

feasible to limit risk of unauthorized disclosures.

All hard copy forms with personal identifying data (the participant agreement/informed consent form) will be stored securely in a locked cabinet that can only be accessed by authorized individuals working on the data. The locked cabinet will be stored in a locked office in a limited-access building.

Hard copy forms that are no longer needed for the study will be shredded. If site interviewers do not have access to a paper shredder, they will submit the paperwork to the Abt Project Director via FedEx with clear instructions to destroy the documents upon receipt.

#### RETRIEVING:

The random assignment datafile within this system will include personal identifiers that can be used to locate records to update families' whereabouts or to verify if a family has already been enrolled in the study. Records within the random assignment datafile can be retrieved by name, social security number, study identification number, birthdate, or spouse name.

After data collection is complete, researchers will use a dataset that is stripped of identifying information for all analyses, with the exception of a unique study identification number assigned to each participating family. The study identification number will be randomly generated at the time of random assignment and will be unrelated to personal information such as SSN, DOB, or name. The study identifier can be linked to the personal identifying information but only by a small number of central research staff at Abt Associates.

#### RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

PII will be maintained only as long as required and only under conditions specified in the study protocol. Upon completion of all research for the Homeless Families study, Abt Associates will permanently destroy of all electronic personally-identifiable information on the working server using one of the methods described by the NIST SP 800-88.

"Guidelines for Media Sanitization" (September 2006). Encrypted versions of the data may remain on backup media for a longer period of time, but will be similarly permanently destroyed.

At the end of the contract, records that do not need to be retained will be shredded and the remainder of the files will be shredded after the three-year retention period required in the contract. The retention and disposal procedures are in keeping with HUD's

records management policies as described in HUD Records Disposition Schedules (2225.6) Appendix 67.

#### SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Carol Star, Director of the Program Evaluation Division, Office of Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410, Telephone Number (202) 402-6139.

#### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

For information, assistance, or inquiry about existence or records, contact Donna Robinson-Stanton, Departmental Privacy Act Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, in accordance with the procedures in 24 CFR part 16.

#### RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

The Department's rules for providing access to records to the individual concerned appear in 24 CFR part 16. If additional information or assistance is required, contact the Privacy Act Officer at the appropriate location.

#### CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

The Department's rules for contesting the contents of records and appealing initial denials, by the individual concerned, appear in 24 CFR part 16. If additional information or assistance is needed, it may be obtained by contacting:

(i) In relation to contesting contents of records, the Departmental Privacy Act, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 2256, Washington, DC 20410.

(ii) In relation to appeals of initial denials, the HUD Departmental Privacy Appeals Officers, Office of General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410.

#### RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Original data collected directly from participating families, third party data for tracking purposes (e.g. National Change of Address database, credit bureaus), and administrative data on HUD's public housing programs.

#### EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN OF PROVISION OF THE ACT:

None.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R5-R-2010-N164; BAC-4311-K9-S3]

#### Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, Genesee County and Orleans County, NY

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

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

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of the draft comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) and environmental assessment (EA) for Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) for a 30-day public review and comment period. In this draft CCP/EA, we describe three alternatives, including our Service-preferred Alternative B, for managing this refuge for the next 15 years. Also available for public review and comment is the draft compatibility determinations, which is included as Appendix A in the draft CCP/EA.

**DATES:** To ensure our consideration of your written comments, we must receive them by November 3, 2010. We will also hold an open house and public meeting at the refuge in the town of Alabama, New York, during the 30-day review period to receive comments and provide information on the draft plan. We will announce and post details about the public meeting in local news media, via our project mailing list, and on our Regional planning Web site, <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/planning/Iroquois/ccphome.html>.

**ADDRESSES:** Send your comments, requests for more information, or requests for copies of the draft CCP/EA by any of the following methods.

*U.S. Mail:* Thomas Bonetti, Natural Resource Planner, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, MA 01035.

*Facsimile:* Attention: Thomas Bonetti, 413-253-8468.

*Electronic mail:* [northeastplanning@fws.gov](mailto:northeastplanning@fws.gov). Include "Iroquois NWR CCP" in the subject line of your message.

*Agency Web site:* View or download the draft document at <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/iroquois/>.

