

TE-050706
Applicant: David Young, Western Ecosystems Technology, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyoming
The applicant requests a permit to take American burying beetles (*Nicrophorus americanus*) in conjunction with recovery activities throughout the species' range for the purpose of enhancing its survival and recovery.
Dated: July 11, 2003.
Ralph O. Morgenweck,
Regional Director, Denver, Colorado.
[FR Doc. 03-19582 Filed 7-31-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 5-Year Review of the Delta Smelt
AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice of review.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce a 5-year review of the delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*) under section 4(c)(2)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The purpose of reviews conducted under this section of the Act is to ensure that the classification of species as threatened or endangered on the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (List) is accurate.
The 5-year review is an assessment of the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review. Therefore, we are requesting submission of any new information (best scientific and commercial data) on the delta smelt since its original listing as a threatened species in 1993. If the present classification of this species is not consistent with the best scientific and commercial information available, we

may, at the conclusion of this review, initiate a separate action to propose changes to the List accordingly.
DATES: To allow us adequate time to conduct this review, we must receive your information no later than September 30, 2003.
ADDRESSES: Submit information to the Field Office Supervisor, Attention: Delta Smelt 5-year Review, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846. Information received in response to this notice and review results will be available for public inspection by appointment, during normal business hours, at the above address. New information regarding the delta smelt may be sent electronically to Lawrence_Host@fws.gov.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For the delta smelt, contact Harry McQuillen or Larry Host at the above address, or at 916/414-6547.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Why Is a 5-Year Review Conducted?
Section 4(c)(2)(A) of the Act requires that we conduct a review of listed species at least once every 5 years. We are then, under section 4(c)(2)(B) and the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), to determine, on the basis of such a review, whether or not any species should be removed from the List (delisted), or reclassified from endangered to threatened, or threatened to endangered. Our regulations at 50 CFR 424.21 require that we publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing those species currently under active review. This notice announces our active review of the delta smelt.

Why Is the Review Being Conducted for the Delta Smelt at This Time?
Conducting a 5-year review for the delta smelt at this time was agreed to in connection with the settlement of two lawsuits, *California Farm Bureau Federation et al. v. U.S. Department of the Interior et al.*, Case No. 1:02CV02328

(D.D.C., Nov. 22, 2002) and *San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority et al. v. U.S. Department of the Interior et al.*, Case No. CIV-F-02-6461 REC. D.B. (E.D. Cal., Nov. 22, 2002). The settlement agreement was signed by the DC district court on June 13, 2003, and by the federal district court in Fresno, California on June 19, 2003.

What Information Is Considered in the Review?
The 5-year review considers all new information available at the time of the review. This review will consider the best scientific and commercial data that has become available since the current listing determination or most recent status review, such as:
A. Species biology including, but not limited to, population trends, distribution, abundance, demographics, and genetics;
B. Habitat conditions including, but not limited to, amount, distribution, and suitability;
C. Conservation measures that have been implemented that benefit the species;
D. Threat status and trends (*see* five factors under heading "How do we determine whether a species is endangered or threatened?"); and
E. Other new information, data, or corrections including, but not limited to, taxonomic or nomenclatural changes, identification of erroneous information contained in the List, and improved analytical methods.

How Is the Delta Smelt Currently Listed?
The List is found in 50 CFR 17.11 (wildlife) and 17.12 (plants). Amendments to the List through final rules are published in the **Federal Register**. The List is also available on our Internet site at <http://endangered.fws.gov/wildlife.html#Species>. In Table 1 below, we provide a summary of the listing information for the delta smelt.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF THE LISTING INFORMATION FOR THE DELTA SMELT

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Where listed	Final listing rule
delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Threatened	U.S.A. (CA)	58 FR 12863 (05-MAR-93).

Definitions Related to This Notice
The following definitions are provided to assist those persons who contemplate submitting information regarding the species being reviewed:

- A. *Species* includes any species or subspecies of fish, wildlife, or plant, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate, which interbreeds when mature.
- B. *Endangered* means any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- C. *Threatened* means any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future

throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

How Do We Determine Whether a Species Is Endangered or Threatened?

