

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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. 96-004-1]

Boll Weevil Control Program; 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 a program to eradicate the boll weevil in the South Texas/Wintergarden area. The environmental assessment provides a basis for our conclusion that the methods employed to eradicate the pest will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact are 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: Ms. Vicki Wickheiser, Writer/Editor, Environmental Analysis and Documentation, BBEP, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 149, Riverdale, MD 20737-1237, (301) 734-8565. Copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact may be obtained by contacting Ms. Wickheiser or by calling Plant Protection and Quarantine's Central Region Office at (210) 504-4154.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with 7 U.S.C. 147a, 148, and 450, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the States and certain other organizations and individuals to control and eradicate plant pests.

The boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis Boheman*) is a destructive pest of cotton which causes annual economic losses to the agricultural industry and consumers. Since its introduction in southern Texas in the late 1800's, the boll weevil has spread across the area of the United States known as the Cotton Belt. Since the early 1950's, the United States agricultural community has acknowledged the need for a beltwide strategy for controlling the boll weevil. Since the first pilot program in 1971, programs implemented in an incremental fashion have been successful in eradicating the boll weevil from over 3.5 million acres in major areas of the Cotton Belt.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), in cooperation with the State of Texas, the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc., and local cotton producers, has developed a program to eradicate boll weevil from cotton fields in the South Texas/Wintergarden area.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), USDA, has prepared an environmental assessment to analyze the potential effects of this eradication program on the human environment. Based on the environmental assessment, APHIS has determined that the program to eradicate boll weevil in the South Texas/Wintergarden area will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment.

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' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

Done in Washington, DC, this 13th day of February 1996.

Lonnie J. King,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 96-3706 Filed 2-16-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

Forest Service

Priest Lake Noxious Weed Control Project, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Bonner and Boundary Counties, Idaho

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

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

SUMMARY: The USDA Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to disclose the potential environmental effects of noxious weed treatment on the Priest Lake Ranger District. Treatment sites would be at various locations across the district and are within the Priest River Ecosystem, Priest Lake Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Bonner and Boundary Counties, Idaho and Pend Oreille County, Washington. Most treatment sites are located near or along forest roads, trails, powerline corridors, recreation sites and meadows within grazing allotments.

The proposed action to control populations of noxious and undesirable weeds on certain travel corridors and areas is designed to prevent the spread of these weeds and promote the retention and health of native and/or desirable plants within this ecosystem. The proposed action would use an integrated pest management approach to control weeds. This approach includes mechanical, biological, cultural, and chemical control.

Over 13 new or potential species of weed will be considered for control. The major species considered for control include spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), meadow hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense*), dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), goat weed (*Hypericum perforatum* L.), hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*) and common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). Other species may include diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*),

yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

This project level EIS will tier to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Weed Pest Management EIS, October 1989; the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), September 1987; the Final EIS Noxious Weed Management Project, Bonners Ferry Ranger District, September 1995.

DATES: Written comments and suggestions should be received on or before April 5, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments and suggestions on the proposed management activities or requests to be placed on the project mailing list to Kent Dunstan, District Ranger, Priest Lake Ranger District, HCR 5, Box 207, Priest River, ID 83856-9612.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judy York, EIS Team Leader, Sandpoint Ranger District, phone number (208) 263-5111.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Weed control is proposed on 128 sites that have been identified on the Priest Lake Ranger District. These sites range in size from single plants to approximately 25 acres. The total project area covers approximately 2,610 gross acres; of this area, approximately 313 net acres will be specifically treated. These sites represent less than 1% of the 322,527 acres in the Priest Lake Ranger District.

There are a variety of purposes for weed control on the Priest Lake Ranger District. The primary purposes are: (1) To protect the natural condition and biodiversity of the Priest River Ecosystem by preventing or limiting the spread of aggressive, non-native plant species that displace native vegetation; (2) prevent or limit the spread of weeds into areas containing little or no noxious weeds; (3) reduce weed seed sources at recreation sites and along main travel routes including roads and trails; (4) reduce the social and economic impacts of spreading noxious weed populations; (5) comply with Federal and State Laws regulating management of noxious weeds; and (6) protect sensitive and unique habitats.

The treatment sites are in scattered locations across the district. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan provides guidance for management activities within the potentially affected area through its goals, objectives, standards and guidelines, and management area direction. The Forest Plan directed that forest pests be managed by an integrated pest management approach.

The decision to be made is what actions, if any, should be taken to control weeds in the Priest River ecosystem, where treatment should be applied, and what type of treatment(s) should be used.

The Forest Service will consider a range of alternatives. One of these will be the "no action" alternative, in which none of the proposed treatment activities would be implemented. Additional alternatives will represent the range of control methods currently available for treatment of weeds, including non-chemical methods.

Public participation is an important part of the analysis and will play an important role in developing the alternatives. The initial scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7) will occur during February, March, and April, 1996. The mailing list for public scoping will be developed from responses to this NOI, and to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Quarterly Schedule of Proposed Actions, October, 1995. In addition, the public is encouraged to visit with Forest Service officials during the analysis and prior to the decision. The Forest Service will also be seeking information, comments, and assistance from Federal, State, and local agencies and other individuals or organizations who may be interested in or affected by the proposed actions.

Comments from the public and other agencies will be used in preparation of the Draft EIS. The scoping process will be used to:

1. Identify potential issues.
2. Identify major issues to be analyzed in depth.
3. Eliminate minor issues or those which have been covered by a relevant previous environmental analysis.
4. Identify alternatives to the proposed action.
5. Identify potential environmental effects of the proposed action and alternatives (i.e., cumulative effects).

Some public concerns have already been identified from initial interdisciplinary review of the weed control proposal. The following significant issues have been identified so far:

1. Current and potential impacts of the spread of noxious weeds on the physical, biological, and social environment within the Priest Lake Ranger District.
2. Potential impacts, effectiveness, and economics of various weed control methods.
3. Potential effects upon human health from the application of herbicides.

This list will be verified, expanded, or modified based on public scoping and

interdisciplinary review of this proposal.

The draft environmental impact statement is expected to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and available for public review in June, 1996. At that time, the EPA will publish a Notice of Availability of the draft environmental impact statement in the Federal Register. The comment period on the draft environmental impact statement will be 45 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes the notice of availability in the Federal Register.

The Forest Service believes, at this early stage, it is important to give reviewers notice 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 environmental statement stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final environmental statement may be waived or dismissed by the courts (*City of Angoon v. Hodel*, 803 F.2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritage, Inc. v. Harris*, 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980)). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the 45-day scoping comment period so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in the final environmental impact statement.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible. It is also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or chapters of the draft statement. Comments may also address the adequacy of the draft environmental impact statement or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in the statement. Reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

I am the responsible official for this environmental impact statement. My address is Priest Lake Ranger District,

HCR 5, Box 207, Priest River, ID, 83856–9612.

Dated: February 9, 1996.

Kent L. Dunstan,

District Ranger.

[FR Doc. 96–3625 Filed 2–16–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

Formal Determinations and Corrections on Release of Records

AGENCY: Assassination Records Review Board.

ACTION: Notice of Formal Determinations and Corrections.

SUMMARY: The Assassination Records Review Board (Review Board) met in a closed meeting on January 30–31, 1996, and made formal determinations on the release of records under the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (JFK Act). By issuing this notice, the Review Board complies with the section of the JFK Act that requires the Review Board to publish the results of its decisions on a document-by-document basis in the Federal Register within 14 days of the date of the decision.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: T. Jeremy Gunn, General Counsel and Associate Director for Research and Analysis, Assassination Records Review Board, Second Floor, 600 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20530, (202) 724–0088, fax (202) 724–0457.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice complies with the requirements of the *President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992*, 44 U.S.C. 2107.9(c)(4)(A) (1992). On January 30–31, 1996, the Review Board made formal determinations on records it reviewed under the JFK Act. These determinations are listed below. The assassination records are identified by the record identification number assigned in the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection database maintained by the National Archives. For each document, the number of releases of previously redacted information immediately follows the record identification number, followed in turn by the number of postponements sustained, the status of the document, and, where appropriate, the date the document is scheduled to be released or re-reviewed.

FBI Documents: Open in Full

124–10023–10241; 1; 0; n/a
124–10023–10242; 1; 0; n/a

124–10027–10402; 9; 0; n/a
124–10034–10056; 8; 0; n/a
124–10063–10017; 1; 0; n/a
124–10068–10068; 1; 0; n/a
124–10069–10030; 1; 0; n/a
124–10069–10051; 5; 0; n/a
124–10069–10394; 5; 0; n/a
124–10070–10076; 2; 0; n/a
124–10070–10088; 3; 0; n/a
124–10070–10350; 3; 0; n/a
124–10072–10150; 4; 0; n/a
124–10072–10402; 1; 0; n/a
124–10081–10324; 1; 0; n/a
124–10084–10205; 5; 0; n/a
124–10087–10331; 13; 0; n/a
124–10087–10336; 1; 0; n/a
124–10095–10117; 1; 0; n/a
124–10100–10265; 2; 0; n/a
124–10111–10170; 8; 0; n/a
124–10119–10143; 4; 0; n/a
124–10119–10221; 2; 0; n/a
124–10119–10228; 3; 0; n/a
124–10119–10261; 3; 0; n/a
124–10128–10024; 1; 0; n/a
124–10142–10166; 4; 0; n/a
124–10163–10135; 7; 0; n/a
124–10167–10052; 5; 0; n/a
124–10171–10143; 1; 0; n/a
124–10171–10193; 9; 0; n/a
124–10178–10262; 9; 0; n/a
124–10183–10178; 1; 0; n/a
124–10184–10259; 1; 0; n/a
124–10228–10062; 1; 0; n/a
124–10228–10069; 1; 0; n/a
124–10229–10111; 1; 0; n/a
124–10230–10423; 1; 0; n/a
124–10240–10290; 1; 0; n/a
124–10249–10417; 9; 0; n/a
124–10257–10477; 5; 0; n/a

