

National Park Service

Santa Rosa Island Resources Management Plan; Channel Islands National Park, California; Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

Summary: The National Park Service will prepare a Santa Rosa Island Resources Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (SRI-RMP/EIS) for Santa Rosa Island, Channel Islands National Park, California and is initiating the scoping process for this project. This notice is in accordance with 40 CFR 1501.7 and 40 CFR 1508.22, of the regulations of the President's Council on Environmental Quality for the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190.

Background

This planning effort is intended to supplement and expand upon the parkwide Resources Management Plan, which was approved in 1994 and focused primarily on research, inventory/monitoring, and project needs. The primary objective of the current planning process is to prepare an RMP/EIS specific to Santa Rosa Island which analyzes and selects management actions to accomplish three primary objectives: (1) To conserve and restore rare plant and animal species, as well as the habitats upon which they depend, (2) to ensure that non-native plant species will not threaten restoration of rare species and their habitats, and (3) to ensure that management of non-native ungulates (e.g., cattle, deer, elk, horses) and island infrastructure (e.g., roads and culverts) will protect or recover riparian habitat and water quality sufficiently to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act. In addition, since Santa Rosa Island has yet to be reviewed for suitability as wilderness (pursuant to the Wilderness Act and Public Law 96-199), all proposed management actions will be evaluated in terms of their impact on wilderness suitability.

Supplementary Information: Persons wishing to express concerns or provide information on the above management issues and proposed future management direction of Santa Rosa Island, Channel Islands National Park may address these to the Superintendent, Channel Islands National Park, 1901 Spinnaker, Ventura, California 93001. Public scoping sessions will be scheduled and additional information given via press release and notices distributed to area libraries. The first scoping session will be held in Fall, 1995 in Ventura, California. Questions or comments

regarding this Notice of Intent or the final schedule and location of scoping sessions should be addressed to the Superintendent, either by mail or by telephone at 805/658-5700.

The responsible official is Stanley T. Albright, Field Director, Pacific West Area, National Park Service. The draft SRI-RMP/EIS is expected to be available for public review in Winter-Spring 1995-96.

Dated: September 1, 1995.

Stephen G. Crabtree,

Acting Field Director, Pacific West Area.

[FR Doc. 95-22941 Filed 9-15-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Record of Decision for the General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington

ACTION: Notice of Approval of Record Decision.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190, as amended) and the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality in 40 CFR 1505.2, the National Park Service has approved the Record of Decision for the General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement for Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington. The National Park Service will implement the proposed action as described in the Final Impact Statement.

DATES: The Record of Decision was recommended by the Superintendent of North Cascades National Park Service Complex, concurred by the Deputy Field Director, Pacific West Area, and approved by the Field Director, Pacific West Area, on August 30, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries regarding the Record of Decision or the Environmental Impact Statement should be submitted to the Superintendent, North Cascades National Park Service Complex, 2105 Highway 20, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-9314; telephone: (360) 856-5700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The text of the Record of Decision follows: The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has prepared this Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the General Management Plan for Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington. This Record of Decision is a statement of the decision made, the background of the project, other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, the environmentally preferable

alternative, measures to minimize environmental harm, and public involvement in the decision making process.

Decision (Selected Action)

The National Park Service will implement the proposed action as described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

The National Park Service will manage visitor and resident use of the recreation area's resources in order to preserve the natural, scenic and cultural values of the area. The rustic setting of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area will be part of the transition from the downlake, primarily recreational and residential setting, to the wild and natural North Cascades National Park.

The National Park Service will not manipulate the Stehekin river or its tributaries except to protect public roads and bridges. Woody debris could be trimmed or turned in the lower 9 miles of the Stehekin River to allow safer recreational use of the river for rafting, kayaking, and canoeing if it did not alter the function or stability of woody debris accumulations and was permitted by the appropriate regulatory agency. The Park Service will not remove woody debris from the river system except to protect public roads and bridges. The Park Service will discourage private landowners from manipulating the Stehekin River or removing woody debris. The active sand, rock, and gravel borrow pit will be maintained at less than or equal to its current size; no new borrow pits will be opened, and abandoned borrow pits will be restored. Gravel will be sold to the public at fair market value, with restrictions.

