

accordance with the requirements of the NEPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); NEPA regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508); other appropriate Federal laws and regulations; and our policies and procedures for compliance with those laws and regulations.

Great Bay NWR, which encompasses 1,089 acres, was established in 1992 to encourage natural diversity, protect listed species, and preserve and enhance water quality. The refuge is located on a portion of the former Pease Air Force Base. Despite past land uses, including active military operations, the refuge has a diversity of habitat types including oak-hickory forest, grasslands, shrub thickets, fresh and saltwater wetlands, and open water habitats. The refuge includes 7 miles of shoreline and is the largest parcel of protected land on Great Bay. In addition, Great Bay NWR includes a 28-acre conservation easement in Concord, New Hampshire, with a mix of open pitch pine-scrub, pine-hardwood, and other scrubland. The easement is managed primarily for the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly. Since 2008, Great Bay NWR and the Karner blue butterfly easement have been managed by Parker River NWR in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

#### Public Availability and Comments

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail 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.

**Authority:** This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–57.

Dated: May 22, 2009.

**James G. Geiger,**

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

[FR Doc. E9–14222 Filed 6–16–09; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### Indian Gaming

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Approved Tribal-State Compact.

**SUMMARY:** This notice publishes approval of the 2009 Amendments to the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (“Tribe”) and the State of Wisconsin Gaming Compact of 1991.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* June 17, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Paula L. Hart, Acting Director, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy and Economic Development, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 219–4066.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA), Public Law 100–497, 25 U.S.C. 2710, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the **Federal Register** notice of approved Tribal-State compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III gaming activities on Indian lands. This Amendment allows the Tribe to play poker and other card games; pari-mutuel, keno, craps and other dice games; roulette, big wheel and other wheel games; and electronic and video facsimile versions of any authorized game. This Amendment also allows for a 25-year term limit with an automatic 25-year renewal unless served notice of nonrenewal.

Dated: June 9, 2009.

**Larry Echo Hawk,**

*Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. E9–14260 Filed 6–16–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–4N–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

**[FWS–R4–ES–2008–NOXXX; 40120–1113–0000–C2]**

#### Notice of Availability of the Puerto Rican Parrot Recovery Plan

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

**ACTION:** Notice of document availability.

**SUMMARY:** We, the Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the revised recovery plan for the Puerto Rican Parrot (*Amazona vittata*). The revised recovery plan includes specific recovery objectives and criteria to be met in order to reclassify this species to threatened status and delist it under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act).

**ADDRESSES:** You can obtain copies of the Puerto Rican Parrot Recovery Plan by contacting the Río Grande Field Station, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1600, Río Grande, Puerto Rico 00745 (telephone (787) 887–8769 Ext. 224) or

by visiting our Web site at <http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery/index.html#plans>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Marisel López at the above address (Telephone 787/887–8769, ext. 224).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

Once abundant and widespread on the Puerto Rican archipelago, the Puerto Rican parrot is considered one of the ten most endangered birds in the world. Largely green with a red forehead and blue flight feathers, the parrot is one of nine *Amazona* parrots occurring in the West Indies. The species is one of the smallest in its genus. Presently, a minimum of 25–28 individuals survive in the wild in the El Yunque National Forest (YNF) in eastern Puerto Rico and 22–28 in the Río Abajo Forest (RAF) in north central Puerto Rico. Two captive population facilities hold more than 228 individuals: the Iguaca Aviary and the José L. Vivaldi Aviary in eastern and west-central Puerto Rico, respectively.

The Puerto Rican parrot is a fruit-eating cavity nester seldom seen far from forests. Due to its nesting requirements, it depends on mature forests with large cavity-forming trees. The decline of the parrot and its restricted distribution are due to many factors, but mostly due to widespread habitat loss (e.g., deforestation.)

At present, in addition to low numbers and a limited distribution, major threats to this species are nest competition and predation of eggs and chicks, predation of fledglings and adults, parasitism, and the impact of hurricanes. Many of the threats are being controlled through management strategies.

Restoring an endangered or threatened animal or plant to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, we are preparing recovery plans for most listed species. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for conservation of the species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting, and estimate time and cost for implementing recovery measures.

The Act (16 U.S.C. 1533 *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 requires us to provide a public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment during recovery plan development. We made the draft