

clinics, and provided needed medical care in underserved areas.

Disaster Preparedness and Relief

AmeriCorps members, including the National Civilian Community Corps, and Senior Corps volunteers have a long track record of working with FEMA and other relief agencies in helping communities to respond to disasters. Learn and Serve America participants respond to local disasters as well. National and community service participants help run emergency shelters, assist law enforcement, provide food and shelter, manage donations, assess and repair damage, and help families and communities rebuild. Since September 11, many have been actively engaged in relief efforts.

Corporation Announcement Concerning Existing Volunteer and Service Programs

The Corporation announces that organizations that currently receive program grant funds or any type of federal program assistance from the Corporation and use service and volunteering as a strategy to meet community needs are encouraged, where appropriate, to direct activities to support homeland security in the three areas described above—public safety, public health, and disaster preparedness and relief. This notice applies to all Corporation grantees, including state commissions on national and community service, nonprofit organizations, state education agencies, institutions of higher education, and state and local governments.

In general, organizations receiving Corporation program grants or federal program assistance have considerable flexibility to focus activities on meeting community needs. The Corporation encourages all organizations to consider directing resources toward the needs associated with homeland security. Please address any specific questions concerning the flexibility to redirect any available resources to your appropriate program officer at the Corporation. Any material change in activity that will prevent your organization from accomplishing the objectives for which the grant was issued requires that you notify the Corporation in writing and that the Corporation provides you written approval. Similarly, changes in applicable budget categories, as specified in the grant provisions, requires written approval. To ensure that you are aware of any specific requirements concerning the redirection of Corporation resources or activities, we advise you to inform your

appropriate program officer of your proposed changes.

Dated: March 4, 2002.

Gary Kowalczyk,

Coordinator, National Service Programs.

[FR Doc. 02-5521 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Submission of OMB Review; Comment Request

ACTION: Notice.

The Department of Defense has submitted to OMB for clearance, the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by April 8, 2002.

Title, Form, and OMB Number: DoD Building Pass Application; DD Form 2249; OMB Number 0704-0328.

Type of Request: Reinstatement.

Number of Respondents: 102,000.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 102,000.

Average Burden Per Response: 6 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 10,200.

Needs and Uses: This information is used by officials of Security Services, Defense Protective Services, Washington Headquarters Services to maintain a listing of personnel who are authorized a DoD Building Pass. The information collected from the DD Form 2249 is used to verify the need for and to issue a DoD Building Pass to DoD personnel, other authorized U.S. Government personnel, and DoD consultants and experts who regularly work in or require frequent and continuing access to DoD owned or occupied buildings in the National Capital Region.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households; Business or Other For-Profit.

Frequency: On Occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to Obtain or Retain Benefits.

OMB Desk Officer: Ms. Jackie Zeiher.

Written comments and recommendations on the proposed information collection should be sent to Ms. Zeiher at the Office of Management and Budget, Desk Officer for DoD, Room 10236, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

DoD Clearance Officer: Mr. Robert Cushing.

Written requests for copies of the information collection proposal should

be sent to Mr. Cushing, WHS/DIOR, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302.

Dated: March 4, 2002.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 02-5608 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)—Army Transformation

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army announces the availability of the Final PEIS for Army Transformation.

The PEIS details the environmental concerns which may affect various aspects of Army transformation including, but not limited to: unit location; materiel acquisition and testing; training areas; range requirements; and strategic deployment.

DATES: Written comments received within 30 days of the publication of this Notice of Availability by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the **Federal Register** for this action will be considered by the Army during final decision making.

ADDRESSES: To obtain a copy of the PEIS write to Headquarters, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAMO-FMF (Mr. Jim Lucas), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400 or access the Army Homepage at www.army.mil/a-z.htm, and scroll to Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. The PEIS has been posted at this website to facilitate public access and comment. Comments may also be provided to the address above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Jim Lucas, (703) 692-4653 or by writing to Headquarters, Department of the Army, ATTN: Army G-3 (DAMO-FMF), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The prospect of a rapidly changing and more turbulent, unpredictable, global security environment underscores the need for a high level of U.S. defense preparedness. To meet the challenges of a wider range of threats and a more complex set of operating environments, the U.S. will require an Army capable of rapid response and dominance across the entire spectrum of operations in joint,

interagency, and multinational configurations. Today's Army force structure and supporting systems were designed for a different era and enemy. They lack the capability to operate optimally across the full range of likely future operations. The Army's superb heavy forces are unequalled in their ability to gain and hold terrain in the most intense, direct fire combat imaginable, and, once deployed, are the decisive element in major theater wars. The current heavy forces, however, are challenged to get to contingencies where we have not laid the deployment groundwork; and once deployed, these forces have a large logistical footprint. On the other hand, the Army's current light forces can strike quickly but lack survivability, lethality and tactical mobility once inserted. Therefore, to meet the defense challenges of the future and provide the National Command Authority the decisive land power forces necessary to support the National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army have articulated a clear Army Vision that includes transforming the most respected Army in the world into a strategically responsive force that is dominant across the full spectrum of operations.