Fire suppression, prescribed natural fire, management-ignited prescribed fire, and selective manual fuel reductions will be used to improve wildland fire protection for human life and property and to manage for late-succession stage in ponderosa pine/Douglas fir forest. The practice of woodlot cutting for firewood will be phased out. When available, firewood will be provided from administrative sources, at fair market value.

The Golden West Lodge and the High Bridge Historic District will be rehabilitated and the Buckner homestead and orchard will be preserved. The airstrip will be operated under a special use permit with the Washington State Department of Transportation for private, noncommercial use. Some NPS and concession housing, maintenance, and related facilities will be consolidated beside the airstrip.

The Stehekin Valley road between the Landing and Harlequin Bridge will remain a two-lane paved road; from Harlequin Bridge to 9-Mile, it will become a single-lane, paved road with pullouts; from 9-Mile to High Bridge, a single-lane, gravel road; and from High Bridge to Cottonwood, a high-clearance, shuttle vehicle road. Unconstrained private vehicle use will end at High Bridge. Private vehicle use from High Bridge to Bridge Creek will be allowed, but traffic flow will be regulated. Public shuttle service will be provided from the Landing to Cottonwood. Only the public shuttle service, hikers, horses, and bicycles will be allowed from Bridge Creek to Cottonwood. Company Creek road will be maintained in its current alignment, and will be protected from river erosion at two locations. Stehekin Landing will be redesigned to improve visitor flow and parking, and to relocate lodging and other facilities away from geohazards. The current capacity of concession services for food and lodging will increase somewhat.

Land protection will emphasize high flood influence areas, wetlands, riparian areas, and high visual sensitivity areas.

Background of the Project

Preparation of the EIS was required by a consent decree entered in U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington, on April 22, 1991. The consent decree specified actions for resolving the dispute between the plaintiff, North Cascades Conservation Council, and defendants in the U.S. Department of the Interior. The consent decree resulted from a law suit filed by the North Cascades Conservation Council (Civil Case No. C-89-1342D). This Record of Decision is the last necessary action under the National Environmental Policy Act regulations regarding the consent decree.

Other Alternatives Considered

Four other alternatives to the selected action were considered. Under the no action alternative, the recreation area would be a rural resort community where resources are used, within limits, by an expanding residential presence. This alternative was the 1988 General Management Plan and supporting implementation plans.

Under alternative A, the area would be a wild, natural area where resources and natural processes would be largely undisturbed; natural forces would be allowed to slowly remove evidence of human occupation. The Stehekin River would not be manipulated, mining gravel would not be allowed, prescribed fire would be used to manage wildland fire risk, select cultural properties

would be protected, the airstrip closed, and all roads restored to natural conditions as private property was acquired.

Under alternative B, the area would be a rural, woodland gateway to the North Cascades; use of resources by visitors and residents would be limited in order to preserve natural, scenic, and cultural values. Some river manipulation would be allowed, mining gravel would not be allowed, wildland fire protection and cultural resource management would be similar to the selected action, the airstrip closed, and roads would be similar in character to existing conditions.

Under alternative C, the area would be a retreat/refuge/resort where resources and natural processes are showcased for the enjoyment of visitors. All existing public and private improvements would be protected from river erosion, gravel mining would be maintained and expanded if necessary, wildland fire protection would be augmented using selective manual thinning, all cultural properties would be rehabilitated or preserved, the airstrip used for emergency landings only, and roads would be similar in character to existing conditions.

Basis for Decision

As presented in the final EIS, the National Park Service's management objectives are numerous. Twenty seven individual objectives are identified, from natural resource management to land use and development. After evaluation of public comments on the alternatives presented in the draft EIS, the selected action best balances the statutory mission of the National Park Service to provide long term resource preservation while allowing for appropriate levels of visitor use and appropriate means of visitor enjoyment. The selected action provides for projected growth in visitation through the year 2007, while complying with provisions of law under the Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Wilderness Act; policies of the National Park Service; the recreation area's purpose based on its enabling legislation; constraints imposed on the area's management under the same legislation; and the protection of its significant resources.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative

A Record of Decision must identify the environmentally preferable alternative, which is that alternative which causes the least damage to the biological environment, and that best protects, preserves, and enhances resources. With its emphasis on

preservation of the natural ecosystem of the valley, alternative A is the environmentally preferable alternative.

