

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. We will consider all information presented during the public comment period on each new or revised recovery plan. Substantive comments may result in changes to a recovery plan. Comments regarding recovery plan implementation may not necessarily result in changes to the recovery plans, but will be forwarded to the appropriate Federal agency or other entities so that they can take these comments into account during the course of implementing recovery actions. Individual responses to comments will not be provided.

The aga or Mariana crow is native to the islands of Guam and Rota in the Mariana Archipelago of the Pacific Ocean. The aga has been listed as an endangered species by the United States since 1984, and is also listed by the governments of the Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The last of the aga on Guam disappeared sometime in 2002 or 2003. Currently, northern Guam has a small population of 10 aga, all individuals translocated from Rota. Estimates for the island of Rota indicate that approximately 85 pairs of aga persist there, but this population is apparently in decline.

Aga utilize a wide variety of forested habitats including limestone, strand, ravine, agricultural forest, and secondary forests. However, available evidence suggests that aga are most abundant in native limestone forests. On both Guam and Rota, aga nests have been found exclusively in native species of trees, which also serve as the primary foraging sources for these birds.

The introduction of the exotic brown treesnake (*Boiga irregularis*) to the island of Guam in the late 1940's is believed to have been the primary cause of the extirpation of aga from that island. Brown treesnakes are not established on Rota. The cause of the observed decline in the aga population on Rota, as well as parallel declines in other forest birds on the island, is not well understood, but may be due to a combination of habitat loss, human persecution, and possibly introduced rats or other exotic predators.

Captive propagation of the aga in mainland zoos was attempted in the 1990's, but was largely unsuccessful. Most of the captive individuals have since been released back on Guam. The translocation of individuals from Rota to Guam has proven a more viable option, and in recent years some of these birds have paired and successfully nested on

Guam. Since the native aga on Guam have been extirpated, recovery of the species is now entirely dependent upon the remaining population of aga on the island of Rota.

This draft revised recovery plan replaces the original recovery plan for the aga, which was published in 1990 and addressed multiple species of native forest birds of Guam and Rota. The draft revised recovery plan was developed by the Mariana Crow Recovery Team, which includes representatives from various Federal agencies, the Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' Division of Fish and Wildlife, Andersen Air Force Base, the University of Hawaii, and the University of Washington. The primary objective of this draft revised recovery plan is to establish a total of at least three viable, self-sustaining subpopulations of aga in the wild, two on Guam and one on Rota. The recovery program described in this draft revised recovery plan includes active research, habitat management, predator control, translocation, population monitoring, and community involvement. The recovery actions are designed to address threats to the aga in order to achieve the recovery goal of downlisting to threatened status and then eventually delisting (removing from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants).

Public Comments Solicited

We solicit written comments on the draft revised recovery plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of this plan.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).

Dated: September 28, 2005.

David J. Wesley,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Editorial Note: This document was received at the Office of the Federal Register on January 6, 2006.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Corrections to the Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Cordova Oil Spill Response Facility, Cordova, AK

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public of two corrections to the Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cordova Oil Spill Response Facility, Cordova, Alaska, which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 22, 2005 (70 FR 76066-76067) and which described the proposed action. These corrections are as follows:

- The two-letter abbreviation for Alaska in the Notice heading was incorrectly given as "AL." The correct abbreviation for Alaska is AK.
- The project website in the

ADDRESSES section of the Notice was incorrect. The correct Web site is <http://www.cordovaresponsefacility.com>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristin K'eit, (907) 586-7423.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published in accordance with sections 1503.1, 1506.6 and 1508.22 of the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR, parts 1500 through 1508) implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*), Department of the Interior Manual (516 DM 1-6), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Dated: January 4, 2006.

Michael D. Olsen,

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. E6-140 Filed 1-10-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WY-030-1310-DB]

Correction to Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Atlantic Rim Natural Gas Development Project

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of correction.

SUMMARY: On Monday, December 12, 2005, the Bureau of Land Management published a Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Atlantic Rim Natural Gas Development Project in the **Federal Register** [Vol. 70, No. 237, p. 73482]. The **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** on alternatives analyzed in detail contained naming errors. The correct information is as follows:

The Atlantic Rim DEIS analyzed four alternatives in detail:

1. The Proposed Action Alternative;
2. Alternative A, the No Action Alternative, which means the project as proposed would be rejected by the BLM;
3. Alternative B—Phased development; and,
4. Alternative C—Special protection of sensitive of sensitive resources.

