

explosives, and illicit drugs. The use of LEXRIS at, for example U.S. ports of entry, directly supports CBP's mission of securing the U.S. borders and homeland from terrorists and other threats while simultaneously facilitating legitimate trade and travel by assisting CBP personnel in preventing contraband, including illegal drugs and terrorist weapons, from entering the United States.

Two different LEXRIS systems are available. One system is mobile, mounted on a truck or van type platform and will be used at CBP operational areas. The system can be driven alongside a parked vehicle in a controlled area and will scan the vehicle as it drives by. Before the vehicle is scanned, the driver and passenger(s) will exit the vehicle and be escorted outside the controlled area. The other system is a stationary, portal configuration that will be installed along an existing traffic lane. Vehicles will be scanned as they are driven through the portal. Occupants of the vehicle will have the option of remaining in the vehicle while the driver drives it through the portal or exiting the vehicle and having CBP personnel drive it through the portal. Examples of CBP operational areas include, but are not limited to, ports of entry, CBP checkpoints, and locations of events designated as national special security events.

LEXRIS is needed to fill a unique capability to detect objects that are not effectively visualized by other non-intrusive inspection technologies currently used by CBP. LEXRIS gives a clear image of objects in the vehicle, including objects that may be hidden in fenders, tires, trunks, gas tanks, and under hoods. LEXRIS provides CBP personnel with information about what may be encountered during a manual search and, in some cases, will eliminate the need for CBP personnel to manually enter vehicles to search for contraband. As a result, LEXRIS will increase the safety of CBP personnel.

#### The NEPA Process

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) requires an agency to evaluate the environmental implications of any proposed major action that could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Generally, to meet the NEPA requirements, an agency prepares an Environmental Assessment (EA) to determine whether a more thorough analysis of the environmental implications is necessary. If such an analysis is necessary, the agency will produce an Environmental Impact

Statement (EIS). If additional analysis is not necessary, the agency will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) is an EA that evaluates a major action on a broad, programmatic basis. Environmental evaluations at specific project locations are conducted later.

#### LEXRIS PEA

On January 18, 2012, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 2562) entitled: "Notice of Availability of the Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Deployment and Operation of Low Energy X-Ray Inspection Systