

with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); NEPA Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508); other appropriate Federal laws and regulations; and our policies and procedures for compliance with those regulations. All comments we receive on our environmental assessment become part of the official public record. We will handle requests for such comments in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, NEPA [40 CFR 1506.6(f)], and other Departmental and Service policies and procedures. When we receive a request, we generally will provide comment letters with the names and addresses of the individuals who wrote the comments.

Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1957, under the Transfer of Real Property Act, as a result of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers navigation and flood control project. This 6,616-acre refuge is six miles south of Dardanelle, Arkansas, just off of State Highway 155. The refuge lies along the Arkansas River and is bounded by an old oxbow that was created when the Corps of Engineers cut a channel through the bend in the river to promote navigation and flood control. The primary objectives of the refuge are to: (1) Provide habitat for migratory waterfowl; (2) provide habitat for endangered species; (3) provide habitat for resident wildlife; and (4) provide interpretation and recreation to the public.

Authority: This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–57.

Dated: March 29, 2007.

Cynthia K. Dohner,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. E7–9483 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Final Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Moffit, ND

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces that a final Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) for the Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge Complex (Complex) is available. This CCP, prepared pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge System

Improvement Act of 1997 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, describes how the Service intends to manage the Complex, which includes Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Slade NWR, Florence Lake NWR, and Long Lake Wetland Management District (WMD), for the next 15 years.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the final CCP or Summary is available by writing to Bernardo Garza, Planning Team Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225; or download from <http://mountain-prairie.fws.gov/planning>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bernardo Garza, (303) 236–4377, or John Esperance, (303) 236–4369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Complex is located within Burleigh, Emmons and Kidder Counties in south-central North Dakota. The final CCP for this Complex includes three NWRs and one WMD:

- Long Lake NWR (22,310 acres in size) was established on February 25, 1932, “as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and wild animals”; and “for use as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds.” This refuge encompasses 15,000 acres of brackish to saline marsh and lake; 1,000 acres of other wetlands; and approximately 6,000 acres of tame and native grassland, woodland, and cropland. The refuge serves as an important staging area for migrating sandhill cranes, Canada geese and other waterfowl, shorebirds, and other migratory birds. Endangered whooping cranes often utilize refuge marshes during Spring and Fall migrations.

- Slade NWR (3,000 acres in size) was established on October 10, 1944, “for use as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds.”

- Florence Lake NWR was established on May 10, 1939, “as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife”; and “for use as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds.” The fee portion of this refuge consists of 1,468 acres.

- Long Lake WMD manages 1,036 perpetual wetland easements, 93 perpetual grassland easements, 16 Farmers Home Administration perpetual easements, 2,759 upland acres, one Garrison Diversion Unit mitigation tract managed as a Wildlife Development Area, and 78 Waterfowl

Production Areas. The WMD was established with the purposes of assuring the long-term viability of the breeding waterfowl population and production through the acquisition and management of Waterfowl Production Areas, while considering the needs of other migratory birds, threatened and endangered species and other wildlife; “as Waterfowl Production Areas subject to all provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act except the inviolate sanctuary provisions”; and “for any other management purposes, for migratory birds, and for conservation purposes.”

This final CCP identifies goals, objectives and strategies for the management of the Complex that emphasize restoration and maintenance of Long Lake and other native habitats in vigorous condition to promote biological diversity. The CCP places high importance on the control of invasive plant species with partners and integrated pest management. It seeks to provide habitats in order to contribute to conservation, enhancement and production of migratory bird species, while protecting federally listed species.

The availability of the draft CCP and Environmental Assessment (EA) for a 30-day public review and comment period was announced in the **Federal Register** on July 10, 2006 (71 FR 38892–38893). The draft CCP/EA evaluated four alternatives for managing the Complex for the next 15 years.

The preferred alternative will expand the scope and level of efforts of the current management of habitats by incorporating adaptive resource management. This alternative will seek to improve and develop public use facilities to maximize existing and potential wildlife-dependent priority public use opportunities when they are compatible with other management objectives. Under this alternative, the Complex will strive to develop partnerships; encourage research that provides the necessary knowledge and data to guide habitat management decisions and activities; and to protect and/or restore additional wildlife habitats.

This alternative was selected based on the EA, comments received, and because it best meets the purposes and goals of the Complex, as well as the goals of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The management direction of the Complex is expected to also benefit federally listed species, large ungulates, shore birds, migrating and nesting waterfowl, and neotropical migrants. It identifies increased environmental education and partnerships that are likely to result in improved wildlife-

dependent recreational opportunities. Finally, the CCP places high importance on the protection of cultural and historical resources.

