

there is a need for the facility, that there are minimum standards of licensure and for operating the project, and that the standards will be enforced for the insured project.

*Agency form numbers, if applicable:* Form HUD-2576-HF.

*Estimation of the total numbers of hours needed to prepare the information collection including number of respondents, frequency of response, and hours of response:* The estimated number of respondents are 100, 40 hours per response, and the frequency of responses is 1.

*Status of the proposed information collection:* Reinstatement of previously approved collection.

**Authority:** The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: June 3, 1998.

**Ira G. Peppercorn,**

*General Deputy, Assistant Secretary for Housing—Deputy Federal Housing Commissioner.*

[FR Doc. 98-16044 Filed 6-16-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-27-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### Notice of Application to Amend an Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit: Inclusion of Bull Trout on the Washington Department of Natural Resources Permit for Western Washington

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Permit Amendment Application.

**SUMMARY:** This notice advises the public that the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has received a request to add bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) to the species covered by an incidental take permit PRT-812521, issued to the Washington Department of Natural Resources under the Endangered Species Act (Act) on January 30, 1997. This request is pursuant to the Implementation Agreement for the Habitat Conservation Plan (Plan) accompanying incidental take permit PRT-812521. The Department of Natural Resources has requested the Service add bull trout to their permit.

**DATES:** Written comments regarding the application to add bull trout to the Department of Natural Resources' permit must be received on or before July 17, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be addressed to Mr. John Engbring, Fish

and Wildlife Service, 510 Desmond Drive, S.E., Suite 101, Lacey, Washington 98503; facsimile (360) 534-9331. Documents cited in this notice and comments received will be available for public inspection at the above office by appointment during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** William Vogel, Wildlife Biologist, Fish and Wildlife Service, 510 Desmond Drive, S.E., Suite 101, Lacey, Washington 98503; telephone (360) 753-4367.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On January 30, 1997, the Service issued an incidental take permit (PRT-812521) to the Department of Natural Resources, pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 *et seq.*). This permit authorizes the incidental take of the threatened northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) and other listed species in the course of the otherwise lawful forest management and other land-use activities within the range of the spotted owl. Pursuant to the Plan and the Implementation Agreement, the Department of Natural Resources received assurances from the Service that then-unlisted species occurring on their lands west of the Cascade Crest would be added to the permit upon listing of those species, in accordance with the Act, the Plan, and the Implementation Agreement.

On June 8, 1998 (63 FR 31647), the Service published the final rule to list the Columbia River distinct population segment of bull trout as a threatened species. On May 20, 1998, the Service received a request from the Department of Natural Resources that bull trout be added to its incidental take permit (PRT 812521). The purpose of this notice is to seek public comment on the Department of Natural Resources' application to add bull trout to its permit.

According to the Implementation Agreement for the Department of Natural Resources permit, if any species that was unlisted at the time of permit issuance subsequently becomes listed under the Act, the Department of Natural Resources may request a permit amendment to have that species added to their permit. Under the terms of the Plan and the Implementation Agreement, the Service would add the newly listed species to the Department of Natural Resources permit without requiring additional mitigation unless extraordinary circumstances exist.

Prior to adding bull trout to the Department of Natural Resources' permit, the Service will determine if extraordinary circumstances exist and will also reinstate consultation under section 7 of the Act to determine whether adding bull trout to the Department of Natural Resources' permit would be likely to jeopardize the continued existence or destroy modify the critical habitat of any listed species.

#### Bull Trout Conservation

Bull trout rely on cold, clean water. They are most closely associated with complex habitats, including large woody debris, undercut banks, boulders, and pools. Cover provides critical rearing, foraging, and resting habitat, and protection from predators. Bull trout spawn in the fall and the young have a strong association with stream bottoms, thus making them particularly vulnerable to altered stream flow patterns and channel instability. Bull trout prefer cold, low-gradient streams with loose, clean gravels for spawning and rearing. There is also a correlation between increasing road densities and declines in the health of bull trout populations. These characteristics make bull trout particularly susceptible to effects of timber-management and other stream-side and forest management activities. Historic adverse impacts to bull trout from forest management and related land-use activities included removal of large woody debris from streams and riparian areas, inputs of sediment from upslope logging and road construction, elevated stream temperatures, and transportation of logs within the channel network.

#### Department of Natural Resources Plan Measures

The Department of Natural Resources' Plan utilizes a combination of conservation measures that are expected to adequately minimize or mitigate the impacts of any incidental take of bull trout. All fishbearing streams (Washington State Types 1 through 3) receive a conservatively managed buffer equal in width (measured horizontally from the 100-year floodplain) to a site-potential tree height (derived from 100-year site-index curves) or 150 feet, whichever is greater. The first 25 feet is a no-harvest zone. Perennial streams without fish (Type 4) receive a 100-foot buffer. Additional information, including a description of wind buffers, can be found in the Plan at pages IV 56-59.

