The three alternatives are described below. Alternative 1 (Plan with Reduced Take) would require a more comprehensive implementation of avoidance and minimization measures than the proposed Plan. Specifically, under Alternative 1, avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented for all activities, including all small disturbance activities. These additional requirements would reduce take below the level anticipated under the proposed Plan. Compensation ratios for habitat loss or disturbance would be the same as those for the proposed Plan.

Alternative 2 (Plan with Enhanced Compensation) would provide enhanced compensation for impacts that cannot be avoided. Under Alternative 2, both permanent and temporary losses of suitable habitat would be compensated at a 3:1 ratio. Loss of wetlands, including vernal pools, would be compensated at a 3:1 ratio if compensation is accomplished through an existing mitigation bank, and at a 6:1 ratio if compensation takes place outside existing banks. Avoidance, minimization measures, and thresholds for implementation of avoidance and minimization measures would be the same as those for the proposed Plan.

Alternative 3 (Plan with Reduced Number of Covered Species) would cover fewer species than the proposed Plan. The following species covered under the proposed Plan would not be covered under Alternative 3: the vernal pool crustaceans, limestone salamander, California red-legged frog, giant garter snake, bank swallow, tricolored blackbird, Buena Vista Lake shrew, riparian brush rabbit, riparian woodrat, Tipton kangaroo rat, and 11 plant species. This alternative would focus on those species that are currently Federal or State listed and have been identified as having more than 2 acres of habitat likely to be disturbed by operations or maintenance activities each year. Avoidance and minimization measures, thresholds for implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, and habitat compensation would be the same as the proposed Plan.

Under the No-Action/No-Project alternative, the proposed Plan would not be adopted, and a permit pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)[B] of the ESA would not be issued by the Service. Compliance with the ESA would continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The final EIS/EIR is intended to accomplish the following: inform the public of the proposed Plan and the alternatives, address public comments received on the draft EIS/EIR; disclose the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action and each of the alternatives; and indicate any irreversible commitment of resources that would result from the implementation of the proposed Plan.

Public Review

The Service and PG&E invite the public to review the final EIS/EIR, proposed Plan, and the IA during a 30-day review period beginning on the date of this notice. Written comments from interested parties are welcome to ensure that the issues of public concern related to the proposed action are identified. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the office listed in the Addresses section of this notice. All comments and materials received, including names and addresses, will become part of the administrative record and may be released to the public. Our practice is to make comments, including names, home addresses, home phone numbers, and email addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and/or home addresses, etc., but if you wish us to consider withholding this information you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. In addition, you must present a rationale for withholding this information. This rationale must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional, documentable circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organization or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives of or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

We provide this notice in order to allow the public, agencies, or other organizations to review and comment on these final documents prior to our decision, pursuant to section 10(a) of the ESA and NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR 1506.6 and 1506.10). The Service will evaluate the permit application, the associated final documents, and public comments submitted thereon to prepare a public Record of Decision (40 CFR 1505.2). No Federal decision on the permit will be made until at least 30 days after publication of this notice and subsequent issuance of the Record of Decision.


Ken McDermond,
Deputy Manager, California/Nevada Operations Office, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. E7–5334 Filed 3–22–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

List of Programs Eligible for Inclusion in Fiscal Year 2007 Funding Agreements With Self-Governance Tribes

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), publish this notice to list programs or portions of our programs that are eligible for inclusion in Fiscal Year 2007 funding agreements with self-governance tribes, and to list programmatic targets pursuant to section 405(c)(4) of the Tribal Self-Governance Act.

DATES: This notice expires on September 30, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Direct any inquiries or comments about this notice to the American Indian Liaison Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Title II of the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–413, the “Tribal Self-Governance Act” or the “Act”) instituted a permanent self-governance program at the Department of the Interior (DOI). Under the self-governance program, certain programs, services, functions, and activities, or portions thereof, in DOI bureaus other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are eligible to be planned, conducted, consolidated, and administered by a self-governance tribal government.

Under section 405(c) of the Act, the Secretary of the Interior is required to publish annually: (1) A list of non-BIA programs, services, functions, and activities, or portions thereof, that are eligible for inclusion in agreements negotiated under the self-governance
program; and (2) programmatic targets for these bureaus.

Under the Act, two categories of non-BIA programs are eligible for self-governance annual funding agreements (AFAs):

(1) Under section 403(b)(2) of the Act, any non-BIA program, service, function or activity that is administered by DOI that is “otherwise available to Indian tribes or Indians” can be administered by a tribal government through a self-governance AFA. The Department interprets this provision to authorize the inclusion of programs eligible for self-determination contracts under Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93–638, as amended). Section 403(b)(2) also specifies: “nothing in this subsection may be construed to provide any tribe with a preference with respect to the opportunity of the tribe to administer programs, services, functions and activities, or portions thereof, unless such preference is otherwise provided by law.”

(2) Under section 403(c) of the Act, the Secretary may include other programs, services, functions, and activities or portions thereof that are of “special geographic, historical, or cultural significance” to a self-governance tribe.

Under section 403(k) of the Act, AFAs cannot include programs, services, functions, or activities that are inherently Federal or where the statute establishing the existing program does not authorize the type of participation sought by the tribe. However, a tribe (or tribes) need not be identified in the authorizing statutes in order for a program or element to be included in a self-governance AFA. While general legal and policy guidance regarding what constitutes an inherently Federal function exists, we will determine whether a specific function is inherently Federal on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of circumstances.

