

to prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and associated environmental documents for both of these refuges pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and implementing regulations.

Meetings for Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge to be conducted as follows:

Thursday, September 21, 2000, 12 Noon–3 p.m., Duke University Marine Laboratory Auditorium, 135 Duke Marine Lab Road, Beaufort, North Carolina 28516, 910/504–7504

Thursday, September 21, 2000, 6 p.m.–9 p.m., Cedar Island Community Center, 2208 Cedar Island Road, Cedar Island, North Carolina 28520, 910/225–2701

Meetings for Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge to be conducted as follows:

Monday, September 25, 2000, 1 p.m.–4 p.m., 6 p.m.–9 p.m., Rodanthe Community Center, 23186 Myrna Peters Road, Rodanthe, North Carolina 27968, 252/987–2503

Tuesday, September 26, 2000, 1 p.m.–4 p.m., 6 p.m.–9 p.m., North Carolina State Aquarium, 374 Airport Road, Manteo, North Carolina 27954, 252/473–3494, Ext. 258

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before September 27, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments and requests for information concerning these refuges may be addressed to: D.A. Brown, M.S., P.W.S., 1106 West Queen Street, P.O. Box 329, Edenton, North Carolina 27932, 252/482–2364, 252/482–3855 (fax), 252/337–5283 (cell).

Information concerning these refuges may be found at the following website: <http://rtnf-rci.ral.r4.fws.gov>.

If you wish to comment, you may submit your comments by any one of several methods. You may mail comments to the above address. You may also comment via the Internet to the following address:

D_A_Brown@fws.gov. Please submit Internet comments as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Please also include your name and return address in your Internet message. If you do not receive a confirmation from the system that we have received your Internet message, contact D.A. Brown directly at the above address. Finally, you may hand-deliver comments to Mr. Brown at 1106 West Queen Street, Edenton, North Carolina. Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business

hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the rulemaking record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the rulemaking 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. 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: It is the policy of the Fish and Wildlife Service to have all lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System managed in accordance with an approved Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The plan guides management decisions and identifies the goals, objectives, and strategies for achieving refuge purposes. Public input into this planning process is encouraged. The plan will provide other agencies and the public with a clear understanding of the desired conditions of the refuge and how the Service will implement management strategies.

Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge was authorized by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (45 Stat. 1222, as amended 16 U.S.C. 715–715d) in August 1964, and Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge was established by Presidential Executive Order 7864 in April 1938. Both were established as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife.

Dated: July 24, 2000.

Sam D. Hamilton,

Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 00–19512 Filed 8–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) and Associated Environmental Assessment (EA) for Pierce National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Franz Lake NWR, and Steigerwald Lake NWR, and Notification of Two Public Scoping Meetings

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and

Associated Environmental Assessment for Pierce National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Franz Lake NWR, and Steigerwald Lake NWR, Clark and Skamania Counties, Washington.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is preparing a Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) for Pierce NWR, Franz Lake NWR, and Steigerwald Lake NWR (refuges [collectively]), and announces two public scoping meetings. The refuges are located in the state of Washington, in the Columbia River Gorge, in Clark and Skamania Counties. The Service is furnishing this notice in compliance with Service CCP policy and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and implementing regulations for the following purposes: (1) To advise other agencies and the public of our intentions; (2) to obtain suggestions and information on the issues to be addressed in the CCP; and (3) to announce public meetings for scoping. It is estimated that the draft CCP and EA will be available for public review in October 2000.

DATES: Two public meetings are scheduled. The dates are September 20 and 21, 2000, see Public Meetings under Supplementary Information in this notice for locations and times. Submit scoping comments on or before October 6, 2000, to the Project Leader, Ridgefield NWR, the address follows.

ADDRESSES: Address comments, requests for more information, or requests to be added to the mailing list for this project to: Project Leader, Ridgefield NWR Complex, P.O. Box 457, Ridgefield, Washington 98642.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Melanson, Project Leader, (360) 887–4106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Service initiated development of a management plan for these refuges in 1990 but this planning effort was postponed due to anticipated changes in refuge planning procedure and policy. Two public meetings were held during this period to collect comments and suggestions from the public on how the refuges should be managed. The information obtained from these meetings, as well as new information to be collected during the current project scoping process, will be incorporated into the CCP.

The refuges are located within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, administered by the U.S. Forest

Service. The Management Plan for the Scenic Area, adopted by the Columbia River Gorge Commission on October 15, 1991, called for the development of "gateway facilities" at major entry ways to the Scenic Area. Steigerwald Lake NWR was selected as the northwest gateway. The Service signed a Finding of No Significant Impact on December 23, 1999, for a proposed visitor center (Gateway Center) and interpretive trail at Steigerwald Lake NWR to accommodate wildlife-associated recreation, interpretation, and environmental education. Development of the Gateway Center, parking lot, interpretive trail, and associated infrastructure will not be addressed in the CCP. Construction will begin when Congress allocates funding for the project.

