

Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque Field Office, 435 Montano Road, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87107-4935. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the BLM Albuquerque Field Office and will be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). They may be published as part of the final EIS and other related documents. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the FOIA, you must state this definitively at the beginning of your written comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations and businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses will be available for public inspection in their entirety. Copies of the DEIS are available for review at the following repositories: Albuquerque City Library; Government Public Dept., UNM Library; Aztec Public Library; Carlsbad Public Library; Cuba Public Library; Edgewood Community Library; Farmington Public Library; Roswell Public Library; and Woolworth Community Library (Odessa, TX). Copies are also available at the following BLM Offices: Albuquerque, Field Office, 435 Montano Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87107-4935; Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second Street, Roswell NM 88201-2019; Farmington Field Office, 1235 La Plata Highway, Farmington, NM 87401; Carlsbad Field Office, 620 E. Greene St. Carlsbad, NM 88220-6292; New Mexico State Office, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87505. The DEIS is also accessible at BLM's Web site <http://www.nm.blm.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Please contact Joseph Jaramillo, (505) 761-8700, Joe_Jaramillo@blm.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Shell Pipeline Company LP (Shell) is the successor-in-interest to Equilon Pipeline Company LLC, the project proponent listed in the Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS published in the **Federal Register** on December 27, 2001. Shell filed a ROW application with BLM to convert an existing 406-mile pipeline and to construct approximately 93 miles of new pipeline to carry refined petroleum products, such as gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel, from Odessa, Texas to Bloomfield, New Mexico.

Shell's existing 406-mile, 16-inch pipeline was formerly used to carry crude oil from Bisti, New Mexico to Jal, New Mexico. Shell intends to extend

the length of this pipeline, reverse its direction of flow, and convert it to refined products service. The approximately 93 miles of new pipeline will be constructed in two segments: (1) A segment from Odessa to Jal of approximately 60 miles and (2) a Bisti to Bloomfield segment of approximately 33 miles. Twenty miles of the Bisti to Bloomfield segment will be located within an existing utility corridor. Thirteen miles of new pipeline would extend beyond the established corridor.

In addition to the new pipeline segments, a number of new facilities will be constructed, including a new truck loading terminal in Moriarty, New Mexico; new block and check valves; new pump stations; new pressure control stations; a new metering station at the terminus of the pipeline at Bloomfield; and other equipment at the pump stations and along the pipeline, such as meters, launchers and receivers, cathodic protection systems, and aerial markers. The project will require approximately 700 worksites for construction and maintenance activities along the existing pipeline, construction of the new pipeline segments, and construction of the new facilities required for the operation of the pipeline.

The BLM considered issues and concerns identified during the scoping process in the preparation of the DEIS. These issues can be broadly categorized as issues related to the protection of public safety, water quality, threatened and endangered species and the human environment. The DEIS analyzes the proposed action, a no-action alternative, and three action alternatives, namely pipeline replacement in sensitive areas, pipeline reroute in sensitive areas, and the proposed action with enhanced mitigation. The pipeline replacement alternative was developed to address public concerns about the existing pipeline's integrity and the potential effects of leaks on groundwater resources. It would involve the installation of new pipe in sensitive areas parallel to the existing pipe within the existing ROW. The existing pipe in those areas would be abandoned in place. Under the pipeline reroute alternative, portions of the existing pipeline would be relocated to less developed areas to reduce the risk to public safety. The new route would reduce the number of residences in close proximity to the pipeline and would minimize new disturbance by utilizing other existing ROW corridors as much as possible.

In the proposed action with enhanced mitigation alternative, the BLM identifies several additional mitigation

measures to address the protection of public safety, water quality, threatened and endangered species and the human environment.

The purpose of the DEIS is to disclose to the public and agency decision makers the environmental impacts of constructing and operating the proposed project. If the project is approved, the BLM, as lead agency, would sign the necessary Record of Decision (ROD) for the issuance of a single ROW under the Mineral Leasing Act, which would consolidate and replace the eleven ROW grants that currently authorize the existing pipeline and would authorize the additional project features described above occurring on public lands.

Dated: December 12, 2002.

Richard A. Whitley,

Acting State Director.

[FR Doc. 03-8078 Filed 4-2-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-AG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[MT-924-1430-ET; SDM 87066]

Cancellation of Proposed Withdrawal; South Dakota

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice cancels a withdrawal application affecting .25 acre of National Forest System land for the National Park Service for construction of temporary quarters for summer seasonal employees. The segregative effect of the application was previously terminated and the land was opened to surface entry and mining, subject to other segregations of record. The land has been and remains open to mineral leasing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sandra Ward, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, PO Box 36800, Billings, Montana 59107, 406-896-5052.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Notice of Proposed Withdrawal was published in the **Federal Register** March 20, 1998 (63 FR 13687). This action will terminate the proposed withdrawal. The land was described as follows:

Black Hills Meridian

T. 3 S., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 23, portion of the S½ of lot 19.

The area described contains .25 acre in Custer County.

