data, and/or copies of any pertinent publications, reports, or letters by knowledgeable sources. Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during normal business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home addresses from the supporting record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we may withhold from the supporting record a respondent’s identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment, but you should be aware that the Service may be required to disclose your name and address pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Authority

This document is published under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Dated: September 14, 2006.

Cynthia K. Dohner,
Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc. E6–15824 Filed 9–26–06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability of the Final Sentry Milk-Vetch Recovery Plan

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of the final recovery plan for the sentry milk-vetch (Astragalus cremnophylax var. cremnophylax). Three populations of this endangered plant are known to occur on land managed by the National Park Service in the Grand Canyon National Park (Park) in Coconino County, Arizona.

ADDRESSES: Persons may obtain a copy of the recovery plan by accessing the Service’s Arizona Ecological Services Field Office Internet Web page at http://arizonaes.fws.gov or by contacting the Field Supervisor, Arizona Ecological Services Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2321 West Royal Palm Road, Suite 103, Phoenix, Arizona, 85021–4951 (602/242–0210) to obtain a copy via the mail or in person at the addresses above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring an endangered or threatened animal or plant species to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the Service’s endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, the Service is working to prepare recovery plans for most of the listed species native to the United States. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for conservation of species, establish criteria for the recovery levels for downlisting or delisting them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Section 4(f) of the Act, as amended in 1988, requires that public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. We will consider all information presented during the public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. We, along with other Federal agencies, will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

The recovery plan describes the status, current management, recovery criteria, and specific actions needed to reclassify the sentry milk-vetch from endangered to threatened and for eventual consideration for delisting. An original draft of the recovery plan was developed by Dr. Joyce Maschinski, a botanist and species specialist from the Arboretum at Flagstaff. The document was reviewed and updated by a team of botanists, soil scientists, naturalists and National Park Service land managers that have a history of researching or managing the plant and its habitat. In 1993, the draft recovery plan for the sentry milk-vetch underwent technical and public review, but was not finalized at that time due to other high priority work. The reviews received on the 1993 draft are maintained in the Service’s administrative record. The draft plan was subsequently updated again and made available for public and peer review in 2004 (69 FR 55447), with a re-opening of the public comment period for an additional 30 days in 2005 (70 FR 1736).

Sentry milk-vetch is known from three locations on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, where Kaibib limestone forms large flat platforms with shallow soils near pinyon-juniper woodlands. There are currently fewer than 600 individual sentry milk-vetch plants between the three locations. The primary cause of decline of the largest population at Maricopa Point prior to protection was trampling by Park visitors, although drought conditions may have worsened the situation. We carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats faced by sentry milk-vetch as part of our 1990 final determination to list this species as endangered (55 FR 50184). The four major threats identified in the rule listing the species were: (1) Destruction of habitat and damage to individuals through human disturbance (trampling); (2) over-utilization due to collection; (3) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms to provide protection of habitat; and (4) naturally low reproduction of the species. The recovery plan reassesses current threats to the species and provides recovery actions to lessen and alleviate significant threats.

The recovery plan recommends downlisting to threatened when four viable populations of 1,000 plants each have been established and maintained for 10–30 years, and delisting when eight populations have been established and maintained for 10–30 years. These criteria are based on considerations of population viability and resiliency, redundancy, climatic factors, and habitat protection. The time to reach downlisted or recovered status is not known, but will depend on the time necessary to survey existing habitat, accomplish priority research needs, establish a botanical garden population, establish new wild populations, and implement management to protect the species. Estimated costs for the first 5 years of recovery implementation total $963,000.

Authority

The authority for this action is Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).
### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**Fish and Wildlife Service**

**Issuance of Permits**

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

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<tr>
<th>Permit No.</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Receipt of application</th>
<th>Federal Register notice</th>
<th>Permit issuance date</th>
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</table>

**SUMMARY:** The following permits were issued.

**ADDRESSES:** Documents and other information submitted with these applications are available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203; fax 703/358–2281.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Division of Management Authority, telephone 703/358–2104.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that on the dates below, as authorized by the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Service issued the requested permits subject to certain conditions set forth therein.

**Marine Mammals**

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**SUMMARY:** The following permit was issued.

**ADDRESSES:** Documents and other information submitted with this application is available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203; fax 703/358–2281.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Division of Management Authority, telephone 703/358–2104.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that on the dates below, as authorized by the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Service issued the requested permit(s) subject to certain conditions set forth therein.

**Marine Mammals**

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Bureau of Land Management**


**Public Land Order No. 7671: Extension of Public Land Orders No. 6629 and No. 6670; Idaho**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Public Land Order.

**SUMMARY:** This order extends Public Land Orders No. 6629 and No. 6670 for additional 20-year terms. Extension of these orders is necessary to continue the protection of the Lower Salmon River in Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties.

**Effective Date:** September 27, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jackie Simmons, BLM Idaho State Office, 1387 S. Vinnel Way, Boise, Idaho 83709, 208–373–3867.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Copies of the original withdrawal orders containing a legal description of the lands involved are available from the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office at the address above.

**Order**

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (2000), it is ordered as follows:

1. Public Land Order No. 6629 (51 FR 41104, November 13, 1986) and Public Land Order No. 6670 (53 FR 10535, April 1, 1988), which withdrew a total of 26,593.81 acres of public lands and minerals from settlement, sale, location, and entry under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws, to protect the Lower Salmon River, are hereby each extended for additional 20-year terms.

2. Public Land Order No. 6629 will expire on November 12, 2026 and Public Land Order No. 6670 will expire on March 31, 2028, unless, as a result of a review conducted prior to the expiration dates pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f) (2000), the Secretary determines that the withdrawals shall be extended.