*In-Person Drop Off:* You may drop off comments during regular business hours at Iroquois NWR, 1101 Casey Road, Basom, NY 14013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Thomas Roster, Project Leader, Iroquois

NWR, 1101 Casey Road, Basom, NY 14013; phone: 585-948-5445; facsimile: 585-948-9538; electronic mail: [northeastplanning@fws.gov](mailto:northeastplanning@fws.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Introduction

With this notice, we continue the CCP process for Iroquois NWR, which we started by publishing a notice in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 10279; February 26, 2008). We prepared the draft CCP in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, as amended) (NEPA) and the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee) (Improvement Act).

Iroquois NWR was established in 1958 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act for “\* \* \* use as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds.” (16 U.S.C. 715d). The refuge consists of more than 10,800 acres within the rural townships of Alabama and Shelby, New York, midway between Buffalo and Rochester. Freshwater marshes and hardwood swamps are bounded by forests, grasslands, and wet meadows. These areas serve the habitat needs of both migratory and resident wildlife, including waterfowl, songbirds, mammals, and amphibians, as well as numerous indigenous plant species.

##### Background

###### *The CCP Process:*

The Improvement Act requires us to develop a CCP for each national wildlife refuge. The purpose for developing CCPs is to provide refuge managers with 15-year plans for achieving refuge purposes and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS), in conformance with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and our policies. In addition to outlining broad management direction on conserving wildlife and their habitats, CCPs identify wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities available to the public, including opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation. We will review and update each CCP at least every 15 years, in accordance with the Improvement Act.

##### *Public Outreach*

In conjunction with our **Federal Register** notice announcing our intent to begin the CCP process, open houses and public information meetings were held in Western New York at three different locations during April 2008. Meetings were advertised locally through news releases, Web sites, and our mailing list. Participants were encouraged to actively express their opinions and suggestions. The public meetings allowed us to gather information and ideas from local residents, adjacent landowners, and various organizations and agencies.

Throughout the process, we have conducted additional outreach via newsletters and participation in meetings, and continued to request public input on refuge management and programs. We considered and evaluated all comments, and incorporated many of them into the varied alternatives in the draft CCP/EA.

##### **CCP Actions We Are Considering, Including the Service-Preferred Alternative**

We developed three management alternatives based on the purposes for establishing the refuge, its vision and goals, and the issues and concerns the public, State agencies, and the Service identified during the planning process. The alternatives have some actions in common, such as protecting cultural resources, developing step-down management plans, and controlling invasive plant species. Other actions distinguish the alternatives. The draft CCP/EA describes the alternatives in detail, and relates them to the issues and concerns we identified during the planning process. The following are highlights of each of the alternatives.

###### *Alternative A (Current Management)*

This alternative is the “No Action” alternative, as required by NEPA. Alternative A defines our current management activities, and serves as the baseline against which to compare the other alternatives. A selection of this alternative would maintain the status quo in managing the refuge for the next 15 years. No major changes would be made to current management practices. This alternative provides a basis for comparing the other two alternatives.

Current management of refuge impoundments would continue, resulting in no change in the amount of open water and emergent marsh habitat available to refuge wildlife. Forested habitat on the refuge would increase as the refuge allows natural succession of some early successional grassland and shrubland habitats. We would continue

to eliminate small, isolated grasslands that do not provide significant habitat, leading to a 138-acre decrease in grassland habitat as compared to current levels. Refuge shrublands would continue to be cut at a rate of 10–20 acres annually, resulting in a decrease of 445 acres of shrubland habitat as compared to current levels. We would maintain existing opportunities for visitors to engage in wildlife observation and photography, environmental education, interpretation, hunting, and fishing on the refuge. We would also maintain existing infrastructure and buildings, and current staffing levels.

###### *Alternative B (Service-Preferred Alternative)*

This alternative is the one we propose as the best way to manage this refuge over the next 15 years. It includes the array of management actions that, in our professional judgment, works best toward achieving the refuge purposes, our vision and goals, and the goals of other State and regional conservation plans. We also believe it most effectively addresses the key issues raised during the planning process.

Under Alternative B, refuge habitat management would focus on decreasing habitat fragmentation and restoring native habitats. Similar to Alternative A, management of refuge impoundments would not change, with no change in the amount of open water and emergent marsh habitat available. The amount of early successional habitat, including grasslands and shrublands, would slightly increase as the refuge removes remaining hedgerows and improves connectivity between these habitats. The refuge would also convert 202 acres of non-native conifer plantations, replacing most of these plantations with native tree species. Some plantations, located in shrubland management areas, would be converted to native shrub species.

