

comments on this collection was published on November 24, 2009 (74 FR 61363). No comments were received. This notice provides the public with an additional 30 days in which to comment on the following information collection activity:

Title: 30 CFR 882—Reclamation on Private Land.

OMB Control Number: 1029–0057.

Summary: Public Law 95–87 authorizes Federal, State, and Tribal governments to reclaim private lands and allows for the establishment of procedures for the recovery of the cost of reclamation activities on privately owned lands. These procedures are intended to ensure that governments have sufficient capability to file liens so that certain landowners will not receive a windfall from reclamation.

Bureau Form Number: None.

Frequency of Collection: Once.

Description of Respondents: State governments and Indian tribes.

Total Annual Responses: 1.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 120.

Send comments on the need for the collection of information for the performance of the functions of the agency; the accuracy of the agency's burden estimates; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and ways to minimize the information collection burden on respondents, such as use of automated means of collection of the information, to the places listed in **ADDRESSES**. Please refer to control number 1029–0057 in all correspondence.

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.

Dated: February 4, 2010.

Steve M. Felch,

Acting Chief, Division of Regulatory Support.

[FR Doc. 2010–2759 Filed 2–9–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[F–21905–51; LLAK964000–L14100000–KC0000–P]

Alaska Native Claims Selection

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of decision approving lands for conveyance.

SUMMARY: As required by 43 CFR 2650.7(d), notice is hereby given that an appealable decision approving the surface and subsurface estates in certain lands for conveyance pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will be issued to Doyon, Limited. The lands are in the vicinity of Tanana, Alaska, and are located in:

Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska

T. 5 N., R. 24 W.,

Secs. 3, 4, 5, and 8;

Secs. 9, 33, 34, and 35.

Containing approximately 4,805 acres.

Notice of the decision will also be published four times in the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner.

DATES: The time limits for filing an appeal are:

1. Any party claiming a property interest which is adversely affected by the decision shall have until March 12, 2010 to file an appeal.

2. Parties receiving service of the decision by certified mail shall have 30 days from the date of receipt to file an appeal.

Parties who do not file an appeal in accordance with the requirements of 43 CFR part 4, subpart E, shall be deemed to have waived their rights.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the decision may be obtained from: Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, 222 West Seventh Avenue, #13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513–7504.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Bureau of Land Management by phone at 907–271–5960, or by e-mail at ak.blm.conveyance@ak.blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunication device (TTD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to contact the Bureau of Land Management.

Hillary Woods,

Land Law Examiner, Land Transfer Adjudication I Branch.

[FR Doc. 2010–2847 Filed 2–9–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–JA–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R1–R–2009–N0112; 1265–0000–10137–S3]

Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge and Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability: draft comprehensive conservation plan and draft environmental impact statement; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of our draft comprehensive conservation plan and draft environmental impact statement (CCP/DEIS) for the Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge and Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed Deer (refuge or, collectively, refuges) for public review and comment. The CCP/DEIS describes our proposal for managing the refuges for the next 15 years. Both refuges are managed as part of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge Complex located in Ilwaco, WA.

DATES: To ensure consideration, please send your written comments by March 29, 2010.

ADDRESSES: More information on the refuges is available on the Internet at <http://www.fws.gov/willapa>. You may submit comments, request a copy of the CCP or EIS, or request more information by either of the following methods:

E-mail:

FW1PlanningComments@fws.gov.

Include “Lewis and Clark CCP” and/or “Julia Butler Hansen CCP” in the subject line of the message.

U.S. Mail: Charlie Stenvall, Project Leader, Willapa National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 3888 SR 101, Ilwaco, Washington 98624.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Charlie Stenvall, Project Leader, (360) 484–3482.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The CCP Process

The CCP/DEIS was prepared pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee) as amended (Refuge Administration Act); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) (NEPA); and the Service's Wilderness Stewardship Policy (610 FW 3). The Refuge Administration Act requires us to

develop a CCP for each national wildlife refuge. The purpose of developing a CCP is to provide refuge managers a 15-year plan for achieving refuge purposes and contributing toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife conservation, management, legal mandates, and our policies. In addition to outlining broad management direction for conserving wildlife and their habitats, CCPs identify wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities available to the public, including hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation. As part of a single planning process, the CCP/DEIS covers both refuges. At the conclusion of the planning process, the final documentation will be separated into two individual CCPs, one for each refuge. We will review and update the CCPs at least every 15 years in accordance with the Refuge Administration Act.

Public Outreach

We started the public scoping phase of the CCP planning process by publishing a Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register** on September 21, 2006 (71 FR 55214), announcing our intention to complete a CCP/EIS for the refuges and inviting public comments. A list of public involvement efforts we have completed to date follows.