Measures to Minimize Environmental Harm

All practicable measures to avoid or minimize environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the selected action have been identified and incorporated into the selected action. These include protection of high flood influence areas, wetlands, riparian areas, and high visual sensitivity areas; protection of threatened, endangered and rare species; protection of properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and the restoration of wetlands, disturbed sites in the river corridor, abandoned gravel pits, woodlots, old fairways, and road segments. The NPS would not manipulate natural river dynamics except, under certain conditions, to protect roads and bridges.

Additional mitigating measures are identified in the implementation plans associated with the EIS. The implementation plans completed or amended in this EIS are the Sand, Rock, and Gravel Plan; Forest Fuel Reduction / Firewood Management Plan; Wilderness Management Plan; Transportation Plan; Stehekin Landing and Valley Development Concept Plans; and the Land Protection Plan. The environmental impacts of these plans were presented in the final EIS, by impact topic, on pages 274 through 315. Impacts from these plans are incorporated into the impact analysis sections for each of the 13 impact topics. A range of management options for each of the implementation plans was integrated into each of the five alternatives considered in the EIS.

Mitigating and monitoring measures in the implementation plan follow.

Sand, Rock, and Gravel Plan: mining will only occur at the Company Creek borrow pit; this pit will be reclaimed as new mining occurs; sand, rock, and gravel will be conserved and recycled whenever possible; except for emergencies, the use of sand, rock, and gravel from the Company Creek pit will be limited to 1400 cubic yards per year—1200 cubic yards for NPS use and 200 cubic yards for private use; material beyond this limit or for new construction will be imported; material will be used only for maintenance activities listed in the plan; the reclaimed portions of the pit will be topsoiled, fertilized, seeded, and planted with plant stocks indigenous to Stehekin; the working face of the pit will be temporarily covered with native grasses; the pit will be monitored before,

during, and after active mining operations to identify sensitive resources, to ensure that operations minimize impacts, and to see that reclamation goals are met; the Rainbow Creek gravel pit will be actively reclaimed including topographic restoration, surface erosion control, nonnative species control, soil building, revegetation, plant irrigation, and monitoring; continued natural recovery at all other abandoned pits will be monitored.

Forest Fuel Reduction/Firewood Management Plan: data from forest stand examinations in the forest fuel reduction areas, and in control plots, will be used as baseline information for monitoring forest changes through time; thirteen attributes, as identified in the plan, will be monitored using the NPS's Fire Monitoring Handbook in order to document the effects of manual thinning and firewood administration activities; except for two transitional woodcutter areas, no woodcutting or manual thinning will occur within any forest fuel reduction area until monitoring plots are established and measured; program effectiveness will be reviewed every five years; during woodcutting, soil compaction will be minimized by limiting skid trails, not allowing vehicle access by woodcutters, and hand raking tire/track ruts; stumps will be flush-cut and slash placed over them; the existing harvested woodlots, and associated access roads, will be rehabilitated; the Stehekin Landing, after mistletoe control and hazard fuel reduction work, will also be rehabilitated; as manual thinning is completed, old roads and log decks will be closed and rehabilitated including eight old road segments; revegetation will include mechanical ripping and recontouring soil, adding mulch, and scattering native plant seeds, litter, and coarse woody debris; if significant revegetation is not observed within five years, native seedlings may be planted.

Wilderness Management Plan: the maximum backcountry party size in the NRA is six pairs of eyes (human or stock) in crosscountry areas, and 12 pairs of eyes otherwise; the existing commercial stock user may exceed this limit at historic levels (up to 30 pairs of eyes, four to six times per year); no oversized parties are allowed at Juanita Lake camp (12 pairs of eyes maximum); open campfires and gathering firewood in subalpine zones (and some other sensitive areas) is prohibited; grazing in the NRA is permitted only at three areas currently used—Rainbow Meadow, Hidden Lake, and Juanita Lake basin; grazing is prohibited within 0.25 mile of Juanita Lake; all grazing will be

regulated by monitoring soil moisture conditions, and will be restricted to the dry period of the summer which generally begins about July 15th; otherwise, only certified, weed-free, processed feed is allowed.

