The Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians in Hayward, Wisconsin will receive a Rural Innovation Fund Indian Economic Development and Entrepreneurship grant in the amount of $80,000 to purchase the heavy equipment needed for turning woody biomass—waste from logging, orchards and mills—into fuel for power generation. The new business will add 16 new jobs and expand business opportunities for several contractors. Funds will be used to purchase the heavy equipment needed for turning woody biomass and fund wetland restoration. The project is $394,908.

Contact Person: Mr. Paul Tysse.
Grantee Address: 1116 E. Monowau Street, P.O. Box 730, Tomah, WI 54660–2332.
Telephone Number: (608) 374–1245.
Email Address: paul.tysse@ho-chunk.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Annie Marshall, Fish and Wildlife Office, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3–122, Box 50088, Honolulu, HI 96850 (telephone: (808) 792–9400).

Supplementary Information: We announce the availability of the approved Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds, Second Revision. The recovery plan addresses the following four bird species listed as endangered: Hawaiian duck or koloa maoli (Anas wyvilliana), Hawaiian coot or alae keokeo (Fulica ala), Hawaiian common moorhen or alae ula (Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis), and Hawaiian stilt or aeo (Himantopus mexicanus knudseni).

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 listed species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting, and estimate time and cost for implementing the measures needed for recovery. The Act requires the development of recovery plans for endangered or threatened species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of the species. Section 4(f) of the Act requires that public notice, and an opportunity for public review and comment, be provided during recovery plan development. A recovery plan for these four waterbirds was first published in 1978, and the first revision of the recovery plan was published in 1985. A draft of the second revision to the recovery plan was made available for public comment from July 9 through September 7, 1999 (64 FR 37148). However, that draft was never finalized. From August 24 through October 24, 2005, we made a second draft of the
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service

ESTABLISHMENT OF EVERGLADES HEADWATERS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND CONSERVATION AREA

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.
ACTIONS: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has approved the establishment of the Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area in Polk, Osceola, Highlands, and Okeechobee Counties, Florida. The Service establishes the Refuge and Conservation Area in order to support a connected conservation landscape; to provide quality habitats for native wildlife diversity and at-risk species; to enhance water quantity, quantity, and storage; and to provide opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation.

DATES: This action was effective on December 16, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Cheri M. Ehhardt, Natural Resource Planner, at (321) 861-2368 (telephone) or Mr. Charlie Pelizza, Refuge Manager, at (772) 562-3909, extension 244 (telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The establishment of the Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area will protect approximately 150,000 acres in central and south Florida, helping to protect and restore one of the great grassland and savanna landscapes of eastern North America, conserving one of the nation’s prime areas of biological diversity. It will also help to address the threats from habitat fragmentation and urban development, altered ecological processes, and impacts from global climate change. The Service will work with willing landowners to create a 100,000-acre conservation area through conservation easements or other less-than-fee-title means, and a 50,000-acre national wildlife refuge.


Working with conservation land managers across this landscape, the Service will: (1) Manage the refuge and employ appropriate conditions for the conservation area to support a more connected and functional conservation landscape that will provide effective habitat connections between existing conservation areas and low habitats and species to shift in response to urban development pressures and global climate change; (2) provide a wide range of quality Kissimmee River Basin habitats to support migratory birds, Federal- and State-listed species, State-designated species of special concern, and native wildlife diversity; (3) contribute to water quality, water quantity, and water storage capacity of the upper Everglades watershed to complement Everglades restoration goals and objectives and water quality and supply for central and south Florida; and (4) provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation, while increasing knowledge of and support for conservation of the important grassland and savanna landscape of the headwaters of the Everglades.

Several uses were evaluated in the interim compatibility determinations and determined to be compatible for the refuge. These included hunting, fishing, environmental education and interpretation, wildlife observation and photography, research, camping, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, grazing, and off-road vehicle use (on designated roads and trails to support hunting and research). The Service is working with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to establish a memorandum of understanding to also employ appropriate State wildlife management areas for hunting on properties acquired for the refuge.

In September 8, 2011, the Service published a Federal Register notice (76