

two vectors were among the seven included in Calgene's initial petition to APHIS. FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines constructed using these vectors were not included in our October 19, 1992, determination because they had not yet been field tested. These lines have since been field tested in accordance with APHIS' regulations in 7 CFR part 340, and data provided to APHIS indicate that the new transformants, produced in a manner identical to the earlier transformant lines, behave similarly to those earlier FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines to which the original determination applied. Reports from field trials and other data indicate that the new tomato lines grow normally, exhibit the expected morphological, reproductive, and physiological properties, and do not have unexpected pest or disease susceptibility or symptoms. Therefore, the APHIS determination of October 19, 1992, of nonregulated status of previously tested FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines applies as well to the new transformed lines.

Done in Washington, DC, this 18th day of July 1995.

Terry L. Medley,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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Forest Service

Salmon River Corridor Management Project, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Forest, Custer County, Idaho

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement to disclose the effects of proposed management direction for use and facilities on the upper main Salmon River corridor, located in Custer County, Idaho.

The project area involves approximately thirty miles of the upper main Salmon River. The project area starts south of the community of Stanley, Idaho, at the Sawtooth Fish Hatchery and continues to the eastern boundary of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). The north and south boundaries of the project area generally parallel the river, approximately 1/4 mile from the water's edge. A few exceptions to this width occur in the canyon in areas of flatter topography, where the project area widens to the toe of the slope.

DATES: The agency expects to file the DEIS with the Environmental Protection Agency and make it available for public comment in October 1995. The agency expects to file the final EIS in December, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For additional information contact Salli Rinella, project coordinator at the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Star Route, Ketchum, ID 83340, (208) 727-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Salmon River corridor, with its outstanding natural features is eligible as a "recreation river" within the National Wild and Scenic River System. Currently there is no capacity identified for recreation use. Although this narrow corridor contains less than two percent of the SNRA's total land base, it currently receives almost 15 percent of the entire recreation use for the area. It is expected that demand for recreation opportunity will continue to increase. There is a need to identify and manage for a recreation capacity that is compatible with the natural resources in the area.

There are currently eight developed campground facilities within the project area, with capacity of 131 camping units. Some of the developed facilities are outdated and in need of repair. Most of the existing campground spurs and turn-around areas were not designed for today's larger vehicles. Many sites and most of the existing toilets within the project area are not designed to provide a barrier-free opportunity as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Some of the developed sites lie within riparian areas. The use that is occurring within the areas and some of the facilities themselves are causing resource impacts.

Disperse camping is allowed anywhere on the SNRA except in developed campgrounds or in areas signed "No Camping Allowed". Many of the dispersed campsites are impacting riparian areas and streambank stability. Vehicular movement for dispersed camping also is causing loss of vegetation and possible soil compaction.

In the past, Idaho Fish and Game has fed wintering elk in emergency situations within the corridor. Elk wander onto the highway creating safety hazards to motorists. Additional safety problems occur as visitors traveling along the highway slow down or stop along the highway to view the wildlife. Large concentrations of elk have also caused vegetation loss and soil compaction at the emergency feed sites.

Past Biological Opinions from consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) indicates that river-oriented activities may effect the threatened Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon. Activities may also be limiting the habitats of threatened, endangered or sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

On August 22, 1972 Congress passed Public Law 92-400 establishing the SNRA. The intent of establishing the SNRA was to protect the areas primary values of natural beauty, fish and wildlife resources, pastoral and historical values, and recreation attributes.

There is a need to identify a river capacity level to ensure the area's primary values are protected and a need to update existing facilities to reduce impacts and accommodate today's user needs. There is also a need to address elk feeding in the corridor to reduce impacts and address safety.

Proposed Action

The Sawtooth National Forest proposes to develop FLRMP standards and guidelines identifying limits of acceptable change that will determine when carrying capacity for recreation activities on the upper main Salmon River have been met, and to prohibit surfing on this section of the river.

The Forest also proposes to issue six five-year special use outfitter-guide floatboating permits, one five-year year-round special use fishing permit, four five-year special use walk and wade fishing permits, and to allow the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to feed wintering elk in emergency situations on National Forest System lands at two locations within this project area. The Forest proposes to rehabilitate existing facilities at Salmon River, Riverside, Upper O'Brien, Holman Creek, and Mormon Bend Campgrounds; Snyder Spring Picnic Area; Yankee Fork floatboat launch site; and Buckhorn Bridge Picnic Site. Areas of impact at developed recreation sites will also be revegetated or otherwise protected or improved. The Forest further proposes: to remove thirteen camp sites and portions of the road at Basin Creek Campground, four sites at Holman Creek Campground, and one unit at Mormon Creek Campground and to reclaim associated riparian and floodplain areas; to expand Sunny Gulch Campground to accomodate those developed sites lost at Basin Creek, Holman Creek Campgrounds; to manage undeveloped camping and river access by a combination of vehicle restrictions, permanent or temporary closures, and allowing undeveloped camping at areas