

OMB Control Number: 0575-0064.

Summary of Collection: The Rural Housing Service (RHS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), and the Rural Business Service (RBS) and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) currently shared this regulation. FSA's Farm Loan Program (FLP) provides supervised credit in the form of loans to family farmers and ranchers to purchase land and finance agricultural production. RHS provides supervised credit in the form of Multi-Family Housing (MFH) loans and Community Facility (CF) loans. The MFH loan program provides eligible persons with rental or cooperative housing pursuant to the Housing Act of 1949. RBS provides supervised credit in the form of direct loans to businesses in rural areas. In the past, these agencies financed the lending activity of their respective insurance funds through the sale of insured notes, insurance contracts, and Certificates of Beneficial Ownership (CBO) to the Federal Financing Bank and the public.

Need and Use of the Information: The owners, holders or assignees of notes, contracts and CBO's will submitted the information collected to the agency offices. The agency will use the information to redeem or replace or pay interest on these documents and monitor CBO sales and transfer consistent with sound financial management practices. A private holder of RD insured note or CBO is required to document any of the following (1) notice and acknowledgement of sale of insured or guaranteed loans; (2) assignment of CBO's; (3) loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of insured CBO's or (4) death of a note holder or certificate holder. Failure by RD to monitor Certificates of Beneficial Ownership (CBO) sales and transfers could possibly lead to non-compliance with statutory intent.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents: 4.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 2.5.

Sondra A. Blakely,
Departmental Information Clearance Officer.
[FR Doc. 02-11157 Filed 5-3-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest Counties Payments Committee

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting and extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Forest Counties Payments Committee will meet in Rapid City, South Dakota, on April 20, 2002. The purpose of the meeting is to receive comments from both elected officials and the general public on the recommendations the Committee must make to Congress as specified in Section 320 of the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The meeting will consist of a public input session from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. This notice also provides an extension of the comment period associated with the Forest Counties Payments Committee meeting held in Reno, Nevada, on April 20, 2002 (67 FR 5087, February 4, 2002).

DATES: The Rapid City, South Dakota, meeting will be held on May 17, 2002. Persons who attended or spoke at the Reno, Nevada, meeting, who will attend the Rapid City, South Dakota, meeting, or who are otherwise interested in providing comments to the Committee on payments to counties in South Dakota and Nevada have until June 30 to submit their written comments. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent possible.

ADDRESSES: The May 17 meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn Rushmore Plaza, 505 North Fifth Street, Rapid City, South Dakota. Those who cannot be present may submit written responses to the questions listed in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** in this notice to Randle G. Phillips, Executive Director, Forest Counties Payments Committee, P.O. Box 34718, Washington, D.C. 20043-4713, or electronically at the Committee's website at <http://countypayments.gov/comments.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Randle G. Phillips, Executive Director, Forest Counties Payments Committee, (202) 208-6574 or via e-mail at rphillips01@fs.fed.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 320 of the 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 106-291) created the Forest Counties Payments Committee to make recommendations to Congress on a long-term solution for making Federal payments to eligible States and counties in which Federal lands are situated. To formulate its recommendations to Congress, the Committee will consider the impact on eligible States and counties of revenues from the historic multiple use of Federal lands; evaluate the economic, environmental, and social benefits which accrue to counties containing Federal lands; evaluate the

expenditures by counties on activities occurring on Federal lands which are Federal responsibilities; and monitor payments and implementation of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-393).

At the May 17 meeting in Rapid City, South Dakota, the Committee asks that elected officials and others who wish to comment provide information in response to the following questions:

1. Do counties receive their fair share of federal revenue-sharing payments made to eligible States?
 2. What difficulties exist in complying with, and managing all of the federal revenue-sharing payments programs? Are some more difficult than others?
 3. What economic, social, and environmental costs do counties incur as a result of the presence of public lands within their boundaries?
 4. What economic, social, and environmental benefits do counties realize as a result of public lands within their boundaries?
 5. What are the economic and social effects from changes in revenues generated from public lands over the past 15 years, as a result of changes in management on public lands in your State or county?
 6. What actions has your State or county taken to mitigate any impacts associated with declining economic conditions, or revenue-sharing payments?
 7. What effects, both positive and negative, have taken place with education and highway programs that are attributable to the management of public lands within your State or county?
 8. What relationship, if any, should exist between federal revenue-sharing programs, and management activities on public lands?
 9. What alternatives exist to provide equitable revenue-sharing to States and counties and to promote "sustainable forestry"?
 10. What has been your experience regarding implementation of Public Law 106-393, The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act?
 11. What changes in law, policies and procedures, and the management of public land have contributed to changes in revenue derived from the multiple-use management of these lands?
 12. What changes in law, policies and procedures, and the management of public land are needed in order to restore the revenues derived from the multiple-use management of these lands?
- Persons interested in the payments to Nevada counties also are requested to

address these same questions and also have until June 30 to submit their views in writing to the Committee.

Dated: April 29, 2002.

Elizabeth Estill,

Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation.

[FR Doc. 02-11111 Filed 5-3-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Idaho Panhandle Resource Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the authorities in the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) and under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-393) the Idaho Panhandle National Forests' Idaho Panhandle Resource Advisory Committee will meet Friday, May 17, 2002 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho for a business meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: May 17, 2002.

ADDRESSES: The meeting location is the Idaho Panhandle National Forests' Supervisor's Office, located at 3815 Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ranotta K. McNair, Forest Supervisor and Designated Federal Officer, at (208) 765-7369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Agenda topics include reviewing project proposals and receiving public comment.

Dated: April 29, 2002.

Ranotta K. McNair,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 02-11113 Filed 5-3-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

United States Standards for Lentils

AGENCY: Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA.

ACTION: Notice with opportunity to comment.

SUMMARY: The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is proposing to revise the United States Standards for Lentils to modify the

definitions for "good" and "fair" color lentils; establish an additional color factor and definition, "poor color lentils;" establish a new grading factor, "contrasting lentils;" and expand the definition of damaged lentils to include "immature lentils." These changes are being made at the request of the lentil industry in order to improve the usability of the United States Standards for Lentils.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 30, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written comments must be submitted to Tess Butler, USDA, GIPSA, STOP 3604, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-3604; faxed to (202) 690-2755, or e-mail: H.Tess.Butler@usda.gov.

All comments received will be made available for public inspection at the above address during regular business hours (8 a.m.-3:30 p.m.).

The current United States Standards for Lentils, along with the proposed changes, are available either through the above addresses or by accessing GIPSA's Home Page on the Internet at: www.usda.gov/gipsa/reference-library/standards/stds.htm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Giler, Chief, Policies and Procedures Branch, USDA, GIPSA, Stop 3604, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-3632; telephone (202) 720-0252; or e-mail to: John.C.Giler@usda.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 203(c) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, directs and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices. * * *" GIPSA is committed to carrying out this authority in a manner that facilitates the marketing of agricultural commodities. The United States Standards for Lentils do not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations but are maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

GIPSA is proposing to change the United States Standards for Lentils using the procedures it published in the **Federal Register** on February 13, 1997 (62 FR 6705). Specifically, GIPSA is proposing to better define current color requirements; establish a new color requirement; expand the definition of damaged lentils; and include a new factor, "contrasting lentils."

GIPSA representatives work closely with the U.S.A. Dry Pea and Lentil Council (USADPLC) and others in the lentil industry to examine the

effectiveness of the U.S. Standards for Lentils in today's marketing environment. Through discussions, it appears that most of the current standards continue to meet consumer/processor needs. However, changing market trends demand that certain changes be made pertaining to the acceptable appearance of the lentils.

At the request of the lentil industry, GIPSA is proposing these changes be implemented by July 1, 2002, in order to be in place before harvest of the lentil crop year.

Lentil Color

The U.S. Standards for Lentils characterize lentil color as being "good lentil color" which is the minimum color requirement for U.S. No. 1 and "fair lentil color" which is the minimum color requirement for U.S. Nos. 2 and 3. However, the current written descriptions for these characterizations and the absence of any visual reference aids may cause confusion concerning the applications of color. Due to the economic significance general appearance (color) has for processors and end-users, GIPSA and the USADPLC worked together to more clearly define the terms used to describe lentil color and to create visual references that aid in the consistent applications of color.

The current definition of good lentil color is "Lentil that in mass are practically free from discoloration and have the natural color appearance characteristics of the predominating class." The proposed definition is "Lentils that are practically free from discoloration and have the uniform natural color and appearance characteristics of the predominating lentil type." The current definition of fair color lentils is "Lentils that are not of good color." The proposed definition is "Lentils that are lightly to moderately discolored from storage or other causes to the extent they cannot be considered of good color."

Also, the existing lentil color characterizations, "good" and "fair," do not sufficiently address the color degradation process and all possible degrees of color. Samples that are marginally discolored and those which are significantly discolored are both considered to be of "fair lentil color." Accordingly, GIPSA and the USADPLC established visual reference standards to distinguish between three-color categories: good, fair, and poor. The proposed definition for poor lentil color is: "Lentil that are severely discolored from storage or other causes to the extent they cannot be considered of fair color."