

NTP Board of Scientific Counselors

The Board is a technical advisory body composed of scientists from the public and private sectors who provide primary scientific oversight and peer review to the NTP. Specifically, the Board advises the NTP on matters of scientific program content, both present and future, and conducts periodic review of the program for the purpose of determining and advising on the scientific merit of its activities and overall scientific quality. The Technical Reports Review Subcommittee of the

Board provides scientific peer review of the findings and conclusions of NTP Technical Reports. The Report on Carcinogens Subcommittee of the Board provides scientific peer review of nominations to the *Report on Carcinogens*, a Congressionally mandated listing of agents known or reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.

The Board's members are selected from recognized authorities knowledgeable in fields such as toxicology, pharmacology, pathology,

biochemistry, epidemiology, risk assessment, carcinogenesis, mutagenesis, molecular biology, behavioral and neurotoxicology, immunotoxicology, reproductive toxicology or teratology, and biostatistics. The NTP strives for equitable geographic distribution and minority and female representation on the Board.

Dated: July 5, 2002.

Samuel H. Wilson,
Deputy Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

**TECHNICAL REPORTS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR REVIEW BY THE NTP BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC COUNSELORS
TECHNICAL REPORTS REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEPTEMBER 5–6, 2002**

Chemical CAS No.	Report No.	Primary uses	Route & exposure levels	Review order
September 5, 2002: Dipropylene glycol, 25265–71–8.	TR 511	A component of air and room fresheners, household cleansers, cosmetic formulations, auto paints, and antifreeze.	Two-year exposure via drinking water: 2,500, 10,000, or 40,000 ppm to male and female F344/N rats and 10,000, 20,000, or 40,000 ppm to male and female B6C3F1 mice.	1
Elmiron, 37319–17–8	TR 512	Used in treatment of thrombosis and hyperlipidemia and for relief of urinary bladder pain associated with interstitial cystitis.	Two-year exposure by gavage in deionized water: 14, 42, or 126 mg/kg body weight to male F344/N rats; 28, 84, or 252 mg/kg to female F344/N rats; 56, 168, or 504 mg/kg to male and female B6C3F1 mice.	2
Decalin, 91–17–8	TR 513	An industrial solvent for fats, resins, oils, waxes, and naphthalene; a substitute for turpentine; a constituent of motor fuels and lubricants.	Two-year inhalation exposure (25, 100, or 400 ppm in air) to male and female F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice.	3
Urethane + ethanol, 51–79–6, 64–17–5.	TR 510	Urethane is a by-product of fermentation and occurs in breads and alcoholic beverages. The effect of urethane was studied in combination with alcohol (ethanol).	Two-year drinking water exposures of 10, 30, or 90 ppm urethane in 0, 2.5%, or 5% ethanol mixtures to male and female B6C3F1 mice.	4
Cinnamaldehyde, 14371–10–9.	TR 514	A flavoring and fragrance ingredient; the primary component of cinnamon oil.	Two-year exposure of microencapsulated chemical in feed (1,000, 2,100, or 4,100 ppm) to male and female F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice.	5
September 6, 2002: Trimethylolpropane triacylate, 15625– 89–5.	TR 516	A representative multifunctional acrylate used in photocurable inks and coatings, acrylic glues, paper and wood impregnates, wire and cable extrusion, and polymer-concrete composites.	Six-month dermal applications (0.75, 1.5, 3, 6, or 12 mg/kg body weight) to male and female Tg.AC hemizygous mice.	6
Pentaerythritol triacylate, 3524– 68–3.	TR 517	Representative multifunctional acrylate used in photocurable inks and coatings and as an ingredient of acrylic glues, adhesives, and sealants.	Six-month dermal applications (0.75, 1.5, 3, 6, or 12 mg/kg body weight) to male and female Tg.AC hemizygous mice.	7

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration**

**Agency Information Collection
Activities: Submission for OMB
Review; Comment Request**

Periodically, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

(SAMHSA) will publish a list of information collection requests under OMB review, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these documents, call the SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer on (301) 443–7978.

2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health—(0930–0110, Revision)—The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), formerly the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), is a survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States 12 years old and older.