The Office of Self-Governance requested comments on the proposed list for all bureaus on June 14, 2006. A number of editorial and technical changes were provided by Interior’s bureaus and incorporated into separate bureau-specific notices. While the notice of June 14, 2006, illustrated all eligible non-BIA programs for DOI, this notice is particular to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

II. Existing AFAs between Self-Governance Tribes and the Fish and Wildlife Service


2. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation.

III. Eligible Non-BIA Programs of the Service

Below is a listing of the types of non-BIA Service programs, or portions thereof, that may be eligible for self-governance funding agreements because they either are “otherwise available to Indians” under Title I and not precluded by any other law, or may have “special geographic, historical, or cultural significance” to a participating tribe. The list represents the most current information on programs potentially available to tribes under a self-governance AFA.

We will also consider for inclusion in funding agreements other programs or activities not included below, but which, upon request of a self-governance tribe, we determine to be eligible under either sections 403(b)(2) or 403(c) of the Act. Tribes with an interest in such potential agreements are encouraged to begin such discussions.

Our mission is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Our primary responsibilities are for migratory birds, endangered species, freshwater and anadromous fisheries, and certain marine mammals. We also have a continuing cooperative relationship with a number of Indian tribes throughout the National Wildlife Refuge System and the Service’s fish hatcheries. Any self-governance tribe may contact a national wildlife refuge or national fish hatchery directly concerning participation in our programs under the Act.

Some elements of the following programs may be eligible for inclusion in a self-governance AFA. We developed the list below based on the proximity of an identified self-governance tribe to a national park, monument, preserve, or recreation area and the types of programs that have components that may be suitable for contracting through a self-governance AFA. This list is not all-inclusive, but is representative of the types of Service programs which may be eligible for tribal participation through an AFA.

1. Subsistence Programs in the State of Alaska.

2. Technical Assistance:
   a. Habitat Surveys.
   b. Sport Fish Restoration.
   c. Capture of Depredating Migratory Birds.
   d. Program Planning.
   e. Habitat Restoration Activities.
   f. Endangered Species Programs:
      a. Cooperative Management of Conservation Programs.
      c. Conducting Status Surveys for High Priority Candidate Species.
      d. Participation in the Development of Habitat Conservation Plans.
      e. Interpretation.
      f. Visitor Center Operations.
      g. Volunteer Coordination Efforts on- and off-Refuge.
      h. Educational Programs:
         a. Analytical Devices.
         c. Specific Cleanup Activities.
         d. Natural Resource Economic Analysis.
         e. Specific Field Data Gathering Efforts.
         f. Fish Hatchery Operations:
            a. Egg Taking.
            b. Rearing/Feeding.
            c. Disease Treatment.
            d. Tagging.
            e. Clerical/Facility Maintenance.
         g. Wetland and Habitat Conservation and Restoration:
            a. Construction.
            b. Planning Activities.
            c. Habitat Monitoring and Management.
   h. National Wildlife Refuge Operations and Maintenance:
      a. Construction.
      b. Farming.
      c. Concessions.
      d. Maintenance.
      e. Comprehensive Management Planning.
      f. Biological Program Efforts.
      g. Habitat Management.

IV. Locations of Refuges and Hatcheries With Close Proximity to Self-Governance Tribes

3. Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California.
5. Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Minnesota.
7. Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Minnesota.
11. Mescalero National Fish Hatchery, New Mexico.

V. Programmatic Targets

During Fiscal Year 2007, upon request of a self-governance tribe, the Fish and Wildlife Service will negotiate funding agreements for its eligible programs beyond those already negotiated.

Dated: March 6, 2007.

David Verhey,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Notice of Lodging of United States v. MFS, Inc., (A/K/A Mineral Fiber Specialists), Civil Action No. 05–6656, (E.D. PA.) Under the Clean Air Act

Notice is hereby given that on March 9, 2007 a proposed Consent Decree United States v. MFS, Inc., (a/k/a Mineral Fiber Specialists), Civil Action No. 05–6656, (E.D. Pa.) was lodged with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In this action the United States sought injunctive relief and civil penalties pursuant to Section 113(b) of the Clean Air Act, as amended (“CAA”) 42 U.S.C. 7413(b), for alleged violations by Defendant MFS, Inc. of Section 112 of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7412, and the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart DDD. Defendant MFS, Inc. owns and operates a mineral wool production plant in the City of Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pennsylvania and is therefore subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (“NESHAP”) for mineral wool manufacturers codified at 40 CFR part 63, subpart DDD (“Mineral Wool or MW NESHAP”), specifically §§ 63.1175–63.1196. The Consent Decree requires the performance of injunctive relief including initial performance testing of the MFS facility, stipulated penalties for violations of Decree requirements and the payment of a civil penalty to the United States in the amount of $109,000. The Decree authorizes MFS to use an alternative test protocol set forth in Appendix I of the Decree to determine compliance with the particulate matter (“PM”) emission limits set forth in the Mineral Wool NESHAP, set forth in 40 CFR subpart DDD. If EPA determines that MFS has not complied with the NESHAP, the Decree requires MFS to further submit a plan to achieve compliance with the NESHAP subject to EPA review and approval. The Decree provides for stipulated penalties for noncompliance with the Decree requirements.

In requesting a copy from the Consent Decree Library, please enclose a check in that amount to the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611 or by faxing or e-mailing a request to Toni L. Wood (tonia.wood@usdoj.gov), fax no. (202) 514–0997, phone confirmation number (202) 514–1547.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Drug Enforcement Administration
Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated November 28, 2006, and published in the Federal Register on December 7, 2006, (71 FR 70985), Cayman Chemical Company, 1180 East Ellsworth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed in schedule I:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (7360)</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrocannabinols (7370)</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
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