

lightly shaded, or moderately shaded discolorations, blood clots, or incomplete bleeding will be allowed. Current standards do not indicate the dimensions for discolorations making the grade establishment of rabbit carcasses and parts more difficult.

With respect to U.S. Grade C-quality standards for poultry, AMS proposes to add subject headings and text for poultry conformation, fleshing, fat covering, defeathering, exposed flesh, discolorations, trimming, and freezing defects to clearly define and coincide with the requirements printed in the Grade C-quality table. These additions are consistent with the current written format for U.S. Grades A-and B-quality poultry and impose no new requirements to industry.

Other miscellaneous changes are proposed to remove obsolete material, clarify, simplify, and technically correct the standards. These changes to the rabbit and poultry standards impose no new requirements.

Dated: August 10, 2001.

Kenneth C. Clayton,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 01-20583 Filed 8-15-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Assessment of Fees for Dairy Import Licenses for the 2002 Tariff-Rate Import Quota Year

AGENCY: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the fee to be charged for the 2002 tariff-rate quota (TRQ) year for each license issued to a person or firm by the Department of Agriculture authorizing the importation of certain dairy articles which are subject to tariff-rate quotas set forth in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) will be \$150.00 per license.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David J. Williams, Interim Dairy Import Quota Manager, Import Policies and Programs Division, STOP 1021, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1021 or telephone at (202) 720-6939 or e-mail at williamsdj@fas.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Dairy Tariff-Rate Import Quota Licensing Regulation promulgated by the

Department of Agriculture and codified at 7 CFR 6.20-6.37 provides for the issuance of licenses to import certain dairy articles which are subject to TRQs set forth in the HTS. Those dairy articles may only be entered into the United States at the in-quota TRQ tariff rates by or for the account of a person or firm to whom such licenses have been issued and only in accordance with the terms and conditions of the regulation.

Licenses are issued on a calendar year basis, and each license authorizes the license holder to import a specified quantity and type of dairy article from a specified country of origin. The use of licenses by the license holder to import dairy articles is monitored by the Dairy Import Quota Manager, Import Licensing Group, Import Policies and Programs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Customs Service.

The regulation at 7 CFR 6.33(a) provides that a fee will be charged for each license issued to a person or firm by the Licensing Authority in order to reimburse the Department of Agriculture for the costs of administering the licensing system under this regulation.

The regulation at 7 CFR 6.33(a) also provides that the Licensing Authority will announce the annual fee for each license and that such fee will be set out in a notice to be published in the **Federal Register**. Accordingly, this notice sets out the fee for the licenses to be issued for the 2002 calendar year.

Notice

The total cost to the Department of Agriculture of administering the licensing system during 2001 has been determined to be \$391,030 and the estimated number of licenses expected to be issued is 2,600. Of the total cost, \$197,856 represent staff and supervisory costs directly related to administering the licensing system during 2001; \$62,924 represents the total computer costs to monitor and issue import licenses during 2001; and \$130,250 represents other miscellaneous costs, including travel, postage, publications, forms, and an ADP system contractor.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that the fee for each license issued to a person or firm for the 2002 calendar year, in accordance with 7 CFR 6.33, will be \$150.00 per license.

Issued at Washington, D.C. the 10th day of August, 2001.

David J. Williams,

Interim Licensing Authority.

[FR Doc. 01-20631 Filed 8-15-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-10-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Information Collection; National Woodland Owner Survey

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Forest Service is seeking comments from all interested individuals and organizations on a previously approved information collection, "National Woodland Owner Survey" that is being reinstated with change. This information collection will help the Forest Service assess the sustainability of forest resources of the United States, determine opportunities and constraints of private woodland owners, and facilitate planning and implementation of forest policies and programs. Information will be collected from private woodland owners of the United States.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing on or before October 15, 2001 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after this date will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this notice should be addressed to Brett Butler, Northeastern Research Station, USDA Forest Service, 11 Campus Blvd., Suite 200, Newtown Square, PA 19073. Comments also may be submitted via facsimile to (610) 557-4250 or by e-mail to bbutler01@fs.fed.us.

The public may inspect comments received at 11 Campus Blvd., Suite 200, Room 2040, Newtown Square, PA. Visitors are encouraged to call ahead to (610) 557-4045 to facilitate entry to the building. Additionally, comments can be viewed on the internet at <http://www.fs.fed.us/woodlandowners>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brett Butler, Northeastern Research Station, (610) 557-4045, bbutler01@fs.fed.us, or Mary Ann Ball, Forest Service Information Collection Coordinator, (703) 605-4572, maryball@fs.fed.us. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: National Woodland Owner Survey.

OMB Number: 0596-0078.

Expiration Date of Approval: October 31, 1997.

Type of Request: Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved

information collection for which Office of Management and Budget approval has expired.

