Health and the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development prior to importing any of the controlled chemicals.

#### Netherlands Antilles

The legislative body of the Netherlands Antilles has adopted antinarcotic legislation that provides for chemical diversion enforcement by imposing import controls on essential and precursor chemicals.

#### New Zealand

Notification and a permit are required from the New Zealand Ministry of Health to import any precursor or essential chemical.

#### Nigeria

The Pharmacists Board of Nigeria (PBI) controls acetone, as well as other chemicals. A permit must be issued to the distributor of chemicals by the Board and quantities must conform to legitimate usage.

#### Panama

The Government of Panama established a precursor control program in 1986 that is designed to track the importation, distribution, consumption, and re-exportation of precursor chemicals. The chemical control program is operated in cooperation with Panamanian Customs authorities.

#### Paraguay

The Government of Paraguay has recently passed a new drug law that provides for the control of essential and precursor chemicals.

#### Peru

All products or precursor elements that may be used to manufacture illicit narcotics are subject to import approvals and other controls to prevent their unlawful use. The specific chemicals that are controlled include sulfuric acid, sodium carbonate, ethyl ether, acetone, and hydrochloric acid. All parties affected by this law are required to be licensed with a Special Sales Registration. On January 9, 1990, Peruvian law was modified to include the following chemicals: sodium hydroxide, petroleum ether, acetic acid, liquid ammonia, potassium carbonate, chloroform, potassium permanganate, carbon sulfate, methyl ethyl ketone, potassium hydroxide, sodium sulfate, benzene, toluene, and methyl chloride.

#### Philippines

The Government of the Philippines requires that individuals obtain a letter of credit from the Central Bank of the Philippines, as well as certification from the Dangerous Drug Board, to import acetone, ether, MEK, and toluene.

#### Seychelles

All essential and precursor chemicals under the CDTA were placed on a controlled substance list by the Seychelles Marketing Board (SMB) in January 1990. The SMB notifies drug enforcement authorities once an

individual or business applies for a chemical import license.

#### Thailand

Thailand has passed several laws to restrict and monitor the movement, sale, and distribution of essential chemicals that are used primarily to manufacture illicit narcotics. The chemicals controlled by Thai authorities include: acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, chloroform, and ether, all of which are used in heroin manufacturing. Approval to import controlled chemicals must be sought from the Ministry of Public Health.

#### Tunisia

The Ministry of Public Health of Tunisia must authorize the importation of essential chemicals, including those outlined in the U.S. Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act.

#### Venezuela

The Venezuelan government currently controls the following chemicals that may be used to manufacture illicit narcotics: hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, ammonia (gas), sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, other carbonates (magnesium, iron), ethyl ether, and acetone. In July 1988, 13 other chemicals were added to this list, some of which are: MEK, MIBK, methylene chloride, toluene, and hexane.

Dated: July 23, 1990.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control.

[FR Doc. 90-20290 Filed 8-28-90; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### 34 CFR Part 231

RIN 1810-AA56

#### Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program

**AGENCY:** Department of Education.

**ACTION:** Correction; proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document corrects an error made in the notice of proposed rulemaking published in the *Federal Register* on August 16, 1990 (55 FR 33616) concerning the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Allen King, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Staff, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202-6439; telephone (202) 401-1599.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number has not been assigned, Emergency Grants; 84.207A School Personnel Training Grants; 84.184A Demonstration Grants; and 84.184B Federal Activities Grants)

Dated: August 22, 1990.

Daniel F. Bonner,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Elementary and Secondary Education.

The following correction is made in FR Doc. 90-19254, 55 FR 33616-33623 in the issue of August 16, 1990. On page 33619, last column, last line of § 231.21(d), the number "50" should read "35."

[FR Doc. 90-20285 Filed 8-28-90; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

### 38 CFR Part 36

[RIN 2900-AE20]

#### Loan Guaranty: Title Evidence Requirements and Occupancy Requirements for Conveyance of Properties to VA by Holders

**AGENCY:** Department of Veterans Affairs.

**ACTION:** Proposed regulatory amendments—extension of comment period.

**SUMMARY:** On August 6, 1990, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) published in the *Federal Register* at page 31847 proposed amendments to its loan guaranty regulations (38 CFR part 36) to: (1) Authorize the Secretary to specify the title documentation required from the holder when VA acquires a foreclosed property and the date by which VA must receive such title documentation, and (2) to require that a property acquired by VA must be vacant when conveyed to the Secretary unless occupied by someone properly in possession by virtue of a redemption period or if otherwise authorized by the Secretary.

It has been determined that the public comment period on these proposed amendments should be extended for an additional 30 days, i.e., until October 5, 1990.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before October 5, 1990. Comments will be available for public inspection until October 17, 1990. VA proposes to make these regulatory amendments effective by September 28, 1990.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestions or objections regarding this proposal to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, (271A) 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. All written comments will be available for public inspection in room 132, Veterans Service

Unit, at the above address between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday (except holidays) until October 17, 1990.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Mr. Leonard A. Levy, Assistant Director for Loan Management (261) Loan Guaranty Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC 20420, (202) 233-3668.

Charles A. Fountaine III,

Records Management Service.

[FR Doc. 90-20332 Filed 8-28-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320-01-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 90-386, RM-7276]

#### Radio Broadcasting Services; Pullman, WA

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission requests comments on a petition by P-N-P Broadcasting, Inc., permittee of Station KZZL-FM, Channel 258C2, Pullman, Washington, proposing the substitution of Channel 258C1 for Channel 258C2 at Pullman, and the modification of its construction permit for Station KZZL-FM to specify the higher class channel. In accordance with § 1.420(g) of the Commission's Rules, we will not accept competing expressions of interest in use of Channel 258C1 at Pullman or require the petitioner to demonstrate the availability of an additional equivalent class channel for use by such parties. Channel 258C1 can be allotted to Pullman in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 16.8 kilometers (10.4 miles) east of the city at coordinates North Latitude 46-40-32 and West Longitude 116-58-06. Canadian concurrence is required because Pullman is located within 320 kilometers (200 miles) of the U.S.-Canadian border.

**DATES:** Comments must be filed on or before October 15, 1990, and reply comments on or before October 30, 1990.

**ADDRESSES:** Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve the petitioner, or its counsel or consultant, as follows: Duane J. Polich, President, P-