Transportation Plan: between Harlequin Bridge and 9-Mile, the road will be paved and reduced to a single-lane (12–14 feet wide) with pullouts; the sides of gravel roads that have become excessively wide will be rehabilitated; unconstrained private vehicle use will end at High Bridge; private vehicle use from High Bridge to Bridge Creek will be regulated by season and/or hour of day; only the public shuttle service, hikers, horses, and bicycles will be allowed to use the road from Bridge Creek to Cottonwood; the road from High Bridge to Cottonwood will be maintained to sustain heavy-duty, high-clearance shuttle vehicles; erosion control systems along the upper Company Creek road will be removed and replaced, designed to keep the road from eroding during frequently recurring flood events (i.e., 10- to 25-year recurrence interval), and will be made from rock, soil, and native vegetation; public roads will be protected in active river erosion zones only if (1) there are no feasible alternatives, (2) funds are available, (3) the actions will have less impacts than other alternatives, and (4) the action are permitted by county, state, and other federal agencies; snowmobile use will be limited to existing roads below High Bridge; the airstrip will be retained and operated under a special use permit for noncommercial public use on a "use at your own risk" basis; the Washington State Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division (the Division) will keep the airstrip and approaches equipped and maintained in accordance with requirements for state-operated emergency airstrips; there will be no expansion of the permitted area beyond that identified in the current permit; camping will not be permitted within the permit area; the Division will be required to prepare a plan and conduct noxious weed control measures within the area under permit, as approved by the NPS; an annual maintenance and operating plan will be prepared by the Division and submitted for review and approval by the NPS.

Stehekin Landing and Valley Development Concept Plan: the "outpost community" image of the area will be encouraged using the Architectural Character Guidelines; the Golden West Lodge and High Bridge Historic District will be rehabilitated following the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic

Properties; the Buckner homestead and orchard will be preserved, and items associated with the farming operation will be restored on a priority basis, if owned by the NPS; the genetic stock of the Buckner orchard will be maintained; the natural character of public lands within 200 feet of the lake and river shoreline will be restored; NPS structures will be removed from the shoreline, where appropriate, and no new NPS structures will be constructed on the shoreline; the "fairways" will be restored to natural conditions as appropriate; all abandoned vehicles will be removed from public lands; unnecessary powerlines will be removed and all others will be buried where appropriate, especially in areas with high visitor use; some campsites at Weaver Point Campground will be moved back from the shoreline; at the Landing, as the useful lives of existing structures are approached, new lodging facilities, grocery, and post office will be built away from geohazards, and existing facilities will be demolished and their sites restored; the current NPS headquarters building will be removed; the NPS will provide boat sewage disposal at no cost; visitors will be encouraged to use nonmotorized transportation through rental services.

Land Protection Plan: incompatible uses of private property are (1) any subdivision of land that was not in effect prior to this Record of Decision, except as permitted through the Chelan County Subdivision Regulations and as consistent with Chelan County health standards, (2) the siting or construction of any building in an identified high flood influence area, wetland, riparian area, or highly unstable area, e.g., slopes greater than 20%, where potential impacts cannot be confined to the specific private ownership, (3) any dredging or filling of Lake Chelan or the Stehekin River without full compliance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permitting process and/or appropriate authorization from the state, (4) the cutting of timber for sale or transport outside the Stehekin valley, (5) the cutting of timber by any means other than selective tree harvesting except as required by Washington State Department of Natural Resources regulations, and (6) the mining of sand, rock, or gravel for sale or transport outside the Stehekin valley; the NPS will not site any new building or structure in (1) the 100-year floodplain, unless used for nonhuman occupancy and with conditions on specific uses or mitigation, (2) wetland soils, and those soils not conducive to building foundations, leachfield percolation, or

site drainage, (3) geohazard areas, (4) areas with slopes greater than 20% and (5) areas of high visual sensitivity, except where specific design mitigation can successfully be used; ensure that applicable laws and policies of the state of Washington are followed, including health and safety regulations and Washington Growth Management Act provisions; continue willing buyer/willing seller acquisitions for properties with areas that have a high priority for resource protection, or for which public needs have been identified; emphasize opportunities for easement purchases and other less-than-fee interests for resource protection and public use.

