Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. *NRDC,* 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978). Also, environmental objections that could be raised at the draft environmental impact statement stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final environmental impact statement may be waived or dismissed by the courts. *City of Angoon* v. *Hodel,* 803 F.2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritages, Inc.* v. *Harris,* 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the 90-day comment period so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in the final environmental impact statement.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible. It is also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or chapters of the draft statement. Comments may also address the adequacy of the draft environmental impact statement or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in the statement. Reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

Comments received, including the names and addresses of those who comment, will be considered part of the public record on this proposal and will be available for public inspection.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7 and 1508.22; Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, Section 21)

Dated: May 29, 2003.

Roberta A. Moltzen,

Deputy Regional Forester, NR.

[FR Doc. 03–13964 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Missionary Ridge Burned Area Timber Salvage and Public Scoping; San Juan National Forest, CO

AGENCY: U.S. Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Revision of Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping; San Juan National Forest, Colorado.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, notice is hereby given that the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), is revising the Notice of Intent For the Missionary Ridge Burned area Timber Salvage Published in the **Federal Register** September 26, 2002 (volume 67 Number 187) page 60640. The revision changes the Deciding official on Page 60640 from the Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service Rock Mountain Region, PO Box 25127, Lakewood CO 80225.] TO [the Forest Supervisor, San Juan National Forest, USDA Forest Service, 15 Burnett Court Durango CO 81301.]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Dallison or Jim Powers, (970) 247–4874.

Dated: May 27, 2003.

Mark Stiles,

Forest Supervisor, San Juan National Forest, USFS, Colorado.

[FR Doc. 03–13955 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410●–BS–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Colville Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Colville Resource Advisory Committee will meet on Thursday, June 19, 2003 at the Spokane Community College, Colville Campus, Monumental Room, 985 South Elm Street, Colville, Washington. The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 4 p.m. Agenda items include: (1) RAC officer (chair) election; (2) RAC budget, expenses, and communication strategies; (3) Bylaws and Charter Review and Update; (4) Fiscal Year 2004 Title II projects review and recommendation to the forest designated official; and, (5) Public Forum.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Direct questions regarding this meeting to designated federal official, Rolando Ortegon or Cynthia Reichelt, Public Affairs Officer, Colville National Forest, 765 S. Main, Colville, Washington 99114: (509) 684–7000.

Dated: May 28, 2003.

Rolando Ortegon,

Acting Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 03–13965 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Notice of Proposed Change to the Natural Resources Conservation Service's National Handbook of Conservation Practices

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, New York State Office.

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed changes in the NRCS National Handbook of Conservation Practices, Section IV of the New York State Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) for review and comment.

SUMMARY: It is the intention of NRCS to issue a revised conservation practice standard in its National Handbook of Conservation Practices. This standard is: Pest Management (NY595).

DATES: Comments will be received for a 30-day period commencing with the date of this publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Inquire in writing to Paul W. Webb, Resource Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), 441 S. Salina Street, Fifth Floor, Suite 354, Syracuse, New York 13202–2450.

A copy of this standard is available from the above individual.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 343 of the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 states that revisions made after enactment of the law to NRCS State Technical Guides used to carry out highly erodible land and wetland provisions of the law shall be made available for public review and comment. For the next 30 days the NRCS will receive comments relative to the proposed changes. Following that period, a determination will be made to the NRCS regarding disposition of those comments and final determination of change will be made.

Dated: May 15, 2003.

Steven L. Machovec,

Asst. State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Syracuse, NY.

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

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NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

PEST MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK

(Acre)

CODE NY595

DEFINITION

Utilizing environmentally sensitive prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression strategies, to manage weeds, insects, diseases, animals and other organisms (including invasive and non-invasive species), that directly or indirectly cause damage or annoyance.

PURPOSES

This practice is applied as part of a Resource Management System (RMS) to support one or more of the following purposes:

- Enhance quantity and quality of commodities.
- Minimize negative impacts of pest management on soil, water, air, plants, and animal resources and/or human considerations.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Wherever pests will be managed.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

A pest management plan shall be a component of an overall conservation plan.

All methods of pest management must comply with Federal, State, and local regulations, including management plans for invasive pest species, noxious weeds and disease vectors. Compliance with the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Worker Protection Standard (WPS); and Interim Endangered Species Protection Program (H7506C) is required for chemical pest control.

Integrated pest management (IPM) that strives to balance economics, efficacy and environmental risk, where available, shall be incorporated into planning alternatives. IPM is a sustainable approach to pest control that combines the use of prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression strategies, to maintain pest populations below economically damaging levels, to minimize pest resistance, and to minimize harmful effects of pest control on human health and environmental resources. The IPM strategy includes biological controls, cultural controls, mechanical and physical controls, the use of pest resistant cultivars, and the judicious use of chemical controls when needed.

As a minimum, the following core pest management elements will be applied:

- Scouting for economically important pests at the appropriate times of year.
- Development of site-specific pest management recommendations based on scouting results. Use of local history of pest outbreaks, grower experience,

and professional judgement of pest management advisors will increase efficacy of pest management control measures and adoption of IPM techniques.

- Record keeping consistent with conservation practice standard NY748.
- Calibrating of sprayer/planter at least once per year

All methods of pest management must be integrated with other components of the conservation plan.

Clients shall be instructed to pay special attention to all environmental hazards and site-specific application criteria listed on pesticide labels and contained in Cornell Cooperative Extension and Crop Consultant recommendations.

Pest management environmental risks, including the impacts of pesticides in ground and surface water on humans and non-target plants and animals, must be evaluated for all identified water resource concerns. For analysis of individual fields, use the NRCS' Windows Pesticide Screening Tool (WIN-PST). When developing Comprehensive Watershed Plans the National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis (NAPRA) tool shall be employed in addition to WIN-PST.

When a chosen alternative has significant potential to negatively impact the environment, mitigation is required. Additionally, if the evaluated site is in the drainage area of a priority water body, a water supply reservoir, or wellhead area, mitigation may be required.

If the Soil - Pesticide Interactions Report for WIN-PST indicates a "Very High", or "High" risk rating, an appropriate set of mitigation techniques or conservation practices must be put into place to address risks to humans and non-target plants and animals.

Additionally, if the Soil – Pesticide Interactions Report from WIN-PST indicates an "Intermediate" risk rating, and the site evaluated is in a drainage area of a priority water body, a water supply reservoir, or wellhead area, the mitigation requirements from a "Very High" or "High" rating , as outlined above, must be followed.

Cornell Cooperative Extension develops and maintains guidelines for IPM for specific crops. These are called IPM Elements. Mitigation techniques will be considered adequate when a rating of 80% of Cornell Cooperative Extension IPM elements is achieved.

Where crop specific IPM guidelines have not been developed, use professional judgement to mitigate the adverse impact(s) of pesticides. Refer to the Field Office Technical Guide, Section I, General References, Water Quality and Quantity Technical Note Pesticide Mitigation Effectiveness Guide. This document provides guidance for Conservation Practice selection and management techniques that may provide a mitigatory effect on pesticide loss pathways.

Additional Criteria to Protect Quantity and Quality of Commodities

As an essential component of both commodity-specific IPM and IPM general principles, clients shall be encouraged to use the minimum level of pest control necessary to meet their objectives for commodity quantity and quality.

Additional Criteria to Protect Soil Resources

In conjunction with other conservation practices, the number, sequence and timing of tillage operations shall be managed to maintain soil quality and maintain soil loss at or below the soil loss tolerance (T), as predicted by using the current NRCS approved soil and water erosion prediction equation.

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Additional Criteria to Protect Water Resources

If the area is irrigated, the Irrigation Water Management standard shall be employed.

