

Notices

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Committee on Governmental Processes

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. No. 92-463), notice is hereby given of two meetings of the Committee on Governmental Processes of the Administrative Conference of the United States.

DATES: Tuesday, February 14, 1995, at 2:00 p.m., and Monday, March 13, 1995, at 12:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Office of the Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, Suite 500, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. (Library, 5th Floor).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah S. Laufer, Office of the Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, 2120 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. Telephone: (202) 254-7020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Committee will meet to continue discussion of when federal government lawyers and other government employees may participate in public service activities. There are possible restrictions in the Code of Professional Responsibility, in agency regulations governing outside activities, and in government-wide rules concerning use of government instrumentalities.

Attendance is open to the interested public, but limited to the space available. Persons wishing to attend should call the Office of the Chairman of the Administrative Conference at least one day before the meeting. The committee chair, if he deems it appropriate, may permit members of the public to present oral statements at the meeting. Any member of the public may file a written statement with the committee before, during, or after the

meeting. Minutes of the meeting will be available upon request.

Dated: February 2, 1995.

Jeffrey S. Lubbers,
Research Director.

[FR Doc. 95-3209 Filed 2-7-95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. 95-008-1]

Availability of Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has prepared an environmental assessment and a finding of no significant impact for the shipment and field testing of an unlicensed veterinary biological product. Risk analyses, which form the basis for the environmental assessment, have led us to conclude that shipment and field testing of the unlicensed veterinary biological product will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Based on our finding of no significant impact, we have determined that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the environment assessment and finding of no significant impact may be obtained by writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the docket number of this notice when requesting copies. Copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact (as well as the risk analyses with confidential business information removed) are also available for public inspection at USDA, room 1141, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons wishing to inspect those documents are requested to call ahead on (202) 690-2817 to facilitate entry into the reading room.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Gary Nunley, State Director, Animal Damage Control, APHIS, USDA, PO Box 100410, San Antonio, Texas 78201-1710; Telephone: (210) 731-3451.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A veterinary biological product regulated under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*) must be shown to be pure, safe, potent, and efficacious before a veterinary biological product license may be issued. A field test is generally necessary to satisfy prelicensing requirements for veterinary biological products. In order to ship an unlicensed product for the purpose of conducting a proposed field test, a person must receive authorization from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Rhone Merieux, Inc., and the State of Texas propose to distribute 850,000 coyote baits laden with an experimental recombinant rabies vaccine in a 13,000-square-mile area stretching from Maverick County, at the Mexican border, to Calhoun County, on the gulf coast. This would allow the State of Texas to continue the efficacy portion of the ongoing field project initially approved by APHIS in 1993. The specific objective of this proposal is to evaluate the efficacy of the experimental vaccine in maintaining a barrier of immunized coyotes to prevent the proliferation of coyote rabies.

In determining whether to authorize shipment and field testing of the unlicensed veterinary biological product referenced in this notice, APHIS conducted risk analyses to assess the product's potential effects on the safety of animals, public health, and the environment. Based on the risk analyses, APHIS has prepared an environmental assessment. APHIS has conducted that shipment and field testing of the unlicensed veterinary biological product will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Based on this finding of no significant impact, we have determined that there is no need to prepare an environmental impact statement.

An environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact have been prepared for the shipment and field testing of the following unlicensed veterinary biological product:

Requester	Product	Field test location
Texas Department of Health; Rhone Merieux, Inc.; and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.	A live, genetically engineered, vaccinia-vectored rabies vaccine that expresses the rabies glycoprotein; the vaccine is enclosed in baits.	Dimmit, Zavala, Frio, Bexar, Atascosa, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Calhoun, and Maverick Counties, Texas.

The environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact have been prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), (3) USDA Regulations Implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1b), and (4) APHIS Guidelines Implementing NEPA (44 FR 50381-50384, August 28, 1979, and 44 FR 51272-51274, August 31, 1979).

Done in Washington, DC, this 1st day of February 1995.