Dated: January 17, 2007.

James J. Slack,

Deputy Regional Director, Region 6, Denver, Colorado.

[FR Doc. E7-9493 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Construction of a Health Center in Brevard County, FL

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice: receipt of application for an incidental take permit; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of an incidental take permit (ITP) application and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Parrish Medical Center (applicant) requests an incidental take permit (ITP) for a duration of 2 years pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The applicant anticipates taking approximately 6.93 acre (ac) of Florida scrub-jay (*Alphelocoma coerulescens*)—occupied habitat incidental to constructing a health center in Brevard County, Florida (project). The applicant's HCP describes the mitigation and minimization measures the applicant proposes to address the effects of the project to the scrub-jay.

DATES: We must receive any written comments on the ITP application and HCP on or before June 18, 2007.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to review the application and HCP, you may write the Field Supervisor at our Jacksonville Field Office, 6620 Southpoint Drive South, Suite 310, Jacksonville, FL, 32216, or make an appointment to visit during normal business hours. If you wish to comment, you may mail or hand deliver comments to the Jacksonville Field Office, or you may e-mail comments to erin_gawera@fws.gov. For more information on reviewing documents and public comments and submitting comments, see

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Gawera, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Jacksonville Field Office (see **ADDRESSES**); telephone: 904/232-2580, ext. 121.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Review and Comment

Please reference permit number TE151083-0 for Parrish Medical Center in all requests or comments. Please include your name and return address in your e-mail message. If you do not receive a confirmation from us that we have received your e-mail message, contact us directly at the telephone number listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Background

The Florida scrub-jay (scrub-jay) is found exclusively in peninsular Florida and is restricted to xeric uplands (predominately in oak-dominated scrub). Increasing urban and agricultural development has resulted in habitat loss and fragmentation, which have adversely affected the distribution and numbers of scrub-jays.

The total estimated population is between 7,000 and 11,000 individuals. The decline in the number and distribution of scrub-jays in east-central Florida has been exacerbated by tremendous urban growth in the past 50 years. Much of the historic commercial and residential development has occurred on the dry soils which previously supported scrub-jay habitat. Much of this area of Florida was settled early because few wetlands restricted urban and agricultural development. Due to the effects of urban and agricultural development over the past 100 years, much of the remaining scrub-jay habitat is now relatively small and isolated. What remains is largely degraded due to the exclusion of fire, which is needed to maintain xeric uplands in conditions suitable for scrub-jays.

Applicant's Proposal

The applicant is requesting take of approximately 6.93 ac of occupied scrub-jay habitat incidental to the construction of a health center. The project is located within Section 26 and 27, Township 23 South, Range 35 East, Port St. John, Brevard County, Florida, on the south side of the Port St. John Interchange, west of Grissom Parkway.

Development of the project, including infrastructure, parking areas and landscaping, preclude retention of scrub-jay habitat onsite. Therefore, the applicant proposes to mitigate for the loss of 6.93 ac of occupied scrub-jay habitat by donating \$254,051 to the Florida Scrub-jay Fund administered by The Nature Conservancy. Funds in this account are earmarked for use in the conservation and recovery of scrub-jays and may include habitat acquisition, restoration, and/or management. The applicant also proposed to preserve and manage 6 ac of scrub habitat for scrub-jays on site as described in their HCP.

We have determined that the applicant's proposal, including the proposed mitigation and minimization measures, would have minor or negligible effects on the species covered in the HCP. Therefore, the ITP is a "low-effect" project and qualifies for categorical exclusions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as provided by the Department of the Interior Manual (516 DM 2 Appendix 1 and 516 DM 6 Appendix 1). This preliminary information may be revised based on our review of public comments that we receive in response to this notice. A low-effect HCP is one involving (1) Minor or negligible effects on federally listed or candidate species and their habitats, and (2) minor or negligible effects on other environmental values or resources.

We will evaluate the HCP and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the application meets the requirements of section 10(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). If we determine that the application meets those requirements, we will issue the ITP for incidental take of the Florida scrub-jay. We will also evaluate whether issuance of the section 10(a)(1)(B) ITP complies with section 7 of the Act by conducting an intra-Service section 7 consultation. We will use the results of this consultation, in combination with the above findings, in our final analysis to determine whether or not to issue the ITP.

Authority: We provide this notice under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act and NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).