The Army proposes to implement transformation as rapidly as possible, while continually maintaining the warfighting readiness of its operational forces, improving its installations and business practices, and taking care of its people. The proposed program of Army transformation would be the mechanism used to integrate and synchronize the implementation of the Army Vision. To validate early transformation concepts, an initial force of two brigade combat teams at Fort Lewis, Washington, is receiving off-the-shelf equipment to support evaluation and refinement of new doctrinal organizational concepts. An interim force of six to eight brigade combat teams will follow the future. The Interim Force would be a transition force—one that seeks the objective force state-of-the-art technology, but leverages today's technology together with modernized legacy forces as a bridge to the future. The objective force would be the force that achieves our transformation objective. It would be a future force that would be a strategically responsive Army capable of dominating at every point across the full spectrum of operations and rapidly transitioning across mission requirements without loss of momentum. It would be able to operate as an integral member of joint, multinational, interagency teams and

would be dominant against the asymmetric application of conventional, unconventional, and weapons of mass destruction threat capabilities.

The PEIS complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Implementation of the Army transformation, as envisioned, will be a major undertaking entailing a series of changes in equipment, force structure and training practices. As changes are proposed for specific sites and for equipment acquisition and testing, there will likely be a range of adverse and beneficial effects on the environment. The PEIS informs the public, regulators, concerned groups and Army decision-makers about potential environmental concerns that should be factored into all aspects of Army transition. Additionally, the PEIS provides all stakeholders with an opportunity to present their views to Army decision makers.

Alternatives: (1) No Action Alternative: Whereby Army transformation would not be implemented and needed changes to Army equipment, force structure and training practices would be separately analyzed on a piecemeal basis; (2) Action Alternative: Whereby Army transformation, as envisioned by Army decision-makers, would be implemented to better meet present and future national security requirements and fulfill the Army Vision.

Significant issues: The PEIS addresses issues including noise, impacts to wetlands and riparian areas, soil erosion, air and water quality, endangered species, and cultural resources.

Public Comment: Comments received as a result of the NOA will be used to assist the Army in final decision making. Individuals or organizations may participate in this process by written comment by mail or by facsimile through the Army Homepage web site www.army.mil/a-z.htm, scrolling to Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. To be considered in the final decision making process, comments and suggestions should be received no later than 30 days following the EPA announcement of the availability of the PEIS in the **Federal Register**. Questions regarding this PEIS may be directed to Headquarters, Department of the Army at the above address or by facsimile transmission to (703) 692-4735.

Dated: March 1, 2002.

Raymond J. Fatz,

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

[FR Doc. 02-5552 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Force Transformation and Mission Capability Enhancements, Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk, LA and Long Term Military Training Use of Kisatchie National Forest Lands

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD; Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) and Fort Polk (Army), and the Forest Service (USDA), Region 8, Kisatchie National Forest, as lead and cooperation agencies respectively, are initiating the preparation of an EIS pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act. This EIS will evaluate potential impacts associated with the Army's proposal for implementing force transformation and mission capability enhancements at the JRTC and Fort Polk, Louisiana, along with long-term military training use of the Kisatchie National Forest. Based on the results of the EIS and consideration of all relevant factors, the Army will determine how best to provide for military training, readiness and facilities requirements. The Forest Service will determine what military activities and land uses may occur on national forest lands and how best to balance military and non-military uses. The EIS will also serve as a foundation for the Army's application to the Forest Service to renew its permit for continued use of portions of the Kisatchie National Forest. A range of alternatives, including no action, will be considered in the EIS. Action alternatives will include options for construction, siting and design of facilities and the types and intensities of maneuver and gunnery exercises to occur within the following areas: Army lands at Fort Polk and Peason Ridge Training Area; portions of the Vernon Unit and Kisatchie District of the Kisatchie National Forest designated as the