

20231, Term expires September 30, 2003.

Anne Chasser, Commissioner for Trademarks, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2003.

Douglas Bourgeois, Chief Information Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2004.

Esther Kepplinger, Deputy Commissioner for Patent Operations, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2003.

James Toupin, General Counsel, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2004.

Robert Anderson, Deputy Commissioner for Trademarks, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2003.

Robert Stoll, Administrator for External Affairs, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2003.

Dieter Hoinkes, Deputy Administrator for External Affairs, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231, Term expires September 30, 2003.

Bruce Campbell, Executive Associate Director, Operations Support Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20742, Term expires September 30, 2002.

K. David Holmes, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233, Term expires September 30, 2004.

Dated: November 6, 2001.

Nicholas P. Godici,

Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 01-28251 Filed 11-8-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-16-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of The Army

Second Record of Decision (ROD) of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the Disposal and Reuse of the Stratford Army Engine Plant (SAEP), Stratford, CT

AGENCY: Department of The Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of The Army announces the availability of the second ROD of the FEIS on the Disposal and Reuse of the Stratford Army Engine Plant, in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101-510, as amended.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ROD may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Shirley Vance, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCIS-B, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001. Copies of the FEIS may be obtained by writing to Mr. Joe Hand, Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, ATTN: PD-EC, PO Box 2288, Mobile, AL 36628-0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mrs. Shirley Vance by facsimile at (703) 617-6447.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the ROD, The Army concludes that the FEIS adequately addresses the impacts of property disposal and documents its decision to transfer the remaining approximately 4 acres of SAEP property as encumbered. The ROD concludes that approximately 4 acres remaining of the 75-acre SAEP property will be conveyed subject to restrictions, identified in the FEIS, that relate to the following: easements for avigation, other easements and rights-of-way, floodplains, a groundwater use prohibition, floodplains obligations, wetlands, land use restrictions, remedial activities and the requirement for a right of reentry for environmental cleanup. The Army's intent under the ROD is to transfer approximately 4 acres remaining of the SAEP property to the City of Bridgeport for airport purposes. If the City of Bridgeport is unable to acquire the necessary permits and approvals for their proposed activity on the approximately 4-acres within a reasonable period of time, The Army will convey the property to the SAEP LRA. The Army will impose deed restrictions or other requirements to ensure safety and protection of human health and the environment.

The Army has taken all practicable measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm associated with its preferred alternative of encumbered property disposal. Mitigation measures for reuse activities are identified in the FEIS.

Dated: November 5, 2001.

Raymond J. Fatz,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health) OASA(I&E).

[FR Doc. 01-28252 Filed 11-8-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Availability for Non-Exclusive, Exclusive, or Partially Exclusive Licensing of U.S. Patent Application Concerning Method of Treating, Preventing or Inhibiting Central Nervous System (CNS) Injuries and Diseases

AGENCY: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/839,905 entitled "Method of Treating, Preventing or Inhibiting Central Nervous System Injuries and Diseases" and filed 20 April 2001. Foreign rights are also available (PCT/US01/13043). The United States Government, as represented by the Secretary of the Army, has rights in this invention.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, Attn.: Command Judge Advocate, MCMR-JA, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For patent issues, Ms. Elizabeth Arwine, Patent Attorney, (301) 619-7808. For licensing issues, Dr. Paul Mele, Office of Research & Technology Assessment, (301) 619-5034. Both at telefax (301) 619-5034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Method of preventing, treating or both preventing and treating CNS injury, disease, neurotoxicity or memory deficit in a subject by the administration of at least one lipoic acid compound to the subject are disclosed. Examples of CNS injuries or disease include traumatic brain injury (TBI), posttraumatic epilepsy (PTE), stroke, cerebral ischemia, neurodegenerative diseases of the brain such as Parkinson's Disease, Dementia Pugilistica, Huntington's disease and Alzheimer's disease, brain injuries secondary to seizures which are induced by radiation, exposure to ionizing or iron plasma, nerve agents, cyanide, toxic concentrations of oxygen, neurotoxicity due to CNS malaria or treatment with antimalaria agents, and other CNS traumas. Examples of lipoic acid compounds include α -lipoic acid (α -LA), dihydrolipoic acid (DHLLA), 2-(N,N-dimethylamine) ethylamido lipoate-HCL (LA-plus), the oxidized or reduced R- or S-isomers thereof, the metabolites of α -lipoic acid such as 6,8-bisnorlipoic acid and tetranorlipoic acid

and analogs thereof. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions and kits comprising at least one lipoic acid compound.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 01-28243 Filed 11-8-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for *El Rio Antiguo*, Rillito River, a Feasibility Study of a Portion of the Rillito River in the City of Tucson, Pima County, AZ

AGENCY: Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Los Angeles District of the U.S. Corps of Engineers (the Corps) will initiate analyses of foreseeable environmental impacts from actions potentially to be implemented on a reach of the Rillito River. The Corps will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to accompany the Feasibility Report. Pima County will participate in the Feasibility Study.