Abstract: The National Woodland Owner Survey will collect data to assess the sustainability of the forest resources of the United States, determine the opportunities and constraints that private woodland owners typically face, and facilitate the planning and implementation of forest policies and programs. The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-278) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-307) are the legal authorities for conducting the National Woodland Owner Survey. These acts assign responsibility for the inventory and assessment of forest and related renewable resources to the Forest Services United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Additionally, the importance of an ownership survey in this inventory and assessment process was highlighted in Section 253(c) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, and the recommendations of the Second Blue Ribbon Panel on the Forest Inventory and Analysis Program.

The Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis program has conducted the National Woodland Owner Survey on a periodic basis since 1978. The National Woodland Owner Survey collects information to help answer questions related to the characteristics of the landholdings and landowners, ownership objectives, the supply of timber and non-timber products, forest management practices, delivery of education and financial assistance, and the concerns/constraints perceived by the landowners. The information collected has provided widely cited benchmarks of the private woodland owners in the U.S. These results have been used to assess the sustainability of forest resources at national, regional, and state levels; implement and assess the success of woodland owner assistance programs; and answer a variety of questions with topics ranging from fragmentation to the economics of private timber production.

The respondents will be a statistically selected group of individuals, American Indian tribes, partnerships, corporations, nonprofit organizations, and clubs that own woodland in the U.S. This group will be selected by using public records to collect the names and addresses from a systematic set of points identified as woodland from across the U.S. The number of landowners contacted in each state will be a function of the total number of

landowners in the state and the variability of the size of the owners' woodland holdings.

Respondents will be asked to answer questions that address: (1) Acres of woodland owned in a given state and sub-state areas, and number of parcels of woodland owned; (2) acquisition and deposition of woodland, form of ownership, whether or not the woodland is a part of a farm; and if so, the size of the farm, whether or not the woodland is a part of a primary residence or secondary residence; reasons for owning woodland, leasing/renting of woodland; (3) existence and restrictions of conservation easements; knowledge and participation in green certification programs; (4) participation in cost-share programs; (5) who makes management decisions; (6) types and reasons for timber harvests, types, and uses of non-timber collections, and types of cultural/management activities; (7) who, if anyone, do they consult for advice, what methods would they find the most useful for learning about managing their woodland, what are their concerns about their woodland from both cultural and biophysical threats, how do they intend to use their woodland in the future; and (8) demographics including age, gender, ethnicity, race, disability, education, income, and occupation. The respondents will be asked to provide additional comments, if any, in the space provided.

The information collection will collect data using a mixed-mode survey technique that will involve a self-administered mail questionnaire and telephone interviews. First, a prenotice letter will be mailed to all potential respondents describing this information collection—why we are doing it and why we need their help. Second, a questionnaire with a cover letter will be mailed to the potential respondents. The cover letter will reiterate the purpose and importance of this information collection and provide the respondents with legally required information. Third, a reminder will be mailed to thank the respondents and encourage the non-respondents to respond. The last stage of the mail portion of the information collection will be mailing a second questionnaire and cover letter. Telephone interviews will be used for follow-up surveys of the non-respondents to ensure that a response rate of 80 percent is achieved in each state and territory. The questionnaire and interviews will be available in English and Spanish. An electronic version of the questionnaire will also be available to reduce the burden on respondents.

The Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis program will administer the mail portion of this information collection. The Human Dimensions Research Lab, Department of Forestry, Wildlife, and Fisheries, University of Tennessee will administer the telephone interview portion of the information collection.

The Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis Program will compile and edit, and then analyze the collected data. The USDA Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis program will analyze the collected data. At a minimum, national and regional reports of the data will be distributed through print and electronic media. In addition, the data will be made available to the public. The publicly released data will be formatted to ensure the anonymity of the respondents.

The National Woodland Owner Survey was last implemented in 1994 and the data from that information collection indicated that there were 10 million private woodland ownerships in the U.S., composed of a diverse and dynamic group of people. Revisions are planned to increase the reliability of the estimates and ask questions about emerging topics such as green certification and conservation easements for the next information collection. These gathered data are not available from other sources.

This information collection will help in providing the users with reliable and current data and sources. The information collected will result in good planning and implementation of programs, complete assessments of the country's resources, and generally reliable information in this important and very dynamic segment of the U.S. population.

Estimate of Annual Burden: 15 minutes.

Type of Respondents: Individuals, American Indian tribes, partnerships, corporations, nonprofit organizations, and clubs that own woodland.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 10,000 private woodland owners.

Estimated Annual Number of Responses per Respondent: One (1) response per respondent.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 2,500 hours.

Comment Is Invited

Comment is invited on: (1) Whether this collection of information is necessary for the stated purposes and the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical or scientific utility; (2) the accuracy of the

agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology.

