

818-989-2520/800-877-2520

(Formerly: SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories)

Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.  
463 Southlake Blvd.  
Richmond, VA 23236  
804-378-9130

S.E.D. Medical Laboratories  
5601 Office Blvd.  
Albuquerque, NM 87109  
505-727-6300/800-999-5227

South Bend Medical Foundation, Inc.  
530 N. Lafayette Blvd.  
South Bend, IN 46601  
219-234-4176

Southwest Laboratories  
2727 W. Baseline Rd.  
Tempe, AZ 85283  
602-438-8507/800-279-0027

Sparrow Health System  
Toxicology Testing Center, St. Lawrence  
Campus

1210 W. Saginaw  
Lansing, MI 48915  
517-377-0520

(Formerly: St. Lawrence Hospital & Healthcare System)

St. Anthony Hospital Toxicology Laboratory  
1000 N. Lee St.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73101  
405-272-7052

Toxicology & Drug Monitoring Laboratory  
University of Missouri Hospital & Clinics  
2703 Clark Lane, Suite B, Lower Level  
Columbia, MO 65202  
573-882-1273

Toxicology Testing Service, Inc.  
5426 N.W. 79th Ave.  
Miami, FL 33166  
305-593-2260

Universal Toxicology Laboratories (Florida),  
LLC

5361 NW 33rd Avenue  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309  
954-717-0300, 800-419-7187x419

(Formerly: Integrated Regional Laboratories,  
Cedars Medical Center, Department of  
Pathology)

Universal Toxicology Laboratories, LLC  
9930 W. Highway 80  
Midland, TX 79706  
915-561-8851/888-953-8851

US Army Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing  
Laboratory  
Fort Meade, Building 2490  
Wilson Street  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5235  
301-677-7085

\*The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) voted to end its Laboratory Accreditation Program for Substance Abuse (LAPSA) effective May 12, 1998. Laboratories certified through that program were accredited to conduct forensic urine drug testing as required by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. As of that date, the certification of those accredited Canadian laboratories will continue under DOT authority. The responsibility for conducting quarterly performance testing plus periodic on-site inspections of those LAPSA-accredited laboratories was transferred to the U.S. DHHS, with the

DHHS' National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) contractor continuing to have an active role in the performance testing and laboratory inspection processes. Other Canadian laboratories wishing to be considered for the NLCP may apply directly to the NLCP contractor just as U.S. laboratories do.

Upon finding a Canadian laboratory to be qualified, the DHHS will recommend that DOT certify the laboratory (FR, 16 July 1996) as meeting the minimum standards of the "Mandatory Guidelines for Workplace Drug Testing" (59 FR, 9 June 1994, Pages 29908-29931). After receiving the DOT certification, the laboratory will be included in the monthly list of DHHS certified laboratories and participate in the NLCP certification maintenance program.

**Richard Kopanda,**

*Executive Officer, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.*

[FR Doc. 02-10684 Filed 4-30-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4160-20-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

#### Correction of Application Deadline for the Grant Program, Targeted Capacity Expansion: Meeting the Mental Health Services Needs of Older Adults (SM 02-009)

**AGENCY:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), DHHS.

**ACTION:** Correction of Application Deadline for the grant program, *Targeted Capacity Expansion: Meeting the Mental Health Services Needs of Older Adults (SM 02-009)*.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is to inform the public that the application deadline published on April 23, 2002, for the grant program, *Targeted Capacity Expansion: Meeting the Mental Health Services Needs of Older Adults (SM 02-009)*, is incorrect. The correct application deadline is June 19, 2002.

**PROGRAM CONTACT:** For questions about the due date for this program or other program issues relating to this program, contact: Betsy McDonel Herr, Ph.D., Social Science Analyst, Center for Mental Health Services, SAMHSA, Room 11C-22, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 594-2197, (301) 443-0541 (FAX) E-mail: [bmcdone1@samhsa.gov](mailto:bmcdone1@samhsa.gov).

Dated: April 25, 2002.

**Richard Kopanda,**

*Executive Officer, SAMHSA.*

[FR Doc. 02-10709 Filed 4-30-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4162-20-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### Notice of Availability

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces that a Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Assessment (CCP/EA) for Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) is available for review and comment. This CCP/EA, prepared pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, describes how the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service intends to manage the Refuge for the next 15 years.

**DATES:** Please submit comments on the Draft CCP/EA on or before May 31, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments on the Draft CCP/EA should be addressed to: Steve Knode, Project Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 115 Railway Street, Suite C109, Scottsbluff, NE 69361-3190.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steve Knode, Project Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 115 Railway Street, Suite C109, Scottsbluff, NE 69361 (308) 635-7851; fax (308) 635-7841; or John Esperance, Branch Chief, Branch of Land Protection Planning, PO Box 25486-DFC, Denver, CO 80225; (303) 236-8145 ext. 658.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Availability of Documents

Copies of the Draft CCP/EA may be obtained by writing to Steve Knode, Project Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 115 Railway Street, Suite C109, Scottsbluff, NE 69361. Copies of the plan may also be viewed at this address.

##### Background

The 45,849-acre Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge), established in 1931, is located 28 miles north of Oshkosh, Nebraska in Garden County, within the Central Flyway, at the southwestern end of the Nebraska Sandhills. It is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Crescent Lake/North Platte National Wildlife Refuge Complex. The Complex headquarters is 100 miles to the west in the city of Scottsbluff, NE.

