

safety standards and procedural and enforcement regulations, and with developing proposed model installation standards.

Tentative Agenda:

- A. Welcome and Introductions.
- B. Departmental Status Reports.
- C. Full Committee meeting.
- D. Alternative Construction.
- E. Potential Emergency MHCSS Changes.
- F. Accessibility—Universal Design—Visit ability.
- G. Alternative Foundation Testing Protocols.
- H. Public Testimony.
- I. Reports and Actions on Committee work.
- J. Adjourn.

Dated: April 26, 2007.

Brian D. Montgomery,

Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner.

[FR Doc. E7–8620 Filed 5–4–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Commission Meeting

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces an upcoming meeting of the Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Commission. Notice of this meeting is required under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463).

MEETING DATE AND TIME: Friday, May 11, 2007—1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ADDRESSES: F.M. Kirby Center, 71 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701.

The agenda for the meeting will focus on implementation of the Management Action Plan for the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor and State Heritage Park. The Commission was established to assist the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its political subdivisions in planning and implementing an integrated strategy for protecting and promoting cultural, historic and natural resources. The Commission reports to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congress.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Commission was established by Public Law 100–692, November 18, 1988 and extended through Public Law 105–355, November 13, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: C. Allen Sachse, Executive Director,

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Commission, 2750 Hugh Moore Park Road, Easton, PA 18042, (610) 923–3548.

Dated: April 30, 2007.

C. Allen Sachse,

Executive Director, Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Commission.

[FR Doc. 07–2236 Filed 5–4–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–PE–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge and Kingman Reef National Wildlife Refuge

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a comprehensive conservation plan and environmental assessment and a step-down research management plan and environmental assessment; and announcement of a public open house meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that we the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service, we) intend to initiate a single planning process to consecutively develop a comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) and environmental assessment for the Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), and a step-down research management plan (RMP) and environmental assessment for both Palmyra and Kingman Reef NWRs. This notice also announces a public open house meeting; see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for the details. Both NWRs are low coral atolls located in the Central Pacific Ocean approximately 1,000 miles south of Hawaii. We furnish this notice in compliance with our CCP policy to advise other agencies and the public of our intentions, and to obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues to be considered in the planning process.

DATES: Please provide written comments on these proposals by June 6, 2007. We will hold a public open house meeting on May 8, 2007, to begin the CCP and RMP planning process; see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for date, time, and location.

ADDRESSES: Address comments, questions, and requests for further information to William Smith, Refuge Manager, Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 5–231, Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850. Comments may be faxed to the Refuge Complex

office at (808) 792–9586, or e-mailed to william_smith@fws.gov. Additional information concerning these NWRs is available on the Internet at <http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/wnwr/nwrindex.html>. The address for the public meeting location is listed under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Smith, (808) 792–9550.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: With this notice, we initiate the process for development of a CCP for Palmyra Atoll NWR and a RMP for the Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef NWRs.

Background

Planning Requirements

The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (Refuge Administration Act), as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), requires the Service to develop a comprehensive conservation plan for each national wildlife refuge. The purpose in developing a comprehensive conservation plan is to provide refuge managers with a 15-year strategy for achieving refuge purposes and contribute toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and Service policies. In addition to outlining broad management direction on conserving wildlife and their habitats, plans identify wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities available to the public, including opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation.

A step-down RMP would address research goals, objectives, and strategies for research actions and include findings of appropriateness of a refuge use, and compatibility determinations for all research activities proposed for or occurring on Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef NWRs.

The Service will prepare separate environmental assessments for the CCP and RMP pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 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.

We establish each unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System with specific purposes. We use these purposes to develop and prioritize management goals and objectives within the National Wildlife Refuge System mission, and to

guide which public uses will occur on a refuge. The planning process is a way for us and the public to evaluate management goals and objectives for the best possible conservation of important wildlife habitat, while providing for wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities that are compatible with the Refuges' establishment purposes and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

We will conduct a planning process that will provide opportunity for Tribal, State, and local governments; agencies; organizations; and the public to participate in issue scoping and provide public comments. We request input for issues, concerns, ideas, and suggestions for the future management of the Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef NWRs. We will also give the public an opportunity to provide input at an open house to scope issues and concerns. All information provided voluntarily by mail, phone, or at public meetings becomes part of our official public record. We will handle requests for comments received in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, NEPA, and Service and Departmental policies and procedures.

