acres in Tulare County in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These three refuges in the Hopper Mountain NWR Complex (Complex) in southern California were created under the authority of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), primarily to restore the endangered California condor population to its native range. Due to the sensitivity of the California condor recovery activities, the Refuges are currently closed to the public except for Service-led tours and volunteer activities. Through this CCP process, we will determine whether any areas of the refuges can be made available to the public for wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities.

Alternatives

The Draft CCP/EA identifies and evaluates three alternatives for managing Hopper Mountain, Bitter Creek, and Blue Ridge National Wildlife Refuges for the next 15 years. The alternative that appears to best meet the Refuges’ purposes is identified as the preferred alternative. The preferred alternative is identified based on the analysis presented in the Draft CCP/EA, which may be modified following the completion of the public comment period based on comments received from other agencies, Tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, or individuals.

Under Alternative A (no action alternative) for each of the three refuges, the Service would continue to manage the refuges as we have in the recent past. There would be continued maintenance of facilities and support of the California Condor Recovery Program (Recovery Program) activities. The three Refuges would remain closed to the public.

Alternatives for Hopper Mountain NWR

Under Alternative B (preferred alternative), the Service would increase condor management and support actions; collect baseline data for Refuge resources with emphasis on special status species; improve management of all habitat types on the Refuge; and increase outreach, and Service-guided visitor and volunteer opportunities. The Refuge would remain closed to the public.

Under Alternative C for Hopper Mountain NWR, the Service would consider the feasibility of providing wildlife-dependent recreation on the Refuge. The Refuge would remain closed to the public.

Alternatives for Bitter Creek NWR

Under Alternative B (preferred alternative), the Service would increase condor management and support actions, install a 1,000-square-foot condor treatment facility, and collect baseline data on Refuge resources with emphasis on special status species. The Service would also use grazing and other methods to improve habitat quality to support special status San Joaquin Valley wildlife, and restore some springs and drainages. We would also expand visitor services by opening a new interpretive trail, and developing a new Refuge administrative office, visitor station, and condor observation point.

Under Alternative C for Bitter Creek NWR the Service would improve and expand current management by increasing some condor management and support actions; restoring more habitat to support special status species; managing invasive plants without using pesticides; restoring more springs and drainages; and expanding outreach, interpretation, and visitor and volunteer opportunities.

Alternatives for Blue Ridge NWR

Under Alternative B (preferred alternative) the Service would improve current management by increasing condor management activities, collecting baseline data for special status species, and adding volunteer opportunities. Portions of the Refuge would be opened to the public.

Under Alternative C for Blue Ridge NWR the Service would increase some condor management actions, but to a lesser extent than Alternative B, and work with partners to increase some guided visitor and volunteer opportunities. The Refuge would remain closed to the public.

Public Meetings

The locations, dates, and times of public meetings will be listed in a planning update distributed to the project mailing list and posted on the refuge planning Web site at http://www.fws.gov/hoppermountain/.

Review and Comment

Copies of the Draft CCP/EA may be obtained by writing to Sandy Osborn (see ADDRESSES). Copies of the Draft CCP/EA may be viewed at the same address and local libraries. The Draft CCP/EA will also be available for viewing and downloading online at: http://www.fws.gov/hoppermountain/.

Comments on the Draft CCP/EA should be addressed to Sandy Osborn (see ADDRESSES).

At the end of the review and comment period for this Draft CCP/EA, comments will be analyzed by the Service and addressed in the Final CCP/EA. Before including your address, phone number, email 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.

Alexandra Pitts,
Acting Regional Director, Pacific Southwest Region, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. 2012–8659 Filed 4–10–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service


Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Sixteenth Regular Meeting: Taxa Being Considered for Amendments to the CITES Appendices

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States, as a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), may propose amendments to the CITES Appendices for consideration at meetings of the Conference of the Parties. The sixteenth regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP16) is tentatively scheduled to be held in Thailand, March 3–15, 2013. With this notice, we describe proposed amendments to the CITES Appendices (species proposals) that the United States might submit for consideration at CoP16 and invite your comments and information on these proposals.

DATES: We will consider written information and comments we receive by June 11, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments pertaining to species proposals for

We will not consider comments sent by email or fax to an address not listed in the ADDRESSES section. We will post all comments on http://www.regulations.gov. This generally means that we will post any personal information you provide us. If you submit a comment via http://www.regulations.gov, your entire comment—including any personal identifying information—will be posted on the Web site. If you submit a hardcopy comment that includes personal identifying information, you may request at the top of your document that we withhold this information from public review. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. We will post all hardcopy comments on http://www.regulations.gov.

Comments and materials we receive in response to this notice will be available for public inspection on http://www.regulations.gov, or by appointment between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays, at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Scientific Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 110, Arlington, VA 22203, phone 703–358–1708.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rosemarie Gnam Ph.D., Chief, Division of Scientific Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 110, Arlington, VA 22203; phone 703–358–1708, fax 703–358–2276, email: scientificauthority@fws.gov. If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES or the Convention) is an international treaty designed to control and regulate international trade in certain animal and plant species that are now or potentially may be threatened with extinction, and are acted upon by tradition. These species are included in Appendices to CITES, which are available on the CITES Secretariat’s Web site at http://www.cites.org/eng/app/2011/E-Dec22.pdf. Currently, 175 countries, including the United States, are Parties to CITES. The Convention calls for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, held every 2 to 3 years, at which the Parties review its implementation, make provisions enabling the CITES Secretariat in Switzerland to carry out its functions, consider amendments to the lists of species in Appendices I and II, and consider reports presented by the Secretariat, and make recommendations for the improved effectiveness of CITES. Any country that is a Party to CITES may propose amendments to Appendices I and II, as well as resolutions, decisions, and agenda items for consideration by all the Parties.

This is our third in a series of Federal Register notices that, together with an announced public meeting, provide you with an opportunity to participate in the development of the U.S. negotiating positions for the sixteenth regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP16), tentatively scheduled to be held in Thailand, March 3–15, 2013. We published our first CoP16-related Federal Register notice on June 14, 2011 (76 FR 34746), in which we requested information and recommendations on animal and plant species proposals for the United States to consider submitting for consideration at CoP16. You may obtain information on that Federal Register notice from the Division of Scientific Authority at the address provided in FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section above. We published our second CoP16-related Federal Register notice on November 7, 2011 (76 FR 68778), in which we requested information and recommendations on resolutions, decisions, and agenda items that the United States might consider submitting for discussion at CoP16, and provided preliminary information on how to request approved observer status for nongovernmental organizations that wish to attend the meeting. Comments received on that notice may be viewed at http://www.regulations.gov at Docket No. FWS–R9–IA–2011–0087. You may obtain information on that Federal Register notice by contacting Robert R. Gabel, Chief, Division of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 212, Arlington, VA 22203; phone 703–358–2095; fax 703–358–2298. Our regulations governing this public process are found in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at § 23.87.

Recommendations for Species Proposals for the United States To Consider Submitting for CoP16

In our Federal Register notice of June 14, 2011 (76 FR 34746), we requested information and recommendations on potential species proposals for the United States to consider submitting for consideration at CoP16. We received recommendations from the following organizations for possible proposals involving 92 taxa (3 families, 13 genera, and 76 individual species) and 2 general groups (Asian freshwater turtles and tortoises and native Hawaiian sandalwood species): the American Herbal Products Association; Animal Welfare Institute; Bush Warriors; Center for Biological Diversity; International Fund for Animal Welfare; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group; Oceana; Pew Environment Group; Shark Advocates International; Species Survival Network; United Plant Savers; Wild Equity Institute; Wildlife Conservation Society; and World Wildlife Fund. In addition, we received comments from individuals as follows: 49 on the white rhinoceros; 25,742 on North American turtles; and 2,879 on bluefin tuna.

We have undertaken initial assessments of the available trade and biological information on all of these taxa. Based on these assessments, we made provisional evaluations of whether to proceed with the development of proposals for species to be included in, removed from, or transferred between the CITES Appendices. We made these evaluations by considering the biological and trade information available on the species; the presence, absence, and effectiveness of other mechanisms that may preclude the need for species’ inclusion in the CITES Appendices (e.g., range country actions or other international agreements); and availability of resources. Furthermore, our assignment of a taxon to one of these categories, which reflects the likelihood of our submitting a proposal, included consideration of the following factors, which reflect the U.S. approach for CoP16 discussed in our June 14, 2011, Federal Register notice:

1. Does the proposed action address a serious wildlife or plant trade issue for the United States? If so, is there any other mechanism that may preclude the need for species’ inclusion in the CITES Appendices?

2. Does the proposed action address a serious wildlife or plant trade issue for species not native to the United States? If so, is there any other mechanism that may preclude the need for species’ inclusion in the CITES Appendices?

3. Does the proposed action provide additional conservation benefit for a...
species already covered by another international agreement?

In sections A, B, and C below, we have listed the current status of each species proposal recommended by the public, as well as species proposals we have been developing on our own. Please note that we have only provided here a list of taxa and the proposed action. We have posted an extended version of this notice on our Web site at http://www.fws.gov/international/newspubs/fedregnot.html, with text describing in more detail each proposed action and explaining the rationale for the tentative U.S. position on each possible proposal. Copies of the extended version of the notice are also available from the Division of Scientific Authority at the above address.

We welcome your comments, especially if you are able to provide any additional biological or trade information on these species. For each species, more detailed information is on file in the Division of Scientific Authority.

A. What species proposals is the United States likely to submit for consideration at CoP16?

The United States is likely to develop and submit proposal(s) for the following taxa.

Plants
1. Laguna Beach dudleya (Dudleya stolonifera) and Santa Barbara dudleya (D. traskiae)—Removal from Appendix II.
2. American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius)—Amendment of the Appendix II annotation.

B. On what species proposals is the United States still undecided, pending additional information and consultations?

The United States is still undecided on whether to submit proposals for CoP16 for the following taxa. In some cases, we have not completed our consultations with relevant range countries. In other cases, we expect meetings to occur in the immediate future, at which participants will generate important recommendations, trade analyses, or biological information on the taxon in question.

Plants
1. Hawaiian sandalwoods (Santalum spp.)—Inclusion in Appendix II.

Coral
2. Red and pink corals (Corallium spp. and Paracorallium spp.)—Inclusion in Appendix II.

Fishes
3. Longfin mako shark (Isurus paucus)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
4. Shortfin mako shark (Isurus oxyrinchus)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
5. Porbeagle shark (Lamna nasus)—Inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I.
6. Scalloped hammerhead shark (Sphyra lewini), great hammerhead shark (S. mokarran), and smooth hammerhead shark (S. zygaena)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
7. Oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus)—Inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I.
8. Bigeye thresher shark (Alopias superciliosus), common thresher shark (A. vulpinus), and pelagic thresher shark (A. pelagicus)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
9. Orange roughy (Hoplostethus atlanticus)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
10. American eel (Anguilla rostrata) and all other Anguilla species not previously included in the CITES Appendices—Inclusion in Appendix II.

Reptiles
11. Tokay gecko (Gekko gecko)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
12. Burmese starred tortoise (Geochelone platynota)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
13. Crowned river turtle (Hardellathurijii)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
14. Burmese peacock softshell turtle (Nilssonia formosa)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
15. Roti Island snake-necked turtle (Chelodina mccordi)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
16. Yellow-margined box turtle (Cuora flavomarginata)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
17. McCord’s box turtle (Cuora mccordi)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
18. Chinese three-striped box turtle (Cuora trifasciata)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
19. Big-headed turtle (Platysternon megacephalum)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
20. Painted terrapin (Batagur borneoensis)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
21. Burmese roofed turtle (Batagur trivittata)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
22. Map turtles (Graptemys spp.)—Inclusion in Appendix II and three species in Appendix I.
23. Blanding’s turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)—Inclusion in Appendix I or Appendix II.
24. Spotted turtle (Clemmys guttata)—Inclusion in Appendix I or Appendix II.
25. Alligator snapping turtle (Macrochelys temminckii)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
26. Diamondback terrapin (Malaclemys terrapin)—Inclusion in Appendix II.

Birds
27. Gyrfalcon (Falco rusticolus)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.

Mammals
28. Walrus (Odobenus rosmarus)—Inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I.
29. Polar bear (Ursus maritimus)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.

C. What species proposals is the United States not likely to submit for consideration at CoP16, unless we receive significant additional information?

The United States does not intend to submit proposals for the following taxa unless we receive significant additional information indicating that a proposal is warranted. Information currently available for each of the taxa listed below does not support a defensible proposal.

Plants
1. Goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis)—Removal from Appendix II.

Mollusks
2. Nautilids (Allonautilus spp. and Nautilus spp.)—Inclusion in Appendix II.

Spiders
3. Burrowing (Chilobrachys fimbriatus and C. hardwicki), large burrowing (Haplocastus kavi, Thrigmopoeus insignis, and T. truculentus), and parachute (Poeciliotheria formosa, P. hanumavilasumica, P. metallica, P. miranda, P. nallalamalensis, P. regalis, P. rufilata, P. striata, and P. tigrinanwesseli) spiders—Inclusion in Appendix II.

Fishes
4. Gulper sharks (Centrophoridae)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
5. Devil and manta rays (Mobulidae)—Inclusion in Appendix II or in Appendix I.
6. Hammerhead sharks (Sphyrnidae) (see section B.6. above for consideration of scalloped, great, and smooth hammerhead sharks)—Inclusion in Appendix I or, if not warranted, in Appendix II.
7. Dusky shark (Carcharhinus obscurus)—Inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I.
8. Sandbar shark (Carcharhinus plumbeus)—Appendix II or Appendix I.
9. Portuguese shark (Centroscymnus coelolepis)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
10. Spiny dogfish (Squalus acanthas)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
11. Roundnose grenadier (Goryphaeoidei rupestris)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
12. Roughhead grenadier (Macrorurus berglae)—Inclusion in Appendix II.
13. North Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus)—Inclusion in Appendix I.

Reptiles
14. San Francisco garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)—Inclusion in Appendix I.
15. Bocourt’s water snake (Enhydris boucourtii) and puff-faced water snake (Homalopsis buccata)—Inclusion in Appendix III.
16. Other turtles not native to the United States (Inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I or Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I):
   • Malayan softshell turtle (Dogania subplana),
   • Indian star tortoise (Geochelone elegans),
   • Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle (Gelomeya japonica),
   • black-breasted hill turtle (Gelomeya spengleri),
   • Sulawesi forest turtle (Leucocephalys yuwono),
   • Burmese mountain tortoise (Manouria emys),
   • impressed tortoise (Manouria impressa),
   • Italian yellow pond turtle (Myuchelys latisternum),
   • Batagur’s yellow pond turtle (Myuchelys georgesi),
   • New Guinea snapping turtle (Elseya albagula),
   • Southern New Guinea snapping turtle (Elseya brandchorstii),
   • northern snapping turtle (Elseya dentata),
   • Irwin’s snapping turtle (Elseya irwini),
   • Gulf or Riversleigh snapping turtle (Elseya lavarackorum),
   • Bell’s or western sawshelled turtle (Myuchelys bellii),
   • Bellinger River sawshelled turtle (Myuchelys georgesi),
   • common sawshelled turtle (Myuchelys latisternum),
   • New Guinea snapping turtle (Myuchelys novaeguineae),
   • Manning River sawshelled turtle (Myuchelys purvisii),
   • Beal’s eyed turtle (Sacalia bealei),
   • Chinese false eyed turtle (Sacalia pseudocellata),
   • four-eyed turtle (Sacalia quadrilocellata),
   • striped New Guinea softshell turtle (Pelochelys bibronii),
   • Cantor’s or Asian giant softshell turtle (Pelochelys cantorii),
   • Northern New Guinea softshell turtle (Pelochelys signifera),
   • red-crowned rooftop turtle (Batagur kachuga),
   • yellow-headed temple turtle (Heosemys annandalii),
   • Arakan forest turtle (Heosemys depressa),
   • Annam pond turtle (Mauremys annamensis),
   • yellow pond turtle (Mauremys mutica),
   • red-necked pond turtle (Mauremys nigricans),
   • Philippine forest turtle (Siebenrockiella leytensis),
   • Ryukyu yellow-margin box turtle (Cuora elegans),
   • McCord’s box turtle (Cuora maccordi),
   • keeled box turtle (Cuora mouhotii),
   • Pan’s box turtle (Cuora panii),
   • Southern Vietnamese box turtle (Cuora picturata),
   • Yunnan box turtle (Cuora yunnanensis),
   • Zhou’s box turtle (Cuora Zhoui),
   • western black-bridged leaf turtle (Cyclemydis atripinnis),
   • Asian leaf turtle (Cyclemyris dentate),
   • enigmatic leaf turtle (Cyclemyris enigmatica),
   • Myanmar brown leaf turtle (Cyclemydis fusca),
   • Assam leaf turtle (Cyclemyris gemelli),
   • Southeast Asian leaf turtle (Cyclemyris oldhami),
   • eastern black-bridged leaf turtle (Cyclemyris pulchristriata),
   • white-throated or southern snapping turtle (Elseya albagula),
   • Southern New Guinea snapping turtle (Elseya brandchorstii),

Mammals
20. White rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum)—Inclusion of the entire species in Appendix I.
21. Narwhal (Monodon monoceros)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.
22. Indian or thick-tailed pangolin (Manis crassicaudata), Philippine pangolin (M. cuilonensis), Sunda or Malayan pangolin (M. javanica), and Chinese pangolin (M. pentadactyla)—Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.

Future Actions
As stated above, the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP16) is tentatively scheduled to be held in Thailand, March 3–15, 2013. The United States must submit any proposals to amend Appendix I or II, or any draft resolutions, decisions, or agenda items for discussion at CoP16 to the CITES Secretariat 150 days (tentatively early October 2012) prior to the start of the meeting. In order to meet this deadline and to prepare for CoP16, we have developed a tentative U.S. schedule. Approximately 9 months prior to CoP16, we plan to publish a Federal Register notice announcing draft resolutions, draft decisions, and agenda items to be submitted by the United States at CoP16, and to solicit further information and comments on them. We will consider all available information and comments, including those received in writing during that comment period, as we decide which
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AA–9349; LLAK–965000–L1410000–HY0000–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 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will issue an appealable decision to Calista Corporation. The decision will approve conveyance of the surface and subsurface estates in certain lands pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601, et seq). The lands are located north of Mountain Village, Alaska, and contain 3.11 acres. Notice of the decision will also be published four times in the Anchorage Daily News.

DATES: Any party claiming a property interest in the lands affected by the decision may appeal the decision within the following time limits:

1. Unknown parties, parties unable to be located after reasonable efforts have been expended to locate, parties who fail or refuse to sign their return receipt, and parties who receive a copy of the decision by regular mail which is not certified, return receipt requested, shall have until May 11, 2012 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.

3. Notices of appeal transmitted by electronic means, such as facsimile or email, will not be accepted as timely filed.

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 BLM will reply during normal business hours.

Jennifer Noe, Land Law Examiner, Land Transfer Adjudication II Branch.

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Bureau of Land Management

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Jennifer Noe, Land Law Examiner, Land Transfer Adjudication II Branch.