APPENDIX A.—USDA'S RURAL EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISES COMMUNITIES—Continued

Name	State	Counties
La Jicarita EC	NM	Mora, Rio Arriba, Taos.
Greater Portsmouth EC	OH	Scioto.
Southeast Oklahoma EC	OK	Choctaw, McCurtain.
Josephine County EC	OR	Josephine.
City of Lock Haven Federal EC	PA	Clinton.
Williamsburg-Lake City EC	SC	Williamsburg, Florence.
Beadle/Spink/South Dakota EC	SD	Beadle, Spink.
Fayette County/Haywood County Enterprise Community	TN	Haywood, Fayette.
Scott/McCreary Area Enterprise Community	TN	Scott (TN), McCreary (KY).
Accomack-Northampton, Virginia EC	VA	Northampton, Accomack.
Lower Yakima County Rural Enterprise Community	WA	Yakima.
Central Appalachia EC	WV	Roane, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas, Fayette.
McDowell County EC	WV	McDowell.

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Forest Service

Charlie Tyson Project; Idaho Panhandle National Forests, St. Maries Ranger District, Benewah County, Idaho

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Forest Service is gathering information to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This EIS is proposing management activities designed to move the Charlie Tyson project area toward its desired future condition, a healthy and diverse ecosystem. Desired future condition goals specific to the project area were developed by an interdisciplinary team for the purpose of maintaining ecosystem productivity and diversity while incorporating human values and needs. The goals for this project area are listed below:

1. The first goal is to provide vegetation patterns and natural variability that include important components within the range of historic levels. Using historic vegetation patterns as a reference point, the project will strive to maintain more mature timber (80+ years old) in larger patches than currently exist in the project area. To maintain historic natural variability for the project area, the project will strive to promote more canopy layers and more species components. This entails perpetuating seral tree species, subalpine fir/spruce, quaking aspen and open ridge tops with large ponderosa pine. This shift toward the historic range of vegetation patterns also entails maintaining riparian area with stable stream channels and fish habitats supporting viable populations of desired fish species; thus the area would be fully supporting beneficial uses.

2. The second goal is to incorporate additional human values and needs by providing commercial wood products, a long range transportation plan where only essential roads for land management exist, a visually attractive landscape, a diverse array of recreational activities and maintaining existing grazing allotments. There are areas with past clearcut harvest units that detract from the visual attractiveness of the landscape; the harsh edges of these clearcuts could be softened by partial cutting. For recreation, emphasis for this area is on dispersed use and trail development; unauthorized trail use will be addressed and three historic Forest Service trails could be added to the trail system.

3. The third goal is to maintain wildlife habitats. Currently, the project area has a lack of quality security for wildlife. Activities proposed will include restricting trail and road access for various kinds of users.

It will take time to implement the desired future condition described above; proposed management activities would entail using techniques to shift the project area toward desired future condition. Management techniques would include prescribed fire, timber harvesting, road building, road use restrictions and closures, wildlife security area(s), watershed/fish habitat improvements and trail development. The Forest Service estimates that this proposed action would include: 415 acres of underburning, 2773 acres of timber harvesting (commercial thinning—1892 acres, group selection—46 acres, irregular shelterwood—381 acres, group shelterwood—403 acres, seedtree—20 acres, clearcutting—31 acres), 10.6 miles of new road construction, 1.7 road miles taken off the road system and a 6200 acre area closure to all motorized vehicles in the Charlie-Preston drainages (providing 5000 acres of wildlife security). The proposed action also entails implementing fish/watershed improvement projects in the East Fork of Charlie, Preston and Brown Creeks and adding three historic Forest Service Trails back on the trail system for maintenance.

DATES: Written comments concerning the scope of this analysis must be received within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to District Ranger, St. Maries Ranger District, P.O. Box 407, St. Maries, ID 83861.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions about the proposed action and EIS should be directed to Tracy J. Gravelle, St. Maries Ranger District, Phone: 208–245–2531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Charlie Tyson project area lies within Benewah County, Idaho and encompasses the Charlie Creek drainage. It is located approximately 1 air mile south of Emida, Idaho. The project area contains 18,100 acres of which approximately 14,400 acres are administered by the Forest Service. Management activities would be administered by the St. Maries Ranger District of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This EIS will tier to the Forest Plan (September 1987) which provides overall guidance for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in terms of Goals, Objectives, Standards and Guidelines, and Management Area direction.

Preliminary scoping, including public and other agency participation, was initiated in August 1991 and has recommenced this year. A public meeting for the area was held on September 4, 1991 in St. Maries, Idaho. An additional public open house was held in the town of Emida, Idaho on

January 19, 1994. Two periods of time are identified for the receipt of comments on this analysis. These two public comment periods are: During this scoping process and the period between draft and final environmental impact statements. Comments received within 30 days from the date of this publication (**Federal Register**) will be especially useful in the preparation of the draft EIS.

Several issues have been identified from scoping, field surveys and reconnaissance. The principal issues identified to date are:

1. The vegetation patterns and species composition of the area do not mimic the natural variability noted from data compiled in the early 1900's.
2. There is a lack of quality wildlife security which is perpetuated by existing road management and well established All Terrain Vehicle use in the project area.
3. The forest surrounding the project area is fairly well fragmented.
4. There are areas with past clearcut harvest units that detract from the visual attractiveness of the landscape.
5. There is unauthorized trail building in the area.
6. The old Forest Service Nakarna-Tyson (#338), Eena Creek (#337) and Moolock Creek (#320) trails lie within the project area. These trails are still being used by the public and are in good condition. This is an opportunity to put this trail back on the system.
7. There are some areas needing watershed/fish habitat rehabilitation and this is an opportunity to complete this work. In addition, if management activities were to be implemented, what would be potential impacts on the fish habitat, water quality and stream channel equilibrium.
8. If management activities were to be implemented, what would be the potential impacts on wildlife habitats.
9. How much sustainable timber harvest is available from the project area.
10. The local community has voiced their concern over availability of small timber sales. These sales enable smaller timber operators the opportunity to purchase timber sales.

Development of alternatives is underway. The analysis will consider the No Action alternative in addition to the proposed action (described above) and two alternative actions. The two alternative actions would respond in varying degrees to the purpose and need defined above. These two alternatives are as follows:

1. One alternative would confine proposed timber management activities to areas which can be reached by existing roads, i.e. no new system roads would be necessary. This proposal would include underburning, timber harvesting, a wildlife security area in the Charlie-Preston Creek drainages, watershed/fish improvements and trail development. Potential harvest units for this alternative present many small sale opportunities.
2. One alternative is being proposed for management activities that are limited to certain areas of the project area. This addresses the wildlife security issue for a different part of the project area. This alternative would include underburning, timber harvesting, road construction, potential road obliteration, a wildlife security area in the Eena, Moolock, Brown, Pamas and Short Creek drainages, watershed/fish improvements and trail development. Potential harvest units for this alternative present many small sale opportunities.

The Forest Service believes it is important to give reviewers notice at this early stage of several court rulings related to public participation in the environmental review process. First, reviewers of draft environmental impact statements must structure their participation in the environmental review of the proposal so that it is meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewer's position and contentions. *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.* v. *NRDC,* 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978). Also, environmental objections that could be raised at the draft EIS stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final EIS 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. 334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Reviewers may wish to refer to CEQ regulations 40 CFR 1503.3.

The draft environmental impact statement should be available for public review in May, 1994. The final EIS is scheduled to be completed by September, 1994. The District Ranger, who is the responsible official for this EIS, will make a decision regarding this proposal. This decision and reasons for the decision will be documented in a Record of Decision.

Dated: March 3, 1995.

Bradley J. Gilbert,

District Ranger, St. Maries Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 17–95]

Foreign-Trade Zone 153—City of San Diego, California, Application for Subzone, Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corporation (Life Science Chemicals), San Diego, CA

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the City of San Diego, California, grantee of FTZ 153, requesting special-purpose subzone status for the life science chemicals processing/distribution facility of Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corporation (CNC) in San Diego, California, within the San Diego Customs port of entry. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally filed on April 26, 1995.

CNC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Calbiochem-Novabiochem International, Inc. (U.S.), a global manufacturer and distributor of life science fine chemicals used for clinical research and the development of biochemical products. Life science chemicals include human plasma proteins, enzymes, amino acids, detergents, peptides, toxins, antibodies, immunochemicals, resins, inhibitors, buffers, coupling reagents, and chiral synthons.

The CNC facility (2 buildings—a 3rd one planned—totalling 134,000 sq. ft. on 7.8 acres) is located at 10394 Pacific Center Court, San Diego, California. The facility (80 employees) is primarily used to test and repackage life science chemicals for use by academic and government researchers and, industrial and pharmaceutical companies. Some of the products, accounting for about 5 percent of plant shipments, are also involved in blending/processing activity prior to packaging.

The application identifies three types of products that would be initially produced by the blending activity under zone procedures at this time: Chromium tripicolate (duty rate—3.7%), sodium cholate (3.1%), and amino acids (4.2%). The foreign sourced materials involved in their manufacture are picolinic acid