Crescent Lake Refuge lies on the southwestern edge of the 19,300 square-mile Nebraska Sandhills, the largest sand dune area in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest grass-

stabilized regions in the world. The Sandhills are characterized by rolling, vegetated hills and inter-dunal valleys which are oriented in a northwest to southeast direction. Many shallow lakes and marshes are interspersed in the lower valleys. Native grasses predominate. Wildlife diversity, except large ungulates and their predators, is relatively unchanged since early settlement.

The initial Refuge was 36,920 acres, acquired primarily from one large ranch. Additional lands were acquired between 1932 and 1937. Most lands were acquired or exchanged under the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (45 Stat. 1222). Approximately 2,566 acres were acquired under the Resettlement Administration (Executive Order 7027, April 30, 1935), a drought and depression relief program.

The Nebraska Sandhills are one of the few large native prairie areas in the United States that have not been substantially converted to farmland or otherwise modified. Thus, most of the plant and animal species present when settlement began are still present today.

This Draft CCP/EA identifies and evaluates four alternatives for managing Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Garden County, Nebraska for the next 15 years.

Under the No Action Alternative, the refuge managers would continue current management and would not involve extensive restoration of wetlands and grassland habitat, nor improvements to roads, interpretive, and administrative facilities.

This alternative would result in managing grasslands through grazing, using permittee cattle, rest, and limited prescribed fire. The Refuge staff would conduct limited surveys and management for threatened and endangered species, use grazing, fire, beneficial insects, and herbicides to control exotic plants and weeds; maintain the current levels of hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation; stay with the current cooperative agreements and partnerships; and continue the current levels of wildlife and habitat monitoring.

Under Alternative 2, the refuge managers would provide for the reintroduction of a bison herd that would range freely on Crescent Lake NWR. The bison would be reintroduced to the Refuge through a special use permit by allowing a permittee to seasonally graze on Refuge land, following the guidelines of a grazing step-down plan. The public would have visible access to the bison herd, which would provide historical ecology

interpretation. With the reintroduction of the bison herd, the Refuge staff would increase monitoring of fire effects and wildlife trends. Over time, use of permittee cattle on the Refuge would be phased out. The Refuge staff would increase the use of prescribed fire to replicate historic fire frequency. Over a period of time, water control structures would be removed and lakes would return to natural levels. The Refuge staff would monitor and study threatened and endangered species to determine effects of historic management. The control of exotic plants would be done using increased prescribed fire along with beneficial insects and herbicides. The same number of lakes would remain open to fishing. The Refuge staff would continue current cooperative agreements and seek partnerships in bison management. The current hunting programs would be continued.

Under Alternative 3 the Refuge staff would actively manage grasslands using grazing with permittee cattle, rest, and prescribed fire. Water level management would be more intensively implemented. Existing water control structures would remain as necessary for draw-downs. The Refuge staff would increase monitoring, management, and research on threatened and endangered species. Control of weeds and exotic plants would be accomplished by use of grazing, beneficial insects, herbicides and increased prescribed fire. Current hunting programs would continue with limits on numbers of hunters instituted if crowding occurs. This alternative calls for the increase in number of Refuge lakes open to sport fishing and an increase in the fishery management of those open lakes. This alternative also calls for an increase in the levels of interpretation and environmental education. Continue current cooperative agreements and partnerships and seek additional ones. The Refuge would increase monitoring of wildlife and habitats.

Alternative 4 is the Service's preferred alternative that would enable Crescent Lake NWR staff to manage their resources for native birds and wild animals, and to pursue the desire to implement a more natural/historic management regime with bison and prescribed fire as historical habitat management tools.

Under this alternative the Refuge staff would, through a special use permit, reintroduce a bison herd on the 24,502-acre proposed Wilderness Area of the Refuge. The bison will be allowed to seasonally graze on Refuge land. The permittee would be required to follow the guidelines of a Bison Management step-down plan. The Refuge would

increase prescribed fire in this area and incrementally remove interior fences. A five-year monitoring program would be established in this area to document changes in grasslands and wildlife. After the five-year period, the Refuge staff would determine if bison grazing is truly compatible with a healthy grassland ecosystem. If not, they would return to permittee cattle as the primary grassland management tool.

Under this alternative, the Refuge would retain the lakes presently open to fishing.

This alternative includes the following management strategies that would monitor threatened and endangered species use and conduct applied research to determine methods to increase use:

- The Refuge would continue to transplant blowout penstemon in additional sites and protect trees for bald eagle roosts.
- Control weeds and exotic plants using a combination of prescribed fire, beneficial insects, and herbicides.
- Continue current fishing opportunities with an increased emphasis on public environmental education and interpretation.
- Continue current hunting opportunities and add limited waterfowl hunting.
- Current cooperative agreements and partnerships would continue, and the Refuge staff would seek outside funding to implement parts of the Plan.
- The Refuge staff would actively seek a partnering effort in bison management.
- Refuge staff would increase monitoring of grasslands and wildlife with emphasis on evaluation of the use of bison and fire to manage grasslands.

Dated: March 13, 2002.

**John A. Blankenship,**

*Deputy Regional Director, Region 6, Denver, Colorado.*

[FR Doc. 02-10685 Filed 4-30-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[WO-310-1310-02-PB-24 1A]

#### OMB Approval Number 1004-0185; Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has submitted the proposed collection of information listed below to the Office of Management and Budget