

analyzes three action and one no action alternatives for guiding management of the park over the next 20 years. The environmental consequences anticipated from implementing the various alternatives are addressed in the document. Impact topics include cultural resources, natural resources, interpretation and museum operations, park operations and administration, and quality of life and the socioeconomic environment. The three action alternatives incorporate various management prescriptions to enhance resource protection and visitor experience conditions. The no-action alternative would continue current management practices into the future. The three action alternatives are described as follows:

The Sandburg Center alternative is the preferred alternative. Under this alternative, the park would serve as a focal point for learning about Carl Sandburg. Access to Sandburg related information, literature, and research would be enhanced by expanding the park's Internet database and creating secure and climate controlled exhibit areas for information and objects currently housed in the museum preservation facility. Additional interpretive program areas would be created by rehabilitating the interior of one or more historic structures near the main house or barn. The existing visitor contact station would be renovated to improve its interpretive and visitor services functions and a visitor center created outside the current authorized boundary of the park. The Sandburg Center alternative includes a Congressional legislated boundary expansion of 110 acres for scenic view and boundary protection and up to 5 acres for construction of a visitor center and new parking area.

The Paths of Discovery alternative would supplement the park's traditional high quality interpretive programs and enhance walking opportunities by constructing a ¾ mile long interpretive trail. The alternative promotes a community-wide partnership strategy to address common needs such as additional parking and multi-purpose meeting space. The Paths of Discovery alternative includes a Congressionally legislated boundary expansion of 110 acres for scenic view and boundary protection and up to 5 acres for construction of a visitor center and new parking area.

In the Connemara Lifestyle alternative, visitors would experience the site much as Carl Sandburg knew it. Park management would focus on maintaining the site's historic landscape, structures, and furnishings

and providing interpretive programs on site and at local schools. Primary access to the objects and information contained in the museum collection would occur at the main house, an expanded visitor contact station, and through the Internet or other mass media formats.

Opportunities for access to objects and information would be greater than existing conditions but less than the Sandburg Center or Paths of Discovery alternatives. The Connemara Lifestyle alternative includes a Congressionally legislated boundary expansion of 25 acres for scenic view and boundary protection and up to 2 acres for construction of a new parking area.

In all action alternatives, the park would continue to provide guided tours of the Sandburg residence and maintain the historic landscape at a high level of integrity. Opportunities for walking would be available and closely managed to maintain the historic character of the site. The existing amphitheater would be relocated to a less intrusive location and the trailer restroom would be replaced by an appropriately designed modern facility at the same location. Any additional property interest would be acquired under a willing seller/willing buyer arrangement without the exercise of eminent domain.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Superintendent, Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, 81 Carl Sandburg Lane, Flat Rock, North Carolina, 28731, Telephone: 828-693-4178.

The responsible official for this Environmental Impact Statement is William W. Schenk, Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, 100 Alabama Street, SW., 1924 Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Dated: June 19, 2003.

W. Thomas Brown,

Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc. 03-18694 Filed 7-22-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-5E-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Green Spring Unit, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Availability of Final General Management Plan Amendment and Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement for Green Spring Unit, Colonial National Historical Park.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy

Act of 1969, the National Park Service announces the availability of a Final General Management Plan Amendment and Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final GMPA/AEIS) for Green Spring Unit, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia. The Final GMPA/AEIS proposes a long-term approach to managing Green Spring. Consistent with the park's mission, NPS policy, and other laws and regulations, three alternatives are presented to guide the management of the park over the next 15 to 20 years. The alternatives incorporate various zoning and management prescriptions to ensure resource preservation and public enjoyment of the park. The environmental consequences that are anticipated from implementing the various alternatives are evaluated in the report. Impact topics include cultural and natural resources, visitor experience, park operations, the socioeconomic environment, cumulative impacts and sustainability. Alternative C is the preferred alternative. After a 30-day no action period, a Record of Decision will be prepared. The Process is anticipated to be completed in August 2003.

DATES: The Draft GMPA/EIS was on public review from May 2 through July 11, 2001. Responses to public comment are addressed in the Final GMPA/AEIS. A 30-day no-action period will follow the Environmental Protection Agency's Notice of Availability of the Final GMPA/AEIS.