George O. Winegar,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 95-2897 Filed 2-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-M

Forest Service

North Fork Fire Salvage and Associated Activities, Kootenai National Forest, Lincoln County, MT

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The North Fork, 336, and Maxine Wildfire burned over 8000 acres of Kootenai National Forest system lands in the late summer of 1994. The Forest intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess and disclose the environment effects of opportunities designed to recover economic value of burned timber, reduce future fuels accumulations and the corresponding risk of severe reburn, rehabilitate existing sediment sources, improve hydrologic conditions in affected watersheds, and protect long-term soil

productivity. These objectives would be accomplished through salvage harvest of fire-killed timber; reforestation of harvested and several burned areas; fuels reduction in harvested areas; restoration of non-essential roads, revegetation of road cuts and fill slopes, and drainage improvement on existing roads; providing for immediate and long-term recruitment of instream large woody material within the North Fork decision area. The North Fork decision area is located approximately 20 air miles southwest of Eureka, Montana.

All proposals within the North Fork decision area would protect visual quality on stream segments eligible for classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, provide for wildlife habitat, and conserve fisheries habitat.

The proposal's actions to salvage fire-killed trees and reforest burned area, construct, reconstruct, and restore roads, reduce fuels and future fire hazard, and implement watershed recovery projects are being considered together because they represent either connected or cumulative actions as defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.25). The EIS will try to the Kootenai National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan and Final EIS of September 1987, which provides overall guidance for achieving the desired forest condition of the area.

DATES: Written comments and suggestions should be relieved by March 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: The Responsible Official is Robert L. Schrenk, Forest Supervisor, Kootenai National Forest. Written comments and suggestions concerning the scope of the analysis should be sent to Robert J. Thompson, District Ranger, Rexford Ranger District, 1299 Hwy 93 N, Eureka, Montana, 59917.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terry Chute, Planner, Rexford Ranger District. Phone (406) 296-2536.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: During the night of August 14-15, 1994, a lightning storm started 207 fires on the Kootenai National Forest in northwest Montana. Several fires ranging in size from less than one acre to over 7000 acres occurred on the Rexford Ranger District. The North Fork Fire Recovery EIS is being prepared in response to conditions resulting from the largest of these fires, the 8000+ acre North Fork Fire Complex. An interdisciplinary landscape analysis team is using an ecosystem based approach to assess the fires affects and identify management opportunities that could be implemented to move the postfire

landscape toward a desired ecological condition.

Burn intensities in the North Fork wildfires varied considerably. Within the fire perimeters approximately 5350 acres burned at high intensity (average 90% tree mortality), 1400 burned at moderate intensity (average 70% mortality), and 1300 acres burned at low intensity (average 30% mortality). The fires burned into or adjacent to the Wild and Scenic study corridors in Big Creek and South Fork Big Creek (eligible for Recreation classification), and North Fork Big Creek and Copeland Creek (eligible for Wild classification), all of which are pending Wild and Scenic River study. The fires also burned within the Big Creek Roadless area #701.

The North Fork decision area contains approximately 36,000 acres within the Kootenai National Forest in Lincoln County, Montana. All of the proposed projects are located in the Big Creek drainage with sub-drainages of North Fork Big, South Fork Big, Good, Mesler, Roberts, Copeland, and Drop Creeks, included. The legal location of the decision area is as follows: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, and 30 of Township 34 North, Range 30 West; Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 24 of Township 34 North, Range 30 West; Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 35 North, Range 30 West; Sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 of Township 35 North, Range 31 West; and Sections 21 and 32 of Township 36 North, Range 30 West; Principle Montana Meridian. The land in and adjacent to the decision area is entirely federal ownership under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Proposed Action

The primary purpose of the project is to recover valuable timber products from trees burned by wildfires that occurred in 1994, with the secondary benefit of reducing the potential for future uncontrollable wildfires. Actions are also proposed to enhance watershed recovery and improve grizzly bear habitat security. The Forest Service proposes to harvest approximately 24-27 million board feet of timber by salvaging fire-killed timber and imminently dead trees on approximately 2119 acres of forest land outside riparian protection areas (draft PACFISH criteria) and wild and scenic eligible corridors. Only trees that were killed, or are expected to die as a result of the fires, would be harvested. The proposal includes prescribed burning of about 2006 acres, and excavator piling