Section 4(a)(1) of the Act establishes that we determine whether a species is endangered or threatened based on one or more of the five following factors:

- A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
- B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;
- C. Disease or predation;
- D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
- E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

Section 4(a)(1) of the Act requires that our determination be made on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available.

What Could Happen as a Result of This Review?

If we find that there is new information concerning the delta smelt indicating a change in classification may be warranted, we may propose a new rule that could do one of the following: (a) Reclassify the species from threatened to endangered; or (b) remove the species from the List. If we determine that a change in classification is not warranted, the delta smelt will remain on the List under its current status.

What Will Happen if No New Information Is Submitted for the Species Under Review?

If there is no new information no changes will be made to the classification of the delta smelt under this review. However, we are not limited to reviewing listed species only during a 5-year review. We may review a species at any time, and may initiate reclassification or delisting whenever the best available scientific and commercial information indicates that such action is warranted.

Public Solicitation of New Information

We request any new information concerning the status of the delta smelt. New information is considered to be scientific and commercial data that has become available since the time of the species' current listing determination. In particular, we are seeking information such as:

- A. Species biology including, but not limited to, population trends, distribution, abundance, demographics, and genetics;

- B. Habitat conditions including, but not limited to, amount, distribution, and suitability;

- C. Conservation measures that have been implemented that benefit the species;

- D. Threat status and trends (see five factors under heading "How do we determine whether a species is endangered or threatened?"); and

- E. Other new information, data, or corrections including, but not limited to, taxonomic or nomenclatural changes, identification of erroneous information contained in the List, and improved analytical methods.

Information submitted should be supported by documentation such as maps, bibliographic references, methods used to gather and analyze the data, and/or copies of any pertinent publications, reports, or letters by knowledgeable sources.

Authority: This document is published under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: July 16, 2003.

Matt Hogan,

Deputy Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 03-19587 Filed 7-31-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[ID-075-03-1330-EO]

Notice of Availability of Supplemental Mine and Reclamation Plan, North Rasmussen Ridge Mine, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Caribou County, ID

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Council on Environmental Quality regulations and Bureau of Land Management policy, this notice announces the publication of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Supplemental Mine and Reclamation Plan for the North Rasmussen Ridge phosphate mine, Caribou County, Idaho.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act 102(2)(C) of 1969, the environmental impact statement was prepared to assess the impacts of implementing the Supplemental Mine and Reclamation Plan, and to disclose those impacts to the public and the lead agency decision-maker.

The environmental impact statement analyzes the potential impacts related to

the expansion of mining at Agrium's North Rasmussen Ridge Mine in southeast Idaho. The Proposed Action includes developing two mine pits and a haul road. Use of existing support and transportation systems would continue. Existing operations at the Central Rasmussen Ridge Mine were approved in a 1997 Record of Decision. This environmental analysis reviews potential impacts from selenium and updates the previous impact analyses for other resources. Alternatives to the Proposed Action are also analyzed and site-specific mitigation measures developed. The agency Preferred Alternative is the Proposed Action because it disturbs the least acreage of the action alternatives and all waste material is backfilled to the pits.

DATES: A 30-day availability period will start when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its notice of availability and filing of the FEIS in the **Federal Register**. The public can comment on the FEIS during that 30-day period. Upon completion of the 30-day availability period, the BLM will consider the comments received on the FEIS and then will issue a Record of Decision (ROD).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request a copy of the document, please call (208) 478-6353, or write or e-mail Mr. Wendell Johnson, BLM Pocatello Field Office, 1111 North 8th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho 83201, or e-mail ID_NRasmussen_EIS@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement was published in the **Federal Register** on May 18, 2001. A Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) was published in the **Federal Register** on March 7, 2003. In addition to the Proposed Action (the Agencies Preferred Alternative) of continuing mining along the strike of the ore while backfilling previously mined-out pits, two additional alternatives are being considered—Alternative 1 is similar to the proposed alternative, but includes impermeable capped backfilled wastes—Alternative 2 is described as the No-Action Alternative and would not allow mineral extraction to occur on the approved leases. Two additional alternatives were identified and considered in comments received on the DEIS—the first additional alternative suggested in the comments included a redesign of the partially backfilled pit bottom to allow water to drain to one end of an impermeable layer lined pit. The water collected within the pit could then be pumped to adjacent wetlands. The second alternative identified from