CIA Documents: Open in Full

104–10001–10008; 1; 0; n/a
104–10001–10035; 2; 0; n/a
104–10001–10103; 2; 0; n/a
104–10002–10039; 1; 0; n/a
104–10002–10084; 4; 0; n/a
104–10003–10006; 1; 0; n/a
104–10003–10030; 14; 0; n/a
104–10003–10032; 2; 0; n/a
104–10003–10179; 14; 0; n/a
104–10003–10193; 2; 0; n/a
104–10015–10032; 6; 0; n/a
104–10015–10298; 6; 0; n/a
104–10015–10305; 17; 0; n/a
104–10015–10339; 5; 0; n/a
104–10015–10344; 2; 0; n/a
104–10016–10042; 10; 0; n/a
104–10017–10056; 11; 0; n/a

HSCA Documents: Open in Full

180–10075–10092; 1; 0; n/a
180–10076–10011; 1; 0; n/a
180–10077–10207; 1; 0; n/a
180–10077–10208; 1; 0; n/a
180–10078–10450; 2; 0; n/a
180–10089–10019; 1; 0; n/a
180–10089–10024; 1; 0; n/a
180–10089–10215; 1; 0; n/a
180–10089–10227; 1; 0; n/a
180–10110–10082; 1; 0; n/a
180–10110–10106; 1; 0; n/a
180–10117–10177; 167; 0; n/a
180–10118–10068; 3; 0; n/a

NARA Documents: Open in Full

178–10004–10022; 1; 0; n/a
179–40001–10233; 1; 0; n/a

179–40001–10430; 1; 0; n/a
179–40001–10431; 1; 0; n/a

FBI Documents: Postponed in Part

124–10003–10038; 2; 2; 01/2006
124–10012–10057; 0; 1; 10/2017
124–10027–10396; 5; 1; 10/2017
124–10049–10006; 4; 2; 01/2006
124–10049–10007; 8; 2; 01/2006
124–10065–10076; 4; 2; 01/2006
124–10068–10016; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10068–10034; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10069–10000; 9; 1; 01/2006
124–10069–10065; 5; 5; 01/2006
124–10070–10083; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10070–10297; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10070–10309; 7; 3; 04/1996
124–10070–10347; 3; 3; 01/2006
124–10072–10190; 0; 2; 01/2006
124–10074–10030; 9; 1; 01/2006
124–10074–10142; 9; 1; 01/2006
124–10075–10040; 2; 2; 01/2006
124–10075–10086; 9; 1; 01/2006
124–10075–10087; 8; 2; 01/2006
124–10075–10088; 8; 2; 01/2006
124–10075–10121; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10075–10209; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10076–10049; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10077–10025; 0; 3; 01/2006
124–10077–10059; 1; 2; 01/2006
124–10077–10195; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10081–10142; 3; 3; 01/2006
124–10081–10224; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10081–10228; 0; 1; 10/2017
124–10087–10328; 2; 1; 10/2017
124–10087–10332; 0; 5; 01/2006
124–10100–10040; 3; 3; 01/2006
124–10100–10306; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10102–10077; 3; 3; 01/2006
124–10102–10200; 7; 3; 04/1996
124–10103–10219; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10105–10245; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10108–10046; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10108–10090; 1; 2; 01/2006
124–10108–10141; 0; 2; 01/2006
124–10110–10420; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10112–10058; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10119–10129; 0; 3; 01/2006
124–10119–10134; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10119–10142; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10119–10287; 7; 3; 04/1996
124–10125–10102; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10126–10080; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10126–10124; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10126–10345; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10127–10018; 3; 3; 01/2006
124–10133–10055; 2; 2; 01/2006
124–10143–10394; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10160–10009; 0; 1; 01/2006
124–10163–10133; 3; 1; 10/2017
124–10169–10052; 2; 2; 01/2006
124–10178–10493; 1; 1; 01/2006
124–10182–10122; 2; 1; 10/2017
124–10272–10091; 1; 1; 01/2006

CIA Documents: Postponed in Part

104–10015–10030; 18; 6; 01/2006
104–10015–10035; 13; 11; 01/2006
104–10015–10037; 5; 3; 01/2006
104–10015–10058; 5; 1; 01/2006
104–10015–10129; 1; 7; 03/1996
104–10015–10150; 20; 6; 01/2006
104–10015–10158; 7; 1; 03/1996
104–10015–10178; 11; 1; 03/1996
104–10015–10220; 4; 3; 03/1996
104–10015–10223; 7; 1; 03/1996