- In September 2006, we distributed Planning Update 1 to our project mailing list and public outlets located near one or both refuges. In it, we announced the initiation of the planning process, invited the public to a series of open house meetings, provided background information on the refuges, and requested public comments on refuge management activities.

- Between October 17 and 24, 2006, we held four public open house meetings in communities near the refuges to meet the public and obtain comments on refuge management issues. The meetings were announced through local media via press releases, Web sites, and in Planning Update 1.

- In February 2007, we distributed Planning Update 2, which included a summary of the public meetings and the public comments we obtained at the meetings and through other means, a meeting schedule, and draft vision statements for the refuges.

Overview of the Refuges

The Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed Deer was established in 1971, specifically to protect and manage habitat for the endangered Columbian white-tailed

deer. The refuge contains over 6,000 acres of pastures, forested tidal swamps, brushy woodlots, marshes, and sloughs along the Columbia River, in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon. The refuge's Mainland Unit, Hunting Islands, and Price Island are located in Washington. The refuge's Tenasillahe Island, Crims Island, Wallace Island, and Westport Unit are located in Oregon. The refuge habitat protected for the Columbian white-tailed deer also benefits a large variety of wintering birds; a small herd of Roosevelt elk; river otters; painted turtles, red-legged frogs, and other reptiles and amphibians; and several pairs of nesting bald eagles and ospreys. Staff members for both refuges are located on the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed Deer in Wahkiakum County, near the town of Cathlamet, Washington.

The Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1972 to preserve the vital fish and wildlife habitat of the Columbia River estuary. Riverine islands contain habitats ranging from tidal sand flats and marshes to forested swamps and upland pastures. This combination supports large numbers of migratory birds, including waterfowl, waterbirds, shorebirds, and a variety of raptors and songbirds. The refuge's islands are accessible only by boat and include approximately 18 named islands and a number of unnamed islands and marshes stretching over 25 miles of the Columbia River.

Draft Alternatives We Are Considering

We drafted two alternatives for managing the Lewis and Clark Refuge, and three alternatives for managing the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge. Draft compatibility determinations for public uses are also available as an appendix to the CCP/DEIS. Brief descriptions of the alternatives follow.

Lewis and Clark Refuge Alternative 1

This alternative assumes no change from the current refuge management programs. Habitat management would consist of monitoring refuge islands and treating invasive plant infestations as funding allows. Refuge staff members would continue to protect and maintain wintering and foraging habitat for migratory waterfowl, and nesting and roosting habitat for bald eagles. Existing public uses, including hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation and photography, would continue at current levels.

Lewis and Clark Refuge Alternative 2

Under Alternative 2 (the preferred alternative), current wildlife and habitat management would be maintained. Key refuge enhancements would include establishing or expanding partnerships for managing invasive species, recruiting graduate students to conduct needed wildlife and habitat research, and meeting with the Oregon Department of State Lands to discuss options for managing State lands within the approved refuge acquisition boundary. The refuge would work to expand opportunities for public uses, particularly wildlife observation and photography. Refuge lands that meet the basic criteria for wilderness would be the subject of additional studies for a potential wilderness recommendation. Refuge staff would also work with partners to ensure dredge-spoil islands provide benefits for wildlife.

Julia Butler Hansen Refuge Alternative 1

Under Alternative 1, no changes to the current refuge management programs would occur. We would continue to maintain and protect habitats, establish early successional riparian forest habitat, maintain predator management January through April, and continue wildlife-dependent public use programs.

Julia Butler Hansen Refuge Alternative 2

Under Alternative 2 (the preferred alternative), the refuge would make certain changes, including closing a small section of Steamboat Slough to waterfowl hunting to improve public safety. Refuge lands that meet the basic criteria for wilderness would be the subject of additional studies for a potential wilderness recommendation. To achieve the recovery goals for the Columbia white-tailed deer, predator management would take place on an as-needed basis year-round under this alternative. We would expand the Columbia white-tailed deer population by establishing an experimental population upriver. The wildlife-dependent public use programs would include developing two trails, opening Crims and Price Islands to waterfowl hunting, and improving print and interpretive media.

Julia Butler Hansen Refuge Alternative 3

To achieve recovery goals for the Columbian white-tailed deer, we would conduct predator management January through August. In addition, refuge lands that meet the basic criteria for wilderness would be the subject of additional studies for a potential wilderness recommendation. The wildlife-dependent public use programs

would include developing a bicycle and hiking trail, opening Crims and Price Islands to waterfowl hunting, closing a small section of Steamboat Slough to waterfowl hunting to improve public safety, installing new interpretive exhibit panels, and developing curriculum for the refuge study sites.

