

The segregative effect associated with the application terminated March 19, 2000, in accordance with the notice published as FR Doc. 00-3267 in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 7057-8) dated February 11, 2000.

Dated: January 21, 2003.

Howard A. Lemm,

Acting Deputy State Director, Division of Resources.

[FR Doc. 03-8170 Filed 4-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of a Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Winter Use Plans for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 853, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C), the National Park Service announces the availability of the Record of Decision for the Winter Use Plans for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway; Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. On March 24, 2003, the Director, Intermountain Region approved the Record of Decision for the project with the decision effective at 12 noon m.s.t. on March 25, 2003. Beginning in the winter of 2003-2004, the National Park Service will implement this Decision although certain provisions will not apply until implementing regulations are promulgated or until the winter of 2004-2005. The following course of action will occur under alternative 4, the preferred alternative, as modified in the ROD: the use of snowmobiles in the parks and the parkway will be permitted, provided all machines meet best available technology (BAT) standards for sound and air emissions. All snowmobile users in Yellowstone will be required to be accompanied by NPS permitted guides. Monitoring and adaptive management strategies will allow for the adjustment of oversnow vehicle numbers should monitoring and carrying capacity studies indicate that standards are not being met.

This specific course of action was not included as an alternative in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact

Statement, but was included and analyzed, along with 4 additional alternatives, in the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The full range of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed, and appropriate mitigating measures were identified.

The Record of Decision includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative, a finding regarding impairment of park resources and values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process, and a Statement of Findings.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Sacklin, Yellowstone National Park, PO Box 168, Yellowstone, WY 82190, (307) 344-2020, John_Sacklin@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Copies of the Record of Decision may be obtained from the contact listed above or online at nps.gov/grte/winteruse/winteruse.htm.

Dated: March 25, 2003.

Karen Wade,

Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 03-8191 Filed 4-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Dream Lake Dam Management Plan; Lassen Volcanic National Park, Plumas County, California; Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

SUMMARY: Pursuant to § 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190) and Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1502.9(c)), the National Park Service intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for a Management Plan for the Dream Lake Dam in the Warner Valley area of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Notice is hereby given that a public scoping process has been initiated with the purpose of eliciting public comment regarding current issues and concerns, a suitable range of alternatives, the nature and extent of potential environmental impacts, appropriate mitigating measures, and other matters that should be addressed in the forthcoming draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Background: Dream Lake Dam was built by Alex Sifford in 1932, prior to

the National Park Service (NPS) acquiring the land on which the lake sits. The lake was built by Sifford to provide scenic benefits and recreational opportunities to guests at the nearby Drakesbad Guest Ranch, which Sifford owned. Drakesbad Guest Ranch is over 100 years old and is still in operation to this day. It is owned by the National Park Service and is located within the boundaries of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Drakesbad is operated by the Park's concessioner, California Guest Services. Drakesbad, with nearby Dream Lake, is a popular destination and has been visited by many generations of families. Dream Lake is a contributing feature to the cultural landscape of Drakesbad Guest Ranch, which has been nominated for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dream Lake Dam is an earthfill embankment that forms a lake with a surface area of approximately 2 acres, containing approximately 11 acre-feet of water. The dam was examined by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) on July 21, 1999 and found to have numerous deficiencies including sloughing, sinkholes, settlements, and seepage. The BOR states in its November 6, 2000 *Condition Survey Report* that "the seepage and sinkholes could endanger the stability of the dam, and should be investigated and necessary corrective action should be performed * * *". The BOR, in its *Downstream Hazard Classification* stated that "without maintenance the failure of the dam in the next few years is likely." The BOR went on to make a recommendation that one of two alternatives be implemented. Those alternatives included: (1) repairing the dam and/or lowering and widening the spillway or (2) in a planned and controlled manner, breach the dam so that no water is stored in the lake and the area reverts back to pre-lake conditions.

Lassen Volcanic National Park will be preparing a draft EIS because of the conflict between natural and cultural resource management issues in determining the future of Dream Lake Dam. The park currently does not have a preferred alternative. The park is looking for public input as to what alternatives, in addition to those recommended by the BOR, should be examined. In order to move forward with a decision regarding the future management of Dream Lake Dam, a plan must first be developed and that plan will be fully scoped for public input and comment and it will contain a full environmental impact analysis for all of the viable alternatives.

As a key step in the overall conservation planning and