The conclusion on impacts to the northern spotted owl in the final EIS is modified by this Record of Decision. After formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), it is the biological opinion of the FWS that the impacts from the General Management Plan for Lake Chelan NRA are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the threatened northern spotted owl. Incidental take of one pair of spotted owls or resident single owl is anticipated. The FWS concurs with the NPS determinations that the General Management Plan for Lake Chelan NRA will have "no effect" on the bald eagle and peregrine falcon and will "beneficially affect" the gray wolf, and "may affect," but will "not likely" "adversely affect," the grizzly bear.

Public Involvement

Public comment has been requested, considered and incorporated into the planning process during four major planning stages, and has also been considered in numerous other ways. Initial public scoping meetings were held in June 1991, in Stehekin, Chelan and Seattle. Public comment was again requested on the primary data set used in planning in April 1993; in a preliminary alternatives document distributed in May 1993; and in public hearings on the draft EIS in October 1994. Additionally, four newsletters were distributed during the planning process, including an extensive data summary booklet. Consultation was also completed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, and Native American tribes.

About 750 copies of the draft EIS were distributed. Written comments were accepted for 60 days, and over 1000 comment letters or testimonies were recorded. Responses to substantive comments on the draft EIS were published in Volume II of the final EIS,

distributed in July 1995. All substantive comments were addressed by either providing clarification of information, modifying the test, or directly responding in the final EIS.

Dated: September 7, 1995.

Rory D. Westberg,

Acting Deputy Field Director, Pacific West Area, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 95-23001 Filed 9-14-95; 8:45 am]

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Agricultural Cooperative Notice to the Commission of Intent to Perform Interstate Transportation for Certain Nonmembers

The following Notice was filed in accordance with section 10526(a)(5) of the Interstate Commerce Act. The rules provide that agricultural cooperatives intending to perform nonmember, nonexempt, interstate transportation must file the Notice, Form BOP-102, with the Commission within 30 days of its annual meeting each year. Any subsequent change concerning officers, directors, and location of transportation records shall require the filing of a supplemental Notice within 30 days of such change.

The name and address of the agricultural cooperative (1) and (2), the location of the records (3), and the name and address of the person to whom inquiries and correspondence should be addressed (4), are published here for interested persons. Submission of information which could have bearing upon the propriety of a filing should be directed to the Commission's Office of Compliance and Consumer Assistance, Washington, D.C. 20423. The Notices are in a central file, and can be examined at the Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

(1) MFA Incorporated.

(2) 615 Locust Street, Columbia, MO 65201.

(3) 615 Locust Street, Columbia, MO 65201.

(4) Ann Simpson, 615 Locust Street, Columbia, MO 65201.

Vernon A. Williams,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-23004 Filed 9-14-95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 95-24]

Carmencita E. Gallosa, M.D.; Revocation of Registration

On March 7, 1995, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Carmencita E. Gallosa, M.D. (Respondent), of Paintsville, Kentucky. The Order to Show Cause proposed to revoke Respondent's DEA Certificate of Registration, AG9685162, under 21 U.S.C. 824(a) (3), (4) and (5) and deny any pending applications for renewal of such registration under 21 U.S.C. 823(f).

Respondent, through counsel, requested a hearing on the issues raised by the Order to Show Cause, and the matter was placed on the docket of Administrative Law Judge Mary Ellen Bittner. On April 21, 1995, the Government filed a motion for summary disposition, alleging that Respondent was not authorized to handle controlled substances in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. On May 1, 1995, Respondent responded to the Government's motion, arguing that her medical license had only been temporarily suspended by the Board, and that any action by DEA should be delayed until the Board holds an evidentiary hearing regarding Respondent's medical license.

On May 10, 1995, in her opinion and recommended decision, the administrative law judge granted the Government's motion for summary disposition and recommended that Respondent's DEA Certificate of Registration be revoked and that any pending applications for registration be denied. On May 25, 1995, Respondent filed exceptions to the opinion and recommended decision of the administrative law judge. On June 12, 1994, the administrative law judge transmitted the record to the Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator has carefully considered the entire record in this matter and, pursuant to 21 CFR 1316.67, hereby issues his final order in this matter based upon findings of fact and conclusions of law as hereinafter set forth.

The administrative law judge found that the Government's motion for summary disposition alleged that Respondent is not authorized to handle controlled substances in Kentucky. The Government's motion was based on the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure's January 19, 1995, Order of Temporary