Similar to many other national wildlife refuges, we propose to limit public access to designated areas of the refuge year-round. Wildlife observation and photography, hiking, and walking would be permitted on established refuge nature trails. Off-trail access would be limited to permitted hunters participating in refuge hunting programs. Limiting off-trail access would reduce human disturbance to foraging and resting waterfowl and other migratory birds using refuge impoundments.

Under this alternative, we would renovate and expand the existing refuge headquarters building as a new visitor contact station and administration building. We also propose to co-locate

the Lower Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office, currently located in Amherst, New York, in this new building. The 10,609 square-foot building would house a sales outlet for the Friends of Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, an exhibit hall, multi-purpose room, conference room, and office space to accommodate Service Refuge and Fisheries programs staff and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation staff.

We would also continue our biological monitoring and inventory program, but regularly evaluate the results to help us better understand the implications of our management actions and identify ways to improve their effectiveness.

#### *Alternative C (Natural Systems)*

Refuge management under Alternative C would focus on restoration of natural ecosystem processes and functions. Habitat management would target a more natural state and emphasize restoration of native habitats. Refuge impoundments would no longer be actively managed, resulting in a 329-acre decrease in open water and emergent marsh habitat. Only the two largest grassland units would be managed, leading to a 50 percent reduction in the amount of grassland habitat. We would also discontinue active management of shrubland habitat, with only some native shrub swamp habitat remaining. Under this alternative, forest cover would increase by 1,548 acres through the natural succession of refuge grasslands, shrublands, open water, and emergent marsh habitat. Similar to Alternative B, non-native conifer plantations would be replaced with native tree species.

We propose to limit public access to designated areas of the refuge year-round, allowing wildlife observation, hiking, and walking on established refuge nature trails. Also, we propose to co-locate the Lower Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office currently located in Amherst, New York, with a new visitor contact station and administration building at Iroquois NWR.

#### **Public Meetings**

We will give the public opportunities to provide input at an open house and public meeting at the refuge headquarters in Alabama, New York. You can obtain the schedule from the project leader or natural resource planner (see **ADDRESSES** or **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above). You may also submit comments at any time during the planning process by any means shown in the **ADDRESSES** section.

#### **Public Availability of Comments**

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comments, 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: September 9, 2010.

**James G. Geiger,**

*Acting Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, MA 01035.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-55-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

#### **Jackson Hole Airport Agreement Extension, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Jackson Hole Airport Agreement Extension, Grand Teton National Park.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C), the National Park Service announces the availability of a Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Jackson Hole Airport Agreement Extension, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. This effort addresses a request from the Jackson Hole Airport Board to amend the agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Airport Board in order to ensure that the airport remains eligible for funding through the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The proposal would allow the agreement to be amended to provide two additional 10-year options that could be exercised by the Board, the first in 2013 and the second in 2023. By exercising these options, the Board would ensure that the airport remains eligible for Airport Improvement Program grants from the FAA, upon which commercial airports are dependent. These grants provide funds for projects such as maintenance of the runway and taxiways, purchase of capital equipment such as snowplows and fire engines, and other projects necessary for the airport to retain its certification as a commercial airport. Without such funds, the airport would

at some point be unable to retain its certification and all commercial air service would be terminated.

Alternatives considered in the EIS include *Alternative 1: No Action*—The airport would continue operations under the existing Agreement which currently has an expiration date of April 27, 2033; and *Alternative 2: Extend Agreement*—This alternative would amend the text of the 1983 Agreement to provide the Jackson Hole Airport Board with options for two additional 10-year terms. The proposed amendment would also add language to the Agreement strengthening the requirements of the Airport Board to work in good faith to further reduce and mitigate the impacts of the airport on the park to the lowest practicable level, consistent with the safe and efficient operation of the airport and within applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the Agreement would require the Airport Board to prepare a biennial report of its operations and accomplishments, including efforts to mitigate its impacts, and to periodically review the terms of the Agreement with the NPS at least every five years. Alternative 2 is the Preferred Alternative.

**DATES:** The National Park Service will execute a Record of Decision (ROD) no sooner than 30 days following publication by the Environmental Protection Agency of the Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

**ADDRESSES:** Information will be available for public inspection online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/GRTE>, in the office of the Superintendent, Mary Gibson Scott, Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170, Moose, Wyoming.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gary Pollock, Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170, Moose, Wyoming, 307-739-3410, [gary\\_pollock@nps.gov](mailto:gary_pollock@nps.gov).

Dated: September 17, 2010.

**John Wessels,**

*Regional Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 2010-24789 Filed 10-1-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**