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be summarized and included in the submission for Office of Management and Budget approval.

Dated: August 8, 2001.

Robert Lewis, Jr.,

Deputy Chief for Research & Development.

[FR Doc. 01-20675 Filed 8-15-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Fish Passage and Aquatic Habitat Restoration at Hemlock Dam, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Skamania County, Washington

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

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

SUMMARY: The Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to restore migratory fish passage, and aquatic and riparian habitat at Hemlock Dam on Trout Creek. The Forest is proposing to remove Hemlock Dam, partially dredge the reservoir, restore 2000 feet of the original creek channel, and revegetate the affected riparian areas with native plants. In 1998 the United States National Marine Fisheries Service declared the Lower Columbia steelhead as threatened for extinction, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. Hemlock Dam and the associated fish ladder and reservoir have been identified as key factors leading to the decline of the wild steelhead in the Trout Creek system. In addition, an inspection of the dam in 2000 by the Washington State Department of Ecology elevated the safety rating of the dam to "High" for the "Downstream Hazard Potential". A failure of the dam during a 100-year food event would threaten life and property downstream. Also, considerable environmental damage

would occur in Trout Creek and the Wind River from the sudden release of the sediment in the reservoir. Removing the dam and implementing the associated channel restoration would: eliminate the need for a fish ladder and restore the stream to provide safe and efficient migratory fish passage; restore aquatic and riparian habitat; lower water temperatures; and restore natural movement of sediment and organic material within the system. Dam removal would address the "High" Downstream Hazard Potential associated with the dam and sediment-filled reservoir. Developing recreation features at the site compatible with dam removal, and interpretive facilities to tell the history of the dam, are also intended outcomes of this proposal. The proposed action would be implemented under the direction of the *Gifford Pinchot National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* (1990) as amended by the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (1994), referred to as the Northwest Forest Plan.

DATES: Comments concerning the issues and scope of this proposal must be received by October 31, 2001 to be used for refining this proposed action or developing alternatives to the proposal. While public participation in this analysis is welcome at any time, comments received on or before September 17, 2001 will be especially useful in the preparation of the draft EIS.

ADDRESSES: Send comments via post mail to Hemlock Dam Planning Team, Mount Adams Ranger District, 2455 Highway 141, Trout Lake, Washington 98650. Comments via e-mail to r6_gp_@fs.fed.us Subject: Hemlock Dam EIS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For technical information: call Ken Wieman, 509-395-3385; for planning process information: call Julie Knutson, 509-395-3378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Trout Creek steelhead population has been on a precipitous decline since the late 1980's. Approximately 50% of the entire Wind River native steelhead production historically came from Trout Creek; it now represents less than 10 percent of the Wind River wild steelhead population. The genetic diversity of Trout Creek steelhead is at risk as a result of a precariously low adult population. Inconsistent and ineffective water flow conditions below the dam, inefficient fish ladder design, ineffective downstream travel routes, and adult

trap operations are all sources of fish mortality and or/impediments to safe and efficient fish passage. Trout Creek also has surpassed water temperature limits lethal to fish, frequently exceeding the State water quality maximum temperature standard (16 degrees C.). The reservoir created by Hemlock Dam compounds the water temperature problem in Trout Creek by slowing the movement of water, and exposing the large surface area of the lake to the sun. It also impedes the natural movement of sediment and organic material, impacting the downstream aquatic ecosystem. The goals of restoration efforts in the Wind River Watershed have been to accelerate the recovery of riparian, in-stream habitat and water quality. Through the watershed analysis for the Wind River, initially conducted in 1996 and updated in 2000, removal of Hemlock Dam was recommended for removal to help accomplish the restoration goals.

The inspection of the dam in 2000 by the Department of Ecology (DOE) found the dam to be fairly well maintained. Due to the high sediment load behind the dam, however, and the lack of information on the original dam design specification for silt loads, the State Department of Ecology elevated the safety rating of the dam to "High" for the "Downstream Hazard Potential". Due to this rating, the DOE requires an analysis of the dam to determine its stability. This analysis will be undertaken concurrent with this proposal to remove the dam since the information will be relevant when evaluating the no action alternative, or any alternatives that propose to keep the dam in place.

The Gifford Pinchot National Forest commissioned a preliminary study with Washington State University in 1999 to evaluate feasible options to improve fish passage at Hemlock Dam. This preliminary study provides the basis for our proposal to remove the dam.

Several key issues related to the removal of Hemlock Dam have been identified to date. They include: (1) *Cultural Resources*—Loss of the dam and fish ladder and protection of prehistoric and historic sites within the vicinity of the dam are the key cultural resource issues. Hemlock Dam and the fish ladder are historic structures completed in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The dam was constructed in order to provide hydroelectric power for the Ranger District and Nursery, as well as to provide recreational opportunities for local residents. In 1958 the dam was