The Rillito River flows from east to west along the south face of the Catalina Mountains, and is tributary to the Santa Cruz River. The study area extends from the confluence of Pantano and Tanque Verde Washes, which happens to coincide with Craycroft Road, downstream to Campbell Road. About 4.8 river miles lie between those limits. Except for a region on the south side approximately one mile long, all existing banks have been stabilized with soils cement. The study area will extend on the north side to include uplands in a region known locally as "the bend", and on the south side to encompass lands potentially to be acquired along Alvernon Way and at Campbell Road. Approximately 925 acres lie within the roughly defined study area, and of that about 525 acres would be called uplands. A habitat restoration project on the south bank of the Rillito (Continuing Authorities Program, section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended) has been initiated within the proposed study area. Refinements of the study area, both additional inclusions and exclusions, can be expected during the course of the Feasibility Study as appropriate to the general study objectives.

The proposed project emphasizes opportunities to restore riparian habitat,

address matters of surface and groundwater quality, explore aquifer recharge along the Rillito, restoration of natural riverbed conditions, fashion localized seasonal wetlands (known in the southwest by the Spanish noun *ciénegas*) at opportune places in the river bottom, and create venues appropriate for recreational educational uses of the river. Flood damage reduction on the Rillito itself and washes entering it from foothills of the Catalinas will also constitute aspects of the Feasibility Study.

ADDRESSES: District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, ATTN: Dr. John E. Moeur, Regional Planning Section, CESPL-PD-RP, PO Box 532711, Los Angeles, California 90053-2325.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John E. Moeur, Environmental Manager, telephone (213) 452-3874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Authorization

The Feasibility Study for El Rio Antiguo has two distinct Congressional authorities. The more recent, House Resolution 2425 (dated 17 May 1994), directs:

* * * the Secretary of the Army * * * to review reports of the Chief of Engineers on the State of Arizona * * * in the interest of flood damage reduction, environmental protection and restoration, and related purposes.

Congress previously authorized similar endeavors through section 6 of the Flood Control Act of 1938. The 75th Congress of the United States passed what became Public Law 761. This legislation states, in part:

* * * the Secretary of War [Secretary of the Army since 1947] is hereby authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys * * * at the following locations: * * * Gila River and tributaries, Arizona, * * *

2. Background

The Rillito River now appears as a broad dry, wash most of the year. Summer thunderstorms in its watershed may cause it run modestly, or in genuine flood, but it soon reverts to a dry desert wash.

It environs were much different a century and a half ago. A description written in 1910 portrays it before the Civil War as an unbroken gallery forest along the Rillito dominated by cottonwoods, willows, Arizona ash, Arizona walnut, diverse underbrush species adapted to the Sonoran Desert, interspersed with grasslands of sacaton and big galleta grass. Beavers dammed the Rillito in many places. Where water

infiltrated somewhat faster, cienegas formed along the riverbed.

Diversion of surface waters, and then extraction by pumps of water from subsurface strata caused profound regional changes in hydrology starting about the turn of the last century. Thereafter, the Rillito began to decline.

3. Proposed Action

No explicit proposed alternative has yet been identified. The Feasibility Study to be evaluated by this EIS will evaluate impacts of viable alternatives once they have been framed in light of the topography, hydrology, biotic communities, and preferences of the local sponsor. A No action Alternative will form the basis for comparison for these evaluations. The EIS will address at least sixteen diverse kinds of resources important to the Sonoran Desert biome: Aesthetics, agriculture, air quality, biology, cultural, geology, groundwater recharge, hazardous wastes, land use, physical environment, recreation and education, safety, socioeconomic, sound and noise, transportation and communications, and water quality. The public will be afforded ample opportunity to comment on these analyses prior to taking any action to implement any alternative that may then be under consideration.

4. Scoping Process

The Corps will conduct a scoping meeting to aid in determining the importance of pertinent environmental issues. Participation of all interested Federal, State, and County resource agencies, as well as Native American peoples, groups with environmental interests, and all interested individuals is encouraged. Public involvement will be most beneficial and worthwhile in identifying pertinent environmental issues, offering useful information such as published or unpublished data, direct personal experience or knowledge which inform decision making, assistance in defining the scope of plans which ought to be considered, and recommending suitable mitigation measures warranted by such plans. Those wishing to contribute information, ideas, alternatives for actions, and so forth can furnish these contributions in writing to the points of contact indicated above, or by attending public scoping opportunities.

The scoping period will conclude 60 days after publication of this NOI and concurrent publication in newspapers circulated in the greater Tucson area.

5. Public Scoping Meeting

The Corps and the local sponsor invite all interested parties to a public