“The agency’s preferred alternative is a combination of Alternative B and C.”

These corrected alternative names also correct references to the alternatives for the remainder of the notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Simons, Project Lead or Mr. Mark Storzer, Field Manager, BLM Rawlins Field Office. Mr. Simons and Mr. Storzer may be reached at (307) 328–4200.

Dated: December 27, 2005.

Robert A. Bennett,
State Director.

[FR Doc. E6–158 Filed 1–10–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WO–350–1430–PN]

Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision for the Wind Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) and Associated Land Use Plan Amendments

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Record of Decision (ROD).

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) procedures, the BLM announces the availability of the ROD to implement a Wind Energy Development Program and amend BLM land use plans. The decision is hereby

made to implement a comprehensive Wind Energy Development Program to administer the development of wind energy resources on BLM-administered public lands in 11 western states, excluding Alaska. In addition, this decision amends 52 BLM land use plans in 9 states to adopt the new program. The Assistant Director, Minerals, Realty and Resource Protection and the Assistant Director, Renewable Resources and Planning jointly signed the ROD on December 15, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Wind Energy Development Program ROD are available upon request from Scott Powers, Montana State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, Montana 59107 or via the Internet at <http://windeis.anl.gov>. Copies will also be available at each of the following BLM offices: Arizona State Office, 222 N. Central Ave., Phoenix; California State Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W–1834, Sacramento; Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood; Idaho State Office, 1387 S. Vinnell Way, Boise; Montana State Office, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings; Nevada State Office, 1340 Financial Blvd., Reno; New Mexico State Office, 1474 Rodeo Rd., Santa Fe; Oregon State Office, 333 SW. 1st Ave., Portland; Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Salt Lake City; Wyoming State Office, 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Cheyenne; and BLM Washington Office, Public Affairs Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Powers, at 406–896–5319, (or e-mail at scott_powers@blm.gov), Montana State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, Montana 59107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Wind Energy Development Program ROD was developed through preparation of the *Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States*. The elements of the Wind Energy Development Program and the associated land use plan amendments were evaluated through this PEIS, which was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the FLPMA. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) cooperated in the preparation of the PEIS in support of the BLM’s proposed action.

The Wind Energy Development Program will be implemented in 11 western states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Program establishes policies and best management practices

(BMPs) for the administration of wind energy development activities and establishes minimum requirements for mitigation measures. The policies and BMPs, included in Attachment A of the ROD, address the mitigation of potential impacts to all natural and cultural resources that could occur during any phase of development. These include impacts such as the use of geologic and water resources; creation or increase of geologic hazards or soil erosion; water quality degradation; localized generation of airborne dust; generation of noise; alteration or degradation of wildlife habitat or sensitive or unique habitat; interference with resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, including protected species; alteration or degradation of plant communities, including the occurrence of invasive vegetation; land use changes; alteration of visual resources; release of hazardous materials or wastes; increased traffic; increased human health and safety hazards; and destruction or loss of paleontological or cultural resources.

With the decision to implement the Wind Energy Development Program, the BLM Interim Wind Energy Policy, dated October 16, 2002, will be replaced by a new policy that incorporates the programmatic policies and BMPs evaluated in the PEIS. Elements of the Interim Policy addressing applications, authorizations, competitive interests, and due diligence will not be changed by the new program requirements.

In addition, this decision amends 52 BLM land use plans in 9 of the states in the study area: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The land use plan amendments, identified in Attachment B of the ROD, include the adoption of the Wind Energy Development Program policies and BMPs and, in a few instances, the identification of specific areas where wind energy development will be excluded.

Public involvement in preparation of the Wind Energy Development PEIS was extensive, as documented in the PEIS and the ROD. The 30-day public protest period resulted in no protests. In addition, results of the 90-day Governors Consistency Review of the PEIS, required by BLM planning regulations, were favorable in that none of the Governors objected to the proposed plan amendments.

On May 18, 2001, the President issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13212, “Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects,” which established a policy that federal agencies should take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, to expedite projects to