To Request Copies of the Document Contact: Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, Post Office Box 210, Yorktown, Virginia 23690, (757) 898-3400. Public reading copies of the Final GMPA/AEIS will be available for review at the following locations:

- Colonial National Historical Park, Park Headquarters, Yorktown Visitor Center, Yorktown, Virginia, Telephone: (757) 898-3400.
- Williamsburg Regional Library, 515 Scotland Street, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- James City County Library, 7770 Croaker Road, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library, 313 1st Street Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Department of Interior, 18th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20240, Telephone: (202) 208-6843.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, at the above address and telephone number.

Dated: July 1, 2003.

Alec Gould,

Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 03-18701 Filed 7-22-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-JM-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Personal Watercraft Rule-Making, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona and Utah

AGENCY: National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Personal Watercraft (PWC) Rule-Making, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

SUMMARY: On June 27, 2003, the Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service, approved the Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Personal Watercraft Rule-making for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. As soon as practical the NPS will begin to implement the modified preferred alternative (Alternative B) contained in the FEIS issued May 23, 2003. Alternative B will allow PWC use in the recreation area under a special regulation with additional management restrictions. The following course of action will occur under the modified preferred alternative: PWC use will be prohibited in portions of the Colorado, Escalante, Dirty Devil, and San Juan Rivers to increase protection of environmental values and reduce visitor conflict; speed restrictions will be imposed on PWC on the Escalante River between Cow Canyon and the confluence of Coyote Creek to further reduce visitor conflict and improve visitor experience; after December 31, 2012, no one may operate a personal watercraft that does not meet the 2006 emission standards set by the EPA for the manufacturing of gasoline marine engines; educational programs and materials will be enhanced to provide more information to visitors on personal watercraft use and safety as well as recreation area resources; development of a monitoring program to evaluate the effects of PWC use on recreation area resources; and a comprehensive lake management plan will be developed that will consider the management of all lake uses. This alternative was identified as the environmentally

preferred alternative in the FEIS. It was also determined to best accomplish the statutory mission of the NPS to provide long-term protection to the NPS units' resource and significance, while allowing for a spectrum of recreational uses. It was determined that implementation of the modified preferred alternative will not constitute an impairment of park resources and values. This course of action and two other alternatives were analyzed in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements. The full range of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed, and appropriate mitigating measures identified.

The full Record of Decision includes a statement of the decision made; synopsis of the alternatives considered, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative; the decision rationale used in selecting the alternative; a finding of no impairment of park resources and values; a description of mitigation measures and monitoring plans that will be implemented for the selected alternative; a statement that addresses how all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the selected alternative have been adopted; and a description of public involvement in the decision-making process.

Basis for the Decision

In reaching its decision to select the modified preferred alternative, the NPS considered the purposes for which Glen Canyon National Recreation Area was established, and other laws and policies that apply to federal lands, including the Organic Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and the NPS Management Policies 2001. The NPS also carefully considered public and agency comments received during the planning process.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Wright, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, (928) 608-6339.

Dated: June 27, 2003.

Michael D. Snyder,

Deputy Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 03-18702 Filed 7-22-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of a Finding of No Significant Impact for the 2003 Telecommunications Facilities Environmental Assessment, Rock Creek Park, Washington, DC

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Telecommunications Act of 1996, and the July 2002, Order of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in *Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Inc. et al. v. National Park Service (NPS) and Bell Atlantic Mobile, Inc.*, the National Park Service prepared and made available for a 36-day public review an Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluating the potential impacts to the human and natural environment from two existing cellular communications towers located within Rock Creek Park, Washington, DC.

After the end of the 36-day public review period, the NPS selected for implementation, the preferred alternative as described in the EA, and determined that implementation of the preferred alternative will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required. In making that selection and determination, the NPS considered the information and analysis contained in the EA and the comments received during the public review period. The NPS has prepared a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the project. The NPS' decision was filed with the court pursuant to a June 20, 2003 court deadline.

The selected alternative allows the continued operation of the two wireless telecommunications facilities as presently located, with the NPS developing a park-wide telecommunications plan and a monitoring program for migratory birds.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Copies of the FONSI are available at <http://www.nps.gov/rocr> and the following public libraries: Martin Luther King Memorial Library, 901 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20001; Chevy Chase Library, 5625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20015; Cleveland Park Library, 3310 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20008; Georgetown Library, 3260 R Street NW., Washington, DC 20007; Juanita Thorton Shepard Park Branch Library, 7420 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20012; Langston Community Library, 2600 Bennet Road NE., Washington, DC 20019; Mt.