

services to be provided. In addition, letters of commitment from service providers are included which address both operating expenses and space needs. Information provided is sufficient to determine that the project will proceed effectively.

(5 points) If a tribe assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities for public facilities and improvements, a tribal resolution is included in the application that adopts the operation and maintenance plan and commits the necessary funds to provide for these responsibilities or the operation and maintenance plan is included in the application and addresses most of the above items (maintenance, repairs, insurance, replacement reserves). If an entity other than the tribe commits to pay for operation and maintenance for the public facilities and improvements, the maintenance provider is identified and, if applicable, responsibilities for operations the entity will assume are included in the application, but no letter of commitment is provided. For community buildings only, no tribal resolution or letter of commitment is included in the application that identifies the source of and commits the necessary funds for any recreation, social or other services to be provided. However, letters of commitment to provide services are included but they do not address operating expenses and space needs. Information provided is sufficient to determine that the project will proceed effectively.

(0 points) None of the above criteria is met."

9. On page 42207, in the third column under the subsection entitled, "Rating Factor 5 Comprehensiveness and Coordination (5 points)" that continues to the first column on page 42208, the last sentence of the paragraph is corrected to read as follows: "However, applicants may use this form to address program evaluation requirements under Rating Factor 1(1)(b) of this NOFA."

10. In the middle column on page 42208, under paragraph (C), entitled, "Application Submission," number one on the list of forms is corrected to read as follows: "1. Application for Federal Assistance (HUD-424)."

Dated: August 15, 2003.

Michael M. Liu,

Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability; Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Resident Canada Goose Management; Reopening of Comment Period

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability for public comment; reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is reopening the comment period on a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) which is available for public review. The DEIS analyzes the potential environmental impacts of alternative strategies to reduce, manage, and control resident Canada goose populations in the continental United States and to reduce goose-related damages. The analysis provided in the DEIS is intended to accomplish the following: inform the public of the proposed action and alternatives; address public comment received during the scoping period; and disclose the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed actions and each of the alternatives. The Service invites the public to comment on the DEIS.

DATES: Written comments on the DEIS must be received on or before October 20, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the DEIS should be mailed to Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, MBSP-4107, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the DEIS can be downloaded from the Division of Migratory Bird Management Web site at <http://migratorybirds.fws.gov>. Comments on the DEIS should be sent to the above address. Alternatively, comments may be submitted electronically to the following address: canada_goose_eis@fws.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Millsap, Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, or Ron Kokel (703) 358-1714.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 1, 2002 (67 FR 9448), and March 7, 2002 (67 FR 10431), notices were published in the **Federal Register** announcing the availability of our DEIS on resident Canada goose management. On March 26, 2002 (67 FR 13792), we published a notice in the **Federal Register** to announce the schedule of public hearings to invite further public

participation in the DEIS review process.

The DEIS evaluates alternative strategies to reduce, manage, and control resident Canada goose populations in the continental United States and to reduce goose-related damages. The objective of the DEIS is to provide a regulatory mechanism that would allow State and local agencies, other Federal agencies, and groups and individuals to respond to damage complaints or damages by resident Canada geese. The DEIS is a comprehensive programmatic plan intended to guide and intended to guide and direct resident Canada goose population growth and management activities in the conterminous United States. The DEIS analyzes seven management alternatives: (1) No Action (Alternative A); (2) Increase Use of Nonlethal Control and Management (excludes all permitted activities) (Alternative B); (3) Increase Use of Nonlethal Control and Management (continue permitting of those activities generally considered nonlethal) (Alternative C); (4) New Regulatory Options to Expand Hunting Methods and Opportunities (Alternative D); (5) Integrated Depredation Order Management (consisting of an Airport Depredation Order, a Nest and Egg Depredation Order, an Agricultural Depredation Order, and a Public Health Depredation Order) (Alternative E); (6) State Empowerment (Proposed Action) (Alternative F); and (7) General Depredation Order (Alternative G). Alternatives were analyzed with regard to their potential impacts on resident Canada geese, other wildlife species, natural resources, special status species, socioeconomics, historical resources, and cultural resources.

Our proposed action (Alternative F) would establish a regulation authorizing State wildlife agencies (or their authorized agents) to conduct (or allow) management activities, including the take of birds, on resident Canada goose populations when necessary to protect human health and safety; protect personal property, agricultural crops, and other interests from injury; and allow resolution or prevention of injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests from resident Canada geese; and to reduce resident Canada goose populations within management objectives. Control and management activities include indirect and/or direct population control strategies such as aggressive harassment, trapping and relocation, nest and egg destruction, gosling and adult trapping and culling programs, or other general population reduction strategies. The intent of