Current Planning Effort

The Service is beginning the process of developing a 15-year management plan for Pierce NWR, Franz Lake NWR, and Steigerwald Lake NWR. The plan will include the following topics: (1) Significant problems adversely affecting resources within the refuges; (2) long-term goals, objectives and strategies for the refuges, consistent with the National Wildlife Refuge System mission and other legal mandates; (3) compatible public uses of the refuges, including but not limited to wildlife observation and photography, environmental education and interpretation, and hiking; and (4) refuge facility, staffing and maintenance requirements.

Preliminary Issues

The following preliminary issues and questions have been identified and will be addressed in the CCP. Additional issues will be identified during public scoping.

1. How should the Service manage exotic and invasive plants and animals? Invasive species are non-native organisms possessing a fast reproductive rate and ability to spread rapidly. Invasive species reduce native plant and animal diversity by out-competing natives for space and resources. While all three refuges support non-native species, not all non-native species are considered invasive. Several exotic species of "tame" pasture grass are actively managed to provide browse for geese and other waterfowl. The invasive plant species of greatest concern for the refuges include Himalayan blackberry, reed canarygrass, tansy, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, and knapp weed. Invasive species of wildlife on the refuges include bullfrogs, nutria, and warm-water fish such as carp and bass. Bullfrogs, which were originally

introduced to the western states from the east, are voracious predators of native amphibians and reptiles. There are a number of other non-native species in the Columbia River that have a high potential to invade the refuges. Although it may be impossible to eliminate invasive species from the refuges, measures can be taken to reduce their impact and prevent further invasions. Certain invasive species can be controlled using mechanical, chemical, and biological methods. Tansy and Canada thistle can be spot-treated with herbicides. Non-native fish and the eggs and tadpoles of bullfrogs can be controlled by seasonal drainage of ponds. Adult bullfrogs can be intensively harvested to reduce local populations. While these measures have proven to be effective, they are labor intensive, costly, and can have unintended short-term impacts to native species.

2. What management actions should be taken to protect and restore aquatic resources, particularly rare and declining species? Surface water is a common feature to all three refuges. The numerous springs, streams, sloughs, and ponds provide important habitat for a great variety of native wildlife, including rare and declining species. Pierce NWR supports one of only three remaining runs of chum salmon in the lower Columbia River. In addition to chum, a small run of coho and a few remnant fall chinook and steelhead also spawn in Hardy Creek, although upstream migration is precluded by concrete culverts on the creek at State Highway 14 and the Burlington Northern Railroad. Adult coho salmon, winter steelhead, Pacific lamprey, and river lamprey return to Gibbons Creek at Steigerwald Lake NWR to spawn in the upper watershed, which also supports resident cutthroat trout. The refuges also provide important habitat for pond breeding amphibians and reptiles such as Western toad and painted turtle. Aquatic resources are threatened by invasive species and impacts to water quality resulting from development in the watershed above the refuges.

3. How should the Service manage wetlands and what should be the role of water level manipulations in this management? Protection of riverine wetlands such as Franz and Arthur Lakes and Hardy Slough provides partial mitigation for the extensive loss of tidally influenced wetlands resulting from the construction of hydroelectric projects on the Columbia River. Releases from Bonneville Dam cause water levels in these wetlands to fluctuate widely, and the Columbia River levee prevents seasonal flooding of bottomland habitat

at Steigerwald Lake NWR. The refuges partially compensate for these impacts by constructing and operating internal levees and water control structures. Certain areas of Steigerwald Lake NWR and Pierce NWR are seasonally flood irrigated to improve goose browse, control invasive species, and enhance wildlife production. Additional measures could be taken to improve the water supply and delivery system (e.g., drill wells and construct pipelines). However, the diverse and possibly conflicting needs of multiple species must be considered.

4. What opportunities exist to restore riparian areas on the refuges? Riparian areas on the refuges have been substantially altered from their historic condition as a result of cattle grazing, land clearing, stream diversions, levee construction and hydroelectric projects. Restoration of degraded riparian areas has included such actions as fencing out cattle, relocating roads, and planting buffer strips. Extreme fluctuations in water elevations resulting from operation of Bonneville Dam continue to cause bank erosion. Similar impacts occur from wave action caused by traffic on the Columbia River. Water temperatures are elevated in some stream reaches due to inadequate amounts of shade.

5. How should the Service manage upland vegetation to benefit wildlife resources? Upland areas of the refuges support mixed coniferous and hardwood forests and grasslands. Historic land uses, especially logging and ranching, resulted in conversion of bottom land forest to pasture. These grasslands today consist primarily of introduced pasture grasses and exotics. The forest understory consists of native and non-native species. The Indian Mary Creek watershed above State Highway 14 is heavily forested. Grassland management consists of weed control, haying or mowing, grazing and other pasture improvements as necessary for production of goose browse. Riparian hardwoods have been planted in some areas to restore bottomland forest cover.