The segregative effect associated with the application terminated March 19, 2000, in accordance with the notice published as FR Doc. 00-3267 in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 7057-8) dated February 11, 2000.

Dated: January 21, 2003.

Howard A. Lemm,

Acting Deputy State Director, Division of Resources.

[FR Doc. 03-8170 Filed 4-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of a Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Winter Use Plans for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 853, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C), the National Park Service announces the availability of the Record of Decision for the Winter Use Plans for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway; Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. On March 24, 2003, the Director, Intermountain Region approved the Record of Decision for the project with the decision effective at 12 noon m.s.t. on March 25, 2003. Beginning in the winter of 2003-2004, the National Park Service will implement this Decision although certain provisions will not apply until implementing regulations are promulgated or until the winter of 2004-2005. The following course of action will occur under alternative 4, the preferred alternative, as modified in the ROD: the use of snowmobiles in the parks and the parkway will be permitted, provided all machines meet best available technology (BAT) standards for sound and air emissions. All snowmobile users in Yellowstone will be required to be accompanied by NPS permitted guides. Monitoring and adaptive management strategies will allow for the adjustment of oversnow vehicle numbers should monitoring and carrying capacity studies indicate that standards are not being met.

This specific course of action was not included as an alternative in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact

Statement, but was included and analyzed, along with 4 additional alternatives, in the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The full range of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed, and appropriate mitigating measures were identified.

The Record of Decision includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative, a finding regarding impairment of park resources and values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process, and a Statement of Findings.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Sacklin, Yellowstone National Park, PO Box 168, Yellowstone, WY 82190, (307) 344-2020, John_Sacklin@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Copies of the Record of Decision may be obtained from the contact listed above or online at nps.gov/grte/winteruse/winteruse.htm.

Dated: March 25, 2003.

Karen Wade,

Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 03-8191 Filed 4-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Dream Lake Dam Management Plan; Lassen Volcanic National Park, Plumas County, California; Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

SUMMARY: Pursuant to § 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190) and Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1502.9(c)), the National Park Service intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for a Management Plan for the Dream Lake Dam in the Warner Valley area of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Notice is hereby given that a public scoping process has been initiated with the purpose of eliciting public comment regarding current issues and concerns, a suitable range of alternatives, the nature and extent of potential environmental impacts, appropriate mitigating measures, and other matters that should be addressed in the forthcoming draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Background: Dream Lake Dam was built by Alex Sifford in 1932, prior to

the National Park Service (NPS) acquiring the land on which the lake sits. The lake was built by Sifford to provide scenic benefits and recreational opportunities to guests at the nearby Drakesbad Guest Ranch, which Sifford owned. Drakesbad Guest Ranch is over 100 years old and is still in operation to this day. It is owned by the National Park Service and is located within the boundaries of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Drakesbad is operated by the Park's concessioner, California Guest Services. Drakesbad, with nearby Dream Lake, is a popular destination and has been visited by many generations of families. Dream Lake is a contributing feature to the cultural landscape of Drakesbad Guest Ranch, which has been nominated for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dream Lake Dam is an earthfill embankment that forms a lake with a surface area of approximately 2 acres, containing approximately 11 acre-feet of water. The dam was examined by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) on July 21, 1999 and found to have numerous deficiencies including sloughing, sinkholes, settlements, and seepage. The BOR states in its November 6, 2000 *Condition Survey Report* that "the seepage and sinkholes could endanger the stability of the dam, and should be investigated and necessary corrective action should be performed * * *". The BOR, in its *Downstream Hazard Classification* stated that "without maintenance the failure of the dam in the next few years is likely." The BOR went on to make a recommendation that one of two alternatives be implemented. Those alternatives included: (1) repairing the dam and/or lowering and widening the spillway or (2) in a planned and controlled manner, breach the dam so that no water is stored in the lake and the area reverts back to pre-lake conditions.

Lassen Volcanic National Park will be preparing a draft EIS because of the conflict between natural and cultural resource management issues in determining the future of Dream Lake Dam. The park currently does not have a preferred alternative. The park is looking for public input as to what alternatives, in addition to those recommended by the BOR, should be examined. In order to move forward with a decision regarding the future management of Dream Lake Dam, a plan must first be developed and that plan will be fully scoped for public input and comment and it will contain a full environmental impact analysis for all of the viable alternatives.

As a key step in the overall conservation planning and