DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare Supplement 1 to the Dallas Floodway Extension Environmental Impact Statement To Address Cumulative Impacts of Reasonably Foreseeable Similar Projects in the Geographic Area of the Authorized Dallas Floodway Extension, Trinity River, City of Dallas, Dallas County, TX

AGENCY: Department of the Army, United States Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Dallas Floodway Extension was authorized for construction as one of five local flood protection projects by section 301 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (Pub. L. 89–298), approved on October 12, 1965. Ecosystem restoration was authorized for this project by Water Resources Development Act 1999. A General Reevaluation Report and Integrated Environmental Impact Statement was circulated for review in 1998 and 1999 and a Record of Decision was signed on December 1, 1999. Subsequent to that action, a coalition of eleven local groups challenged the legal sufficiency of the document to meet requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act. Several specific allegations by the plaintiffs were made including that the document failed to fully disclose, discuss and consider the cumulative impacts of the various components of the Trinity River Corridor Project in the Dallas area including: The Trinity Parkway, the Woodall Rogers Bridge, the Elm Fork Levee and the Chain of Lakes. A summary decision was issued on April 10, 2002 that agreed with the plaintiffs' allegation that the document failed to adequately address cumulative impacts of other similar, reasonably foreseeable projects within the geographic area of the Dallas Floodway Extension Project. No further construction of the Dallas Floodway Extension Project may be pursued until the Corps of Engineers has completed further consideration of the cumulative impacts.

The Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) will focus on the determination of similar projects in or affecting the geographic area and assessing cumulative impacts of those projects in relationship to the approved Dallas Floodway Extension project. The study area will include portions of the West Fork, Elm Fork and main stem Trinity Rivers and their floodplains within Dallas County.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions pertaining to the proposed action and SEIS can be answered by: Mr. Gene T. Rice, Jr., CESWF–PM–C, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, TX 76102–0300, (817) 886–1374.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The approved plan for the Dallas Floodway Extension includes construction of earthen fill levees on each side of the Trinity River downstream of the existing Dallas Floodway, construction of a chain of wetlands on the flood plain and realignment of a portion of the Trinity River underneath Interstate Highway 45. The plan would provide Standard Flood Protection for the area adjacent to the levees, and improve flood damage reduction benefits of the existing Dallas Floodway Project. In addition, the Chain of wetlands provides ecosystem restoration benefits to the study area. Recreational features in the approved project include trails and access points.

The public will be invited to participate in the scoping process, invited to attend public meetings, and given the opportunity to review the draft SEIS. A public meeting will be on Tuesday, July 16, 2002 at the Ramada Plaza Hotel, Magnolia Ballroom, 1011 South Akard Street, Dallas, Texas from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Subsequent public meetings, if deemed necessary, will be announced in the local news media. Release of the Draft SEIS for public comment is scheduled for late Summer 2002. The exact release date, once established, will be announced in the local news media.

Coordinated with other agencies in addition to the announced public scoping will be conducted to ensure full and open participation and aid in the development of the SEIS. All affected Federal, state, and local agencies, municipalities, affected Indian tribes, and other interested private organizations and parties are hereby invited to participate.

Dated: June 21, 2002.

Gordon M. Wells,

Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Commanding.

[FR Doc. 02–16381 Filed 6–27–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–20–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Nonproliferation Policy

Proposed Subsequent Arrangement

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Subsequent arrangement.

SUMMARY: This notice has been issued under the authority of Section 131 of the AtomicEnergy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2160). The Department is providing notice of a proposed ''subsequent arrangement'' under the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy between the United States and Canada and Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

This subsequent arrangement concerns the retransfer of 211,742 kg of U.S.-origin natural uranium hexafluoride, 143,137.6 kg of which is uranium, from the Cameco Corporation, Ontario, Canada to Urenco Capenhurst, England. The material, which is now located at Cameco Corp., Port Hope, Ontario, will be transferred to Urenco for enrichment. Upon completion of the enrichment, the material will be retransferred to Duke Energy Corp., Charlotte, NC for use as fuel. The uranium hexafluoride was originally obtained by the Cameco Corp. from Power Resources, Inc. pursuant to export license number XSOU8744.

In accordance with Section 131 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, we have determined that this subsequent arrangement is not inimical to the common defense and security.This subsequent arrangement will take effect no sooner than fifteen days after the date of publication of this notice.

Dated: June 24, 2002.

For the Department of Energy.

Trisha Dedik,

Director, Office of Nonproliferation Policy.

[FR Doc. 02–16334 Filed 6–27–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Nonproliferation Policy; Proposed Subsequent Arrangement

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Subsequent arrangement.

SUMMARY: This notice has been issued under the authority of Section 131 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2160). The Department is providing notice of a proposed ''subsequent arrangement'' under the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy between the United States and Canada and Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

This subsequent arrangement concerns the retransfer of 108,920 kg of U.S.–origin natural uranium hexafluoride, 73,629.7 kg of which is uranium, from the Cameco Corporation, Ontario, Canada to Urenco Capenhurst, England. The material, which is now located at Cameco Corp., Port Hope, Ontario, will be transferred to Urenco for enrichment. Upon completion of the enrichment, the material will be retransferred to Duke Energy Corp., Charlotte, NC for use as fuel. The uranium hexafluoride was originally obtained by the Cameco Corp. from Power Resources, Inc. pursuant to export license number XSOU8744.

In accordance with Section 131 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, we have determined that this subsequent arrangement is not inimical to the common defense and security.

This subsequent arrangement will take effect no sooner than fifteen days after the date of publication of this notice.

Dated: June 24, 2002.

For the Department of Energy.

Trisha Dedik,

Director, Office of Nonproliferation Policy.

[FR Doc. 02–16335 Filed 6–27–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7239–4]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Estimating the Value of Improvements to Coastal Waters

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the following proposed Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Estimating the Value of Improvements to Coastal Waters [EPA ICR#2083.01]. Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 27, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Nicole Owens, National Center for Environmental Economics, US EPA, Mail Code 1809T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460. Interested parties may obtain a copy of the ICR without charge by contacting Dr. Owens at 202–566–2297 or *owens.nicole@epa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Nathalie Simon at 202–566–2299 or *simon.nathalie@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Affected entities:* Entities potentially affected by this action are those individuals who are contacted and voluntarily agree to participate in the survey. Individuals are contacted from an established panel of respondents who have been randomly recruited from the general public by Knowledge Networks, Inc. Respondents have agreed to participate in periodic surveys administered by Knowledge Networks, Inc.

Title: Estimating the Value of Improvements to Coastal Waters (EPA ICR#2083.01).

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to estimate willingness to pay (WTP) for water quality improvements in coastal waters. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water is responsible for regulating and monitoring national water quality. In order to make sound policy decisions, policy makers need information on the benefits, costs, and other effects of alternative options for addressing environmental problems. In the case of policies affecting water quality, estimates of the public's WTP for improvements in fresh water quality generally begin with estimates provided by Mitchell and Carson (1993); however, this study does not address salt water areas.

The coasts and estuaries comprise a substantial part of our national resource base; these coastal areas are depended upon for the aesthetic, economic, ecosystem, and recreational services they provide. However, coastal areas are also the most highly developed and populated areas in the nation. These areas are home to more than 53% of the nation's population. As coastal population has increased, the environmental quality of some of these areas has declined or is threatened. Because serious water pollution problems exist in some of these areas, many future water policies will likely focus on coastal areas. The lack of estimates of the benefits of improvements to these areas makes designing effective policies to remedy these problems particularly difficult.

This study will estimate WTP for water quality improvements in coastal waters using a stated preference survey. Currently, States, tribes, and other jurisdictions measure water quality by determining if water bodies are clean enough to support basic uses, such as swimming, fishing, and aquatic life support. In keeping with these definitions of water quality, the study will estimate WTP for more fishable and swimmable coastal and estuarine waters as well as healthier marine and estuarine aquatic environments. Respondents will be asked a series of five questions in which they compare two programs with the status quo. The programs each affect water quality for the various uses in different ways and cost varying amounts to implement. Analysis of the resulting data will yield WTP estimates for improvements to each of the attributes.

Further development of the survey cannot be completed without a pilot survey. The pilot survey will take place in California using the survey instrument described in more detail below. The survey instrument is specific to the state of California and will be used to estimate WTP for water quality improvements for three specific uses: swimming, production of fish and shellfish safe for human consumption, and support of diverse aquatic life. Once the pilot survey is complete and EPA is confident of the adequacy of the questionnaire, EPA hopes to develop parallel versions of the survey instrument for the remaining 20 coastal states in the contiguous United States as well as a version for inland states. The coastal state versions of the survey will elicit resident's WTP for coastal water improvements within the state. The inland version of the survey will elicit WTP for coastal water improvements generally. While these surveys will not be able to gauge WTP of coastal state residents for improvements outside of their state of residence, it is anticipated that the information gathered from these surveys will nevertheless provide potentially useful information for benefits analysis.

The questionnaire for the California coastal survey is comprised of four distinct parts: an introductory section, a section focusing specifically on California's coastal waters, a section containing the choice questions, and finally a section containing standard questions about labor market activity.

a. Part 1: Introduction

The first section of the survey provides respondents with background information on coastal waters and their uses. Following a welcome statement, the respondent is provided with a concise definition of coastal waters and