6. Does the public desire access to the refuges? What opportunities exist to open the refuges to compatible public uses, and how should these uses be managed to protect refuge resources? The refuges are located in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Steigerwald Lake NWR is one of four designated "gateways" to the Scenic Area. In establishing the Scenic Area, Congress intended federal, state and local governments to work cooperatively "to protect and provide for the enhancement of the scenic, cultural,

recreational and natural resources of the Columbia River Gorge." Recreation, while given equal weight in Scenic Area directives, must be compatible with the refuges' purposes for inclusion in refuge programs. Currently, the refuges are closed to public use with the exception of requested staff-led tours.

Construction of the Gateway Center and interpretive trail was approved in December of 1999, and will commence at Steigerwald Lake NWR in the near future. Opportunities to provide similar public uses at Franz Lake NWR and Pierce NWR are limited by access across a busy railroad track. With any increase in human visitation, the potential for disturbance to wildlife and the incidence of trespass, vandalism, and littering is anticipated to increase.

Public Comments

With the publication of this notice, the public is encouraged to attend public meetings and submit written comments for staff to consider in developing the CCP. Comments received shall be used to identify issues and draft preliminary alternatives. Comments already received are on record and need not be resubmitted.

All comments received from individuals on Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements become part of the official public record. Requests for such comments will be handled in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA regulations [40 CFR 1506.6(f)], and other Service and Departmental policy and procedures. When requested, the Service generally will provide comment letters with the names and addresses of the individuals who wrote the comments. However, the telephone number of the commenting individual will not be provided in response to such requests to the extent permissible by law. Additionally, public comment letters are not required to contain the commentator's name, address, or other identifying information. Such comments may be submitted anonymously to the Service.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), NEPA Regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508), other appropriate Federal laws and regulations, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, and Service policies and procedures for compliance with those regulations.

Public Meetings

Two public scoping meetings will be held in September. Dates, locations, and times follow. The format will be a presentation on the planning process and the refuges followed by facilitated discussions to gather public comments. The dates, times, and locations of the public meetings follow.

September 20, 2000, 7 pm to 9 pm,
Jemtegaard Middle School, 35300
Evergreen Blvd., Washougal,
Washington.

September 21, 2000, 7 pm to 9 pm, Rock
Creek Center, 710 SW Rock Creek
Drive, Stevenson, Washington.

Dated: August 21, 2000.

Don Weathers,

*Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland,
Oregon.*

[FR Doc. 00–21863 Filed 8–25–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Request for Comments on Land Acquisitions Information Collection

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection
request renewal.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the
Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44
U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Bureau of
Indian Affairs (BIA) invites comments
on the information collection request
which will be renewed. The collection
is: 25 CFR 151 Land Acquisitions, 1076–
0100.

DATES: Comments must be received on
or before October 27, 2000 to be assured
of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to
Terrance L. Virden, Bureau of Indian
Affairs, Director, Office of Trust
Responsibilities, MS–4513/MIB/Code
200, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington,
DC 20240, telephone (202) 208–5831.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Interested persons may obtain copies of
the information collection requests
without charge by contacting Terrance
L. Virden at (202) 208–5831, or by
facsimile at (202) 219–1255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested
persons may submit written comments
regarding this information collection
request to the location identified in the
ADDRESSES section of this document.

Our practice is to make comments,
including names and home addresses of
respondents, available for public review
during regular business hours.

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to request that we consider withholding your name, street address, and other contact information (such as Internet address, FAX, or phone number) from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. We will honor your request to the extent allowable by law. 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.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 provides an opportunity for interested parties to comment on proposed information collection requests. This collection covers 25 CFR 151 as presently approved. It is not tied to the proposed rulemaking. We must keep this active to allow lands into trust requests to be honored. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Real Estate Services, is proceeding with this public comment period as the first step in obtaining a normal information collection clearance from OMB. The request contains (1) Type of review, (2) title, (3) summary of the collection, (4) respondents, (5) frequency of collection, (6) reporting and record keeping requirements, (7) reason for response.

Title: 25 CFR—Land Acquisitions.

Type of review: Extension of a
currently approved collection.

Summary: The Secretary of the
Interior has statutory authority to
acquire lands in trust status for
individual Indians and federally
recognized Indian tribes. The Secretary
requests information in order to identify
the party(ies) involved and a description
of the land in question. Respondents are
Native American tribes or individuals
who request acquisition of real property
into trust status. The Secretary also
requests additional information
necessary to satisfy those pertinent
factors listed in 25 CFR 151.10 or
151.11. The information is used to
determine whether or not the Secretary
will approve an applicant's request. No
specific form is used, but respondents
supply information and data, in
accordance with 25 CFR 151, so that the
Secretary may make an evaluation and
determination in accordance with
established Federal factors, rules and
policies.

Frequency of Collection: One Time.

Description of Respondents: Native
American Tribes and Individuals