

number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 15th day of August 2006.

**Nick Gutierrez,**

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. E6-13722 Filed 8-18-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-34-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Forest Service

#### Notice of New Recreation Enhancement Act, (Title VIII, Pub. L. 108-447)

**AGENCY:** Homochitto National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

**ACTION:** Notice of new recreation fee site.

**SUMMARY:** Okhissa Lake is a recreational complex currently under development on the Homochitto National Forest, located near Bude, Mississippi. The lake will be open for use by the public for boating and fishing between July and November 2007. The exact opening date will depend on completing work on infrastructure needed to support fishing (restrooms, boat launch, parking lots, etc.). Other recreational day-use activities (swimming, picnicking) will be available later as amenities to accommodate them are added. The Forest Service proposes to charge \$5 per vehicle for access to all day-use activities (boat launching, swimming, and picnicking). Fees will not be charged until infrastructure needed to support an activity is available for use by the public. A \$50 annual pass will also be available for purchase by the public. The annual pass would allow 12-month access to all day-use activities (boat launching, swimming, and picnicking). Opportunities for developed and primitive camping will be available in the future as work needed to accommodate these activities is complete. When available, the Forest Service will charge \$13 for developed camping and \$7 for primitive camping. Funds received from these fees will be used for continued operation and maintenance of the recreational complex and allow additional amenities to be added in the future. Funds will also be used to enhance or restore fisheries habitat of the lake.

**DATES:** Recreational boating and fishing opportunities at Okhissa Lake will be

available to the public between July and November 2007. Other recreational activities described above will be available as infrastructure to support them is added.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jeff Gainey, Recreation Program Manager, 601-965-4391, National Forests in Mississippi, 100 West Capitol Street, Suite 1141, Jackson, MS 39269.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Federal Recreation Lands Enhancement Act (Title VII, Pub. L. 108-447) directed the Secretary of Agriculture to publish advance notice in the **Federal Register** whenever new recreation fee areas are established. The Homochitto National Forest currently manages only one other developed recreation site that provides camping, fishing and other day-use activities. Comparable recreational use fees are currently charted at this site. Development of Okhissa Lake and associated facilities are aimed at creating new recreational opportunities in an area that is economically depressed.

Dated: August 11, 2006.

**Antoine L. Dixon,**

*Forest Supervisor, National Forest in Mississippi.*

[FR Doc. 06-7034 Filed 8-18-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-11-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Natural Resources Conservation Service

#### Notice of Availability; Final Environmental Impact Statement

**AGENCY:** Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, to disclose potential effects to the human environment resulting from proposed flood-control improvements to Coal Creek in Cedar City, Utah.

The section of Coal Creek that traverses Cedar City, Utah, has channel stability and capacity deficiencies that pose a threat to existing infrastructure and development due to flooding. The NRCS proposes to modify the Coal Creek channel to safely convey floodwaters from a 100-year flood event. Also as part of this project, Cedar City proposes to improve and expand an existing parkway along Coal Creek to enhance aesthetic values and provide

recreational opportunities for community residents and visitors.

The Final EIS presents detailed analyses for three alternatives. Alternative A—No Action, would continue the frequency and level of dredging and other management actions as they are currently planned. Existing channel and structural deficiencies would not be corrected. Recreational opportunities associated with the creek would remain as they currently exist.

Because of the purpose and need of the project, several proposed elements are common to both of the action alternatives (Alternatives B and C). Both action alternatives include modifying channel cross sections, altering the stream gradient in particular sub-reaches, stabilizing actively eroding banks, and constructing levees. Bank stabilization would be accomplished by laying the river banks back to a stable slope that supports channel stabilization methods and then armoring the banks via the use of rock (riprap), vegetation, soil cement, erosion control fabric, or some combination of these items. Existing riparian habitat and vegetation would be preserved on the streambanks, where possible. It is anticipated that both sides of the channel would be armored with riprap through the suburban corridor from Center Street to I-15 to prevent bank erosion from high stream velocities during flood events. Elements unique to each action alternative are listed below.

Alternative B—Relocate Main Street Diversion, would remove the Main Street diversion/drop structure currently in use and relocate it to near 200 East. Implementation of this alternative would require approximately 3,550 feet of pipeline to be installed, flood and slope/grading-related channel modifications from Center Street to I-15, and the continuation of periodic dredging as necessary. A sedimentation basin would be constructed to remove gravels from diverted irrigation water. The Woodbury diversion/drop structure would be reconstructed. Under this alternative, the parkway would be extended west to Airport Road and landscaped. Parkway Option B1 proposes a crosswalk at the Main Street Bridge. Parkway Option B2 proposes to access existing sidewalks from the pedestrian bridge at 400 North to cross Main Street and avoid additional property acquisition.

Alternative C—Replace Main Street Diversion, would replace the Main Street diversion/drop structure by constructing a new structure that would have approximately half the drop. Implementation of this alternative would require the installation of