The number, sequence and timing of tillage operations shall be managed in conjunction with other sediment control tactics and practices, in order to minimize sediment losses to nearby surface water bodies.

CONSIDERATIONS

If commodity-specific IPM is not available, the following IPM principles should be considered:

- Prevention, such as using pest-free seeds and transplants, treated seed, cleaning tillage and harvesting equipment between fields, irrigation scheduling to avoid situations conducive to disease development, etc.
- Avoidance, such as using pest resistant varieties, crop rotation, trap crops, etc.
- Monitoring, such as pest scouting, soil testing, weather forecasting, disease risk models, degree day models, etc., to help target suppression strategies and avoid routine preventative pest control.
- Suppression, such as cultural, biological and chemical controls, that can reduce a pest population or its impacts. Chemical controls should be used judiciously in order to minimize environmental risk, human exposure, and pest resistance.

Adequate plant nutrients and soil moisture, including favorable pH and soil conditions, should be implemented to reduce plant stress, improve plant vigor and increase the plant's overall ability to tolerate and resist pests.

On irrigated land, irrigation water management should be designed to minimize pest management environmental risk.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The pest management component of a conservation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria of this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose(s).

As a minimum, the pest management component of a conservation plan shall include:

- Plan map and soil map of managed site, if applicable (use RMS plan maps if available).
- Location of sensitive resources and setbacks, if applicable (use RMS plan maps if available).
- Environmental risk analysis, with approved tools and/or procedures, for probable pest management recommendations by crop (if applicable) and pest.
- Interpretation of the environmental risk analysis and identification of appropriate mitigation techniques.
- Operation and maintenance requirements.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The pest management component of a conservation plan shall include appropriate operation and maintenance items for the client. These may include:

- Review and update the plan periodically in order to incorporate new IPM technology, respond to cropping system and pest complex changes, and avoid the development of pest resistance.
- Maintain mitigation techniques identified in the plan in order to ensure continued effectiveness.

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- Develop a safety plan for individuals exposed to chemicals, including telephone numbers and addresses of emergency treatment centers for individuals exposed to chemicals and the telephone number for the nearest poison control center. The National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) telephone number in Corvallis, Oregon may also be given for non-emergency information:

1-800-858-7384

Monday - Friday
6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Pacific Time

Additionally, the NPIC supports a website:

http://npic.orst.edu

For advice and assistance with emergency spills that involve agrichemicals, the local emergency telephone number should be provided. The national 24-hour CHEMTREC telephone number may also be given:

1-800-424-9300

CHEMTREC also supports a website:

www.chemtrek.org

- Follow label requirements for mixing/loading setbacks from wells, intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded ponds and lakes, or reservoirs. (State or local regulations may be more restrictive).
- Post signs according to label directions and/or Federal, State, and local laws around sites that have been treated. Follow restricted entry intervals.
- Dispose of pesticides and pesticide containers in accordance with label directions and adhere to Federal, State, and local regulations.
- Read and follow label directions and maintain appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
- Calibrate application equipment according to Extension and/or manufacturer recommendations before each seasonal use and with each major chemical change.
- Replace worn nozzle tips, cracked hoses, and faulty gauges.
- Maintain records of pest management activities, such as scouting records, calibration rates, etc., for at minimum of three years. Refer to Conservation Standard NY748 for additional criteria.
- Pesticide application records shall also be in accordance with USDA Agricultural Marketing Service's Pesticide Record Keeping Program.

REFERENCES

Pesticide Mitigation Effectiveness Guide. Section I, USDA-NRCS Field Office Technical Guide. Syracuse, NY, 2003.

Resource Management System Guide Sheets. Section III, USDA-NRCS Field Office Technical Guide. Syracuse, NY. 1998.