The data are used to determine the prevalence of use of tobacco products, alcohol, illicit substances, and illicit use of prescription drugs. The results are used by SAMHSA, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, other Federal government agencies, and other organizations and researchers to establish policy, direct program activities, and better allocate resources.

For the 2003 NSDUH, additional questions are being added regarding types of schooling (e.g., public versus private). Several questions using “item count” methodology to estimate use of

specific hard-core drugs are slated to be removed. The remaining modular components of the questionnaire will remain essentially unchanged except for minor modifications to wording. In the first quarter of 2003 there will be a field test of the usability of updated computer

equipment for screening and interviewing to ensure that the new equipment can be successfully used by both the field interviewing staff and respondents.

As with all NSDUH/NHSDA surveys conducted since 1999, the sample size

of the survey for 2003 will be sufficient to permit prevalence estimates for each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia. The total annual burden estimate is shown below:

	Number of responses	Responses per respondent	Average burden per response (hr)	Total burden (hrs.)
Household Screening	182,250	1	0.083	15,127
Interview and Verification Form	67,500	1	1.0	67,500
Electronic Screening—Field Test	1,440	1	0.083	120
Interview and Verification Form—Field Test	384	1	1.0	384
Screening Verification*	5,603	1	0.067	375
Interview Verification*	10,183	1	0.067	682
Total	202,500	84,188

*Includes cases from Field Test sample.

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of this notice to: Allison Herron Eydt, Human Resources and Housing Branch, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: July 9, 2002.

Richard Kopanda,

Executive Officer, SAMHSA.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Fish And Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act and Notice of Public Meeting on Tidal Marsh Restoration Planning at Cullinan Ranch, San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Solano and Napa Counties, California.

SUMMARY: In accordance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) regulations (40 CFR 1501.7), this notice advises other agencies, Tribes, and the public that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) intends to gather information necessary to prepare environmental documentation on a proposed tidal marsh restoration project at Cullinan Ranch, a unit of the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge),

Solano and Napa Counties, California. Interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments and/or attend a public scoping meeting to identify and discuss issues and alternatives that should be addressed. The Service intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment for this project. However, if the Service determines that the project would result in significant impacts, the Service will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. The purpose of the scoping meeting is to describe restoration alternatives, identify the scope of issues that need to be addressed, and discuss important issues related to tidal marsh restoration at Cullinan Ranch.

DATES: A public scoping meeting will be held on August 7, 2002, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., see **ADDRESSES** for location. Written comments related to the scope and content of environmental documentation should be received by the Service at the Newark address below by August 14, 2002.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the Mare Island Elementary School, 9th and Tisdale Streets, Vallejo, CA 94591. Written comments may also be mailed to Margaret T. Kolar, Refuge Complex Manager, San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, PO Box 524, Newark, California 94560.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Parker, Deputy Project Leader, San Francisco Bay NWR Complex, (510) 792-0222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Cullinan Ranch restoration project would restore approximately 1,500 acres of diked baylands back to historic tidal conditions by reintroducing tidal flow into the project area. This area, Cullinan Ranch, also known as the Napa Marsh

Unit of the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge), is located in an area of the Napa River Delta that was historically defined by a network of meandering sloughs and extensive estuarine tidal marshes. Reintroduction of tidal flow will restore vital salt marsh habitat for endangered species, including the salt marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*) and the California clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*), as well as provide roosting and foraging habitat for migratory waterbirds.

The proposed restoration is based on the concept that reintroducing tidal waters will naturally develop salt-water marsh habitat conditions. The existing perimeter levee currently prevents tidal flows into the area and as a result, the land has subsided several feet in elevation and becomes inundated with freshwater during the rainy season. Once restored, twice-daily tidal flows would carry and deposit sediment, establishing marsh plain elevations sufficient to support tidal marsh vegetation. As tidal waters enter and exit the site, tidal channels would develop. Continued tidal action would maintain an active exchange of water, sediment and nutrients between the marsh habitat and the Bay, further enhancing the value of the habitat for plants and wildlife.

In keeping with one of the purposes of the Refuge “* * * to conserve fish, wildlife, or plants which are listed as endangered species or threatened species,” the Cullinan Ranch restoration project would restore historic salt marsh habitat for the benefit of threatened and endangered species as well as many other estuarine-dependent species.