The Refuges

Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef are the northernmost atolls in the Line Islands Archipelago in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Both are located approximately 1,000 miles south by west of Honolulu, Hawai'i, and are situated about 5 degrees north of the Equator. During WWII, the U.S. Navy stationed over 6,000 personnel at Palmyra Atoll. The military dredged a seaplane runway through the central lagoon and built a connective causeway that bisected the lagoon across the remaining reef flat. Relatively small, disconnected islets were joined together with dredge spoil, increasing both the elevation and terrestrial footprint of the emergent atoll. An extensive base and supporting infrastructure were built, including a 1-mile land-based airplane runway surfaced with crushed coral. The Palmyra Atoll NWR was established in 2001 through DOI Secretarial Order 3224. The Refuge boundary extends from the low water mark seaward to 12 nautical miles (515,232 acres) and includes 16,094 acres of coral reef habitat and 680 acres of horseshoe-shaped emergent lands encompassing a central lagoon. Palmyra's terrestrial habitats support one of the largest remaining stands of *Pisonia* beach forest in the Pacific and several other native varieties of ferns and shrubs. The Atoll is also home to the world's largest land-based invertebrate, the coconut crab, so-

named because of its ability to crack open a coconut with its huge claws. The second largest red-footed booby colony in the world is found on Palmyra, which also hosts significant populations of brown boobies, black noddies, sooty terns, red- and white-tailed tropicbirds, masked boobies, great frigatebirds, and white terns. More than 200 bristle-thighed curlews, a large shorebird whose worldwide population estimate is only 6,000 individuals, spend their winters on Palmyra. Palmyra Atoll's near-pristine reefs support three times the number of coral species found in Hawai'i and the Caribbean, and five times the number of species found in the Florida Keys. Marine wildlife includes pilot whales, bottle-nosed dolphins, hawksbill and green sea turtles, reef sharks, tiger sharks, manta rays, and giant clams. Management programs on Palmyra Atoll are primarily focused on invasive species management, conservation of the *Pisonia* forest, restoring altered lagoon hydrology, protecting seabird nesting colonies, and providing opportunities for the public to learn about wildlife resources through wildlife viewing, interpretation, and recreation.

Palmyra Atoll is managed cooperatively by the Service and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), which owns Cooper Island proper, within the NWR, including the airstrip. In a partnership with 10 academic institutions comprising the Palmyra Atoll Research Consortium (PARC), TNC owns and operates The Palmyra Atoll Research Station on Cooper Island. The PARC was established by TNC in 2003 to conduct integrative research and studies of biodiversity, ecosystem function, and environmental change at Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef NWRs. Proposed projects generally fall under one or more of three overarching themes: Marine Biodiversity, Terrestrial Interface, and Climate and Biogeochemistry.

Kingman Reef NWR lies 33 miles northwest of Palmyra. The first recorded western contact with Kingman Reef was by Captain Fanning, an American whaler, in 1798. The reef was also visited by its namesake, Captain W.E. Kingman, in the American ship *Shooting Star*, in 1853. In 1860, the United States Guano Company claimed Kingman Reef as a United States Territory under the Guano Islands Act of 1856, 48 U.S.C. 1411–1419. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 6935, which “reserved [and] set aside” Kingman Reef and placed it under the Secretary of the Navy's “control and jurisdiction.” In 1941, President Roosevelt issued a second executive order affecting

Kingman Reef. Executive Order No. 8682 established and reserved several Naval Defense Sea Area and Naval Airspace Reservations over certain Pacific islands, including Kingman Reef. In 2000, the Navy identified its “control over and administrative jurisdiction of Kingman Reef” as “excess” to Department of Defense requirements, and transferred “custody and accountability for Kingman Reef” to the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior accepted this transfer, subject to the 1934 and 1941 Executive Orders, which remained in effect.

There are no terrestrial plants on Kingman Reef, which is frequently awash; however, its pristine coral reefs support abundant and diverse marine fauna and flora. Kingman Reef is one of the most pristine coral reef atoll ecosystems in the Pacific Ocean. In 2001, the waters surrounding the Reef out to 12 nautical miles were designated as the Kingman Reef National Wildlife Refuge. It is comprised of 486,699 submerged acres of crystal clear oceanic waters and vibrant coral reefs supporting a spectacular diversity of corals and other marine invertebrates, algae, fishes, marine mammals, sea turtles and migratory seabirds.

Preliminary Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities

We have identified a number of preliminary issues, concerns, and opportunities, which may warrant addressing in the CCP. We have briefly summarized these issues below. During public scoping, we may identify additional issues.

During the CCP planning process the Service will analyze methods for protecting the resources of the Palmyra Atoll NWR in the long term, while providing quality opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation.