Inner gorges and mass-wasting areas are protected by unstable hillslope and mass wasting protection provisions of

the Plan (IV 62) and it is expected that 50 percent of the seasonal streams (Type 5) will be protected as a result of the mass-wasting protection provisions. The other 50 percent of Type 5 streams receive interim protections as necessary and will be addressed within the Type 5 research and adaptive-management component to be completed within the first 10 years of the Plan. Watershed Analysis can only increase, not decrease, the level of protection these streams receive. Road management is another critical component of the Department of Natural Resources' Plan (IV 62-68).

Provisions for the Olympic Experimental State Forest are described in the Plan on pages IV 81-86, 106-121. In general, the strategy for the Olympic Experimental State Forest provides conservation very similar to the remainder of the Department of Natural Resources Plan, but a higher emphasis is placed on research, landscape assessments, and validation monitoring.

These minimization and mitigation measures described above represent the minimum level of riparian conservation the Department of Natural Resources will provide under the Plan. Several aspects of the Plan, including riparian protection, are subject to adaptive management. To ensure that the mitigation and minimization strategies are effective, the Plan incorporates a variety of aquatic monitoring components that will provide feedback for adaptive management and, if needed, increase riparian protection.

Dated: June 11, 1998.

**Ronald E. Lambertson,**

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

[FR Doc. 98-16056 Filed 6-16-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[MT-924-1430-01; MTM 41504]

#### Public Land Order No. 7340; Opening of Lands Under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act; Montana

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Public Land Order.

**SUMMARY:** This order opens 1,278.84 acres of public lands in Bureau of Land Management Powersite Classification No. 334, subject to the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. This action will permit disposal of the lands through a pending exchange and retain the waterpower rights to the

United States. The lands are temporarily closed to surface entry and mining due to the pending exchange. The lands have been and will remain open to mineral leasing.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 17, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Sandra Ward, BLM Montana State Office, P.O. Box 36800, Billings, Montana 59107-6800, 406-255-2949, or Susie Williams, BLM Headwaters Resource Area, P.O. Box 3388, Butte, Montana 59702-3388, 406-494-5059.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the Act of June 10, 1920, Section 24, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 818 (1994), and pursuant to the determination by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in DVMT-243 and DVMT-247, it is ordered as follows:

1. At 9:00 a.m. on June 17, 1998, the following described public lands withdrawn by the Secretarial Order dated February 18, 1943, which established Powersite Classification No. 334, will be opened to disposal by exchange, subject to the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, and subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law:

**Principal Meridian, Montana**

T. 2 S., R. 9 E.,

Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 3 S., R. 9 E.,

Sec. 2, lot 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 10, all.

T. 4 S., R. 9 E.,

Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 30, lots 3 and 4, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 32, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The areas described aggregate 1,278.84 acres in Park County.

2. The State of Montana was afforded timely notice to file an application for a reservation to the State for any lands required as a right-of-way for a highway, or as a source of materials for the construction and maintenance of such highways in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 818 (1994).

Dated: June 4, 1998.

**Bob Armstrong,**

*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 98-16031 Filed 6-16-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DN-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Keweenaw National Historical Park

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Availability.

**SUMMARY:** Availability of Final General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Keweenaw National Historical Park in Houghton County, Michigan.

Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the final General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/FEIS) for Keweenaw National Historical Park. The draft General Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the park was on a 60-day public review from August 29, 1997, to October 31, 1997.

The NPS will manage resources it owns in the Quincy and Calumet Units and provide interpretive and other services in conjunction with the programs of Keweenaw National Historical Park as described in the GMP/FEIS. The action is in response to a mandate by Congress in Public Law 102-543, an Act to establish Keweenaw National Historical Park (16 U.S.C. 410yy *et seq.*). The GMP/FEIS was prepared by the NPS.

The NPS's preferred alternative for Keweenaw National Historical Park is identified in the GMP/FEIS as Alternative 4 (The Proposed Action). Under the preferred alternative, the NPS would manage NPS-owned resources and work cooperatively with landowners, local and state government agencies, and others to protect cultural and historical resources associated with the copper-mining heritage of the park. Alternative 4 includes a combination of technical and financial assistance, and a traditional park concept. The goal is to create a dynamic national park area where the NPS has a strong public presence and, through community assistance, is a contributing member of a very organized and active partnership of local government and community groups. The park boundary will remain unchanged. Any recommendations to revise the park's boundary would be developed through a future boundary study process that would include public involvement. Congressional approval would be required for any boundary changes.

Three other alternatives are also considered: Alternative 1—No Action, projects a scenario of static or reduced fiscal resources available for the management of the park resulting in a caretaker mode of operation. Alternative 2—Community Assistance, emphasizes community assistance and partnership cooperation to manage and protect