Public Availability of Documents

We encourage you to stay involved in the CCP planning process by reviewing and commenting on the proposals we have developed in the CCP/DEIS. Copies of the CCP/DEIS on CD-ROM are available by request from Charlie Stenvall, Project Leader, Willapa National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 3888 SR 101, Ilwaco, WA 98624; phone (360) 484-3482. The Draft CCP/EIS will also be available for viewing and downloading on the Internet at <http://www.fws.gov/lc> and <http://www.fws.gov/jbh>. Printed copies of the CCP/DEIS may be reviewed at the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed Deer, 46 Steamboat Slough Road, Cathlamet, WA 98612; Willapa National Wildlife Refuge Complex (address above); and at the following libraries.

- Blanch Bradley Library, 100 Main Street, Cathlamet, WA 98612.
- Astoria Public Library, 450 10th Street, Astoria, OR 97103.
- Clatskanie Library District, 11 Lillich Street, Clatskanie, OR 97016.
- Ilwaco Timberline Regional Library, 158 1st Avenue, Ilwaco, WA 98624.
- Longview Public Library, 1600 Louisiana Street, Longview, WA 98632.

Next Steps

After this comment period ends, we will analyze the comments and address them in the form of a final CCP/EIS.

Public Availability of Comments

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.

Dated: January 15, 2010.

David J. Wesley,

Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.

[FR Doc. 2010-1292 Filed 2-9-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R8-ES-2009-N237; 80221-1113-0000-C2]

Draft Recovery Plan for Tidal Marsh Ecosystems of Northern and Central California

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability for review and comment.

SUMMARY: We, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of a draft recovery plan for Tidal Marsh Ecosystems of Northern and Central California for public review and comment. This draft recovery plan is an expansion and revision of our 1984 *California Clapper Rail and Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse Recovery Plan*. The plan also addresses several federally endangered plant species: *Cirsium hydrophilum* var. *hydrophilum* (Suisun thistle), *Cordylanthus mollis* ssp. *mollis* (soft bird's-beak), *Suaeda californica* (California sea-blite), and the Morro Bay portion of *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* (salt marsh bird's-beak).

DATES: To ensure consideration, please send your written comments by June 10, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the draft recovery plan are available by request from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Rm. W-2605, Sacramento, CA 95825 (telephone: 916-414-6600). An electronic copy of the draft recovery plan is also available at <http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery/index.html#plans>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Josh Hull, Recovery Branch Chief, at the above address or telephone number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants is a primary goal of the Endangered Species Act (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and our endangered species program. Recovery means improvement of the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer required under the criteria set out in section 4(a)(1) of the Act. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for the conservation of the species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting listed species, and estimate time and cost for implementing the measures needed for recovery. *The Draft Recovery Plan for Tidal Marsh Ecosystems of*

Northern and Central California features five endangered species. The biology of these species is at the core of the draft recovery plan, but the goal of this recovery planning effort is the comprehensive restoration and management of tidal marsh ecosystems.

This draft recovery plan is an expansion and revision of *The California Clapper Rail and Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse Recovery Plan* (Service 1984). Since that time a great deal of effort has been dedicated to recovery and conservation activities, and additional information has been obtained through research and observation that allows us to better focus our recovery strategy. The historic distribution of the California clapper rail encompasses major tidal marshes between Humboldt Bay and, arguably, Morro Bay. This distribution defines the approximate geographic scope of this draft recovery plan.

The plan also covers three federally endangered plant species and the northernmost population of an additional federally endangered plant species. Two of the species, *Cirsium hydrophilum* var. *hydrophilum* (Suisun thistle) and *Cordylanthus mollis* ssp. *mollis* (soft bird's-beak), are restricted to the northern reaches of the San Francisco Bay Estuary. The other endangered tidal marsh plant, *Suaeda californica* (California sea-blite), historically occurred in both San Francisco Bay and Morro Bay; however, except for three reintroductions to San Francisco Bay, it is now restricted to Morro Bay. Another federally listed plant, *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* (salt marsh bird's-beak), has its northern range limit in Morro Bay. Morro Bay was omitted from the *Salt Marsh Bird's Beak Recovery Plan* (Service 1985a) because the taxonomic interpretation at the time classified this population in another subspecies that is not federally listed. The current taxonomy includes the Morro Bay population as *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*. It is included in this draft recovery plan due to its colocation with *Suaeda californica* in Morro Bay. Recovery strategies and actions are provided for the Morro Bay population of *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*. However, because we do not consider the entire range of the species in this document, recovery criteria have not been included. This draft recovery plan also addresses 11 species of concern: The salt marsh wandering shrew (*Sorex vagrans halicoetes*), Suisun shrew (*Sorex ornatus sinuosus*), San Pablo vole (*Microtus californicus sanpabloensis*), California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*),