At the Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef NWRs, the Service will specifically evaluate the extensive inventory, monitoring, and research needs of these NWRs through the development of a RMP. Research strategies and objectives will be evaluated within the context of Refuge needs and priorities, and in the wider context of regional, national, and international conservation priorities. We will determine methods for prioritizing and accomplishing research needs in a RMP. We will also identify and consider research alternatives, strategies, actions, and partnerships to facilitate valuable research, while protecting sensitive and irreplaceable wildlife, habitat, and cultural resources found within the NWRs.

Public Meeting

A public open house meeting will be held on May 8, 2007, at 7:30 p.m. at the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, 6010 Hidden Valley Road, Carlsbad, CA 92001, to provide information on a CCP and RMP, and receive public comments. Opportunities for additional public input will be announced throughout the planning process.

Dated: April 17, 2007.

David J. Wesley,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.

[FR Doc. E7-8756 Filed 5-4-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Three-Year Pilot Program; Electronic Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; call for applications.

SUMMARY: The Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces the opportunity for State fish and wildlife agencies to apply to participate in a 3-year pilot program to issue electronic Federal Migratory Hunting and Conservation Stamps. The program is expected to enhance the ability of the public to obtain required Federal Duck Stamps through the use of electronic technology, enhancing public participation and increasing the number of stamps sold.

DATES: The deadline for submittal of applications is close of business, June 8, 2007. The project period for the pilot program will be from September 1, 2007, through September 1, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Please submit your application and supplemental information in Word or text format via e-mail to: *Laurie_Shaffer@fws.gov*. Alternatively, you may hand deliver or mail a hard copy of the application and supplemental information to Laurie Shaffer, Federal Duck Stamp Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, MS-70, Arlington, VA 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurie Shaffer, Federal Duck Stamp Office, 4501 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203; 703-358-2002 (phone). If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), you may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Federal Duck Stamp Office Mission

Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps, commonly known as "Duck Stamps," are pictorial stamps produced by the U.S. Postal Service for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Not valid for postage, the stamps originated in 1934 as the Federal license required for all hunters over 16 years of age who wished to hunt migratory birds. (For the history of the Federal Duck Stamp Program, please see 71 FR 18697, April 12, 2006). Federal Duck Stamps have a much larger purpose today, however. Federal Duck Stamps are a vital tool for wetland conservation. Ninety-eight cents out of every dollar generated by the sales of Federal Duck Stamps goes directly to purchase or lease wetland habitat for protection in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Action in This Notice

The Director takes this action under the Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-266), which requires that the Secretary of the Interior conduct a 3-year pilot program, under which up to 15 States authorized by the Secretary may issue electronic Federal Duck Stamps. The number of participating State agencies accepted under this program will depend upon the number of compliant applications received.

The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-277) encourages us to undertake initiatives to improve our application processes. Enhancing the ability of individuals and entities to conduct business with us electronically is a major part of our response to these laws. Therefore, we are taking steps to adopt the Internet as our chief means of conducting transactions in order to improve services to our customers and to simplify and expedite our business processes.

Eligible Applicants

There are currently 40 States that provide for sales of State hunting and fishing licenses by internet, point of sale, or telephone. The application process will lead to the selection of up to 15 eligible participants for this pilot program.

Eligible applicants are State fish and wildlife agencies that have an automated licensing system authorized under State law and are deemed by the Secretary as meeting the requirements of this application process. The proposed system for issuing the electronic Federal Duck Stamp must be compatible with the hunting licensing system of the State and described in the State application approved by the Secretary.

Requests for Applications and Other Information

The application and the procedures and requirements for completing it are available through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Federal Duck Stamp Office web page at <http://www.fws.gov/duckstamps>.

Individuals with disabilities may obtain this document in an alternative format (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, or computer diskette) on request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Individuals with disabilities may obtain a copy of this request for applications in an alternative format by contacting that person.

Fiscal Information

Congress did not enact an appropriation for this program. The Service is inviting applications for this pilot program with this understanding.

Randall B. Luthi,

Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. E7-8692 Filed 5-4-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Proposed Information Collection Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Comment Request

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Education, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of proposed renewal of information collection.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, is planning to renew the No Child Left Behind Regulations, 25 CFR parts 36 and 47, OMB Control Number 1076-0164.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 6, 2007 for best consideration.

ADDRESSES: Please send comments to Mr. Thomas M. Dowd, Director, Bureau of Indian Education, 1849 C Street, NW., Mail Stop 3609-MIB, Washington, DC 20240, facsimile number (202) 208-3312.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. James Martin, Chief, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Indian Education, 1849 C Street, NW., Mail Stop 3609-MIB, Washington, DC 20240, Telephone: (202) 208-6123, Facsimile: (202) 208-3312 or by e-mail at *jmartin1@bia.edu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public Law 107-110, the No Child Left Behind