

all potential effects of the actions (debits) as well as the credits accrued and used to offset the effects and provide a jeopardy analysis for listed species and destruction/adverse modification analysis for designated critical habitat if applicable. The consultation would consider all listed species that may be affected, not just the target species, and any designated critical habitat occurring in the action area for the jeopardy/adverse modification analysis.

The programmatic biological opinion may not be able to describe take at the programmatic level. In this case, the specific take authorization and associated reasonable and prudent measures and terms and conditions would be described in site-specific biological opinions. If the overarching biological opinion can describe, with appropriate documentation from the action agency, the project-specific actions, then a list of reasonable and prudent measures and terms and conditions can be included, and no additional opinion is needed for those actions. The Service must develop reasonable and prudent measures and terms and conditions in close coordination with the action agency. This coordination may identify specific measures the action agency will incorporate at the project-specific level.

### C. Project-Specific Consultation

As individual projects are proposed, the action agency provides project-specific information as described in the programmatic biological opinion. This information should include, but not be limited to, the specific areas to be affected, the species and critical habitat that may be affected, a description of anticipated effects (in reference to those already analyzed in the programmatic biological opinion), a description of any additional effects not considered in the programmatic consultation, appropriate reasonable and prudent measures and terms and conditions, the resulting debits as ranked in the programmatic opinion, and the credit balance resulting from the action. The project-level consultation should be an expedited process because most of the needed analysis will have occurred at the programmatic level. This is an added incentive for Federal agencies to use programmatic consultation and recovery crediting.

### V. Monitoring

A monitoring program is essential to the success and the credibility of an RCS, both for the crediting and debiting aspects of the process. The scope of the monitoring plan should be

commensurate with the crediting system's recovery framework, based on the goals and objectives of the species' recovery plan; the monitoring should measure the objectives as implemented by the crediting system. Ultimately, the Federal action agency is responsible for accounting for credits and compliance with the debiting process as determined through the programmatic biological opinion. However, the Service will provide technical assistance in the monitoring plan and contribute to the monitoring process through the development of terms and conditions within biological opinions, as well as reviewing and providing concurrence, if warranted, under project-specific consultations. Additionally, the Service will be responsible for periodic review of the species' environmental status, either through an established protocol or more conventional methods (e.g., 5-year review, programmatic biological opinions, etc.).

In general, monitoring may comprise two elements: effectiveness monitoring and compliance monitoring. Effectiveness monitoring will evaluate the credit valuation and accrual process in achieving the goals and objectives of recovery actions. This monitoring focuses on the crediting process, involves principles of adaptive management, and includes all implementation partners. The responsibility of effectiveness monitoring belongs to the Federal agency that accrues and holds credits, although other entities would be involved. When the credit accrual process results in a biological opinion from the Service, effectiveness monitoring provisions are part of the project description. Any coverage under the incidental take statement, therefore, is dependent on the action agency carrying out the action as described in the project description.

Compliance monitoring audits and accounts for credits and debits and ensures proper implementation of the agency action. Any monitoring and reporting must be incorporated into the project description as an integral part of implementing the RCS.

Although an RCS is a focused tool for Federal agencies to make a positive contribution towards the recovery of listed species while creating flexibility for offsetting effects of their other actions, the Service encourages the development and use of other types of crediting systems to meet other needs and circumstances. In addition, this guidance by no means restricts Federal agencies from developing or using other crediting systems such as conservation banks. An RCS is one method by which

a Federal agency may contribute towards its section 7(a)(1) responsibilities. The Service encourages Federal agencies to develop other programs that would also contribute to the recovery of listed species on Federal and non-Federal lands.

### VI. References

The following is a list of documents that would be useful for establishing an RCS. Some are in draft form, but are readily available to Service personnel through Regional Offices or the Washington Office.

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1990. Policies and guidelines for planning and coordinating recovery of endangered and threatened species. Washington, DC. 14pp. + appendices.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Final Safe Harbor Policy. 64 FR 32717, June 17, 1999.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2003. Guidance for the Establishment, Use, and Operation of Conservation Banks.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service. 1998. Endangered Species Act Consultation Handbook: Procedures for Conducting Section 7 Consultations and Conferences. Washington, DC.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service. 2004 (updated 2006). Draft Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Planning Guidance.
- Williams, B.K., R.C. Szaro, and C.D. Shapiro. 2007. Adaptive Management: The U.S. Department of the Interior Technical Guide. Adaptive Management Working Group, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

**Authority** The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: July 25, 2008.

**H. Dale Hall,**

*Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-55-P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Antitrust Division

#### Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Intersocietal Accreditation Commission

Notice is hereby given that, on June 25, 2008, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Intersocietal Accreditation Commission ("IAC") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the name and

principal place of business of the standards development organization and (2) the nature and scope of its standards development activities. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, the name and principal place of business of the standards development organization is: Intersocietal Accreditation Commission, Columbia, MD. The nature and scope of IAC's standards development activities are: the development of consensus standards for quality assurance in diagnostic imaging facilities, thus improving the quality of patient care provided in private offices clinics and hospitals where such medical tests are provided. The IAC develops consensus standards in the following categories: (a) Accreditation of vascular laboratories (extracranial cerebrovascular, intracranial cerebrovascular, peripheral arterial, peripheral venous, visceral vascular, screening), (b) accreditation of echocardiography laboratories (adult transthoracic, adult transesophageal, adult stress, pediatric transthoracic, pediatric transesophageal, fetal), (c) accreditation of nuclear medicine laboratories (nuclear cardiology, general nuclear medicine, PET), (d) accreditation of magnetic resonance laboratories (body [pelvis, abdomen, chest, and/or breast], cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, neurological), and (e) accreditation of computed tomography laboratories (cardiovascular, whole body, neurological, sinus and temporal bone).

**Patricia A. Brink,**  
*Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 4410-11-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Antitrust Division

#### Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 27, 2008, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc., has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing

changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Integrated Media Technologies, North Hollywood, CA; and Nielsen, Westport, CT, have been added as parties to this venture. Also, Convergent Media Labs, Marina del Rey, CA has withdrawn as a party to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc., intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On March 28, 2000, Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc., filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on June 29, 2000 (65 FR 40127).

The last notification was filed with the Department on March 21, 2008. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on April 23, 2008 (73 FR 21984).

**Patricia A. Brink,**  
*Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

[FR Doc. E8-17507 Filed 7-30-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-11-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Antitrust Division

#### Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

Notice is hereby given that, on July 7, 2008, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers ("IEEE") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing additions or changes to its standards development activities. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, 33 new standards have been initiated and 13 existing standards are being revised. More detail regarding these changes can be found at <http://standards.ieee.org/standardswire/sba/16-05-08.html> and <http://standards.ieee.org/standardswire/sba/06-12-08.html>. In addition, an update to the registration activities associated with 21 existing standards is being submitted. More detail regarding this update can be found at <http://standards.ieee.org/regauth/registrystandards.html>.

On September 17, 2004, IEEE filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on November 3, 2004 (69 FR 64105).

The last notification was filed with the Department on May 9, 2008. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on June 17, 2008 (73 FR 34327).

**Patricia A. Brink,**  
*Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

[FR Doc. E8-17511 Filed 7-30-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Antitrust Division

#### Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 Petroleum Environmental Research Forum

Notice is hereby given that, on July 9, 2008, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Petroleum Environmental Research Forum ("PERF") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, The Questor Centre, Belfast, Northern Ireland, UNITED KINGDOM has been added as a party to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and PERF intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On February 10, 1986, PERF filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on March 14, 1986 (51 FR 8903).