Cornell Guide for Integrated Field Crop Management. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Berry Crops. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Recommendations for Grapes. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

Cornell Guide for the Integrated Management of Greenhouse Florist Crops. Cornell Cooperative Extension, Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

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Cornell Pest Management Guide for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

Cornell Cooperative Extension Pest Management Guidelines for Vegetables. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated yearly.

WIN-PST: A Windows Based Pesticide Screening Tool. USDA-NRCS. Amherst, MA. 2000.

National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis (NAPRA). USDA-NRCS. Amherst, MA. 1995.

Core 4. Conservation Tillage Information Center. West Lafayette, IN. 1998

Pesticides Management Program. Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Albany, NY. Updated periodically.

New York State IPM Program, Elements of IPM. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Ithaca, NY. Updated periodically.

NRCS, NHCP - NY

May 2003

[FR Doc. 03–14043 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–C

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service—Tennessee; Notice of Proposed Changes to Section IV of the Tennessee Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG)

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Tennessee, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed changes in the Tennessee NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, Section IV, for review and comment.

SUMMARY: It has been determined by the NRCS State Conservationist for Tennessee that changes must be made in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, specifically in practice standard Cover Crop (Code 340) to account for improved technology. These practice standards can be used in systems that treat highly erodible cropland.

DATES: Comments will be received for a 30-day period commencing with the date of this publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Inquire in writing to James W. Ford, State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), 675 U.S. Courthouse, 801 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203, telephone number (615) 277–2531. Copies of the practice standard will be made available upon written request.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 343 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 states that revisions made after enactment of the law to NRCS state technical guides used to perform highly erodible land and wetland provisions of the law shall be made available for public review and comment. For the next 30 days, the NRCS in Tennessee will receive comments relative to the proposed changes. Following that period, a determination will be made by the NRCS in Tennessee regarding disposition of those comments and a final determination of change will be made to the subject practice standard.

Dated: May 8, 2003.

James W. Ford,

State Conservationist.

[FR Doc. 03–14044 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Rural Utilities Service

Farm Service Agency

Notice of Request for Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCIES: Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Utilities Service, Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed collection; comments requested.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the Agencies to request an extension for a currently approved information collection in support of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable environmental requirements.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by August 4, 2003 to be assured of consideration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard A. Davis, Director, Program Support Staff, Rural Housing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stop 0761, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20250–0761, Telephone (202) 720–9619.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: 7 CFR 1940 Subpart G, ''Environmental Program.''

OMB Number: 0575–0094.

Expiration Date of Approval: August 31, 2003.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The information collection under OMB Number 0575–0094 enables the Agencies to effectively administer the policies, methods, and responsibilities for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable environmental laws, executive orders, and regulations.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to consider the potential environmental impacts of proposed major federal actions in Agency planning and decision-making processes. For the Agencies to comply, it is necessary that they have information on the types of environmental resources on site or in the vicinity that might be impacted by the proposed action, as well as information on the nature of the project selected by the applicant (the activities to be carried out at the site; any air, liquid and solid wastes produced by these activities, etc.). The applicant is the only logical source for providing this information. In fact, the vast majority of Federal Agencies that assist non-Federal applicants in sponsoring projects require these applicants to submit such environmental data.

The Agencies provide forms and/or other guidance to assist in the collection and submission of information. The information is usually submitted via hand delivery or U.S. Postal Service to the appropriate Agency office.

The information is used by the Agency officer who is processing the application for financial assistance or request for approval. Having environmental information on the proposed project site and the activities to be conducted there enables the Agency official to determine the magnitude of the potential environmental impacts and to take such impacts into consideration in Agency planning and decision-making as required by NEPA. The analysis of the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action is considered to be a full disclosure process, and therefore, can involve public information meetings and public notification.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.94 hours per response.

Respondents: Individuals or households, local governments, farms, business or other for-profit, non-profit institutions, and small businesses and organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 3050.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.71.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 15,320 hours.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Renita Bolden, Regulations and Paperwork Management Branch, at (202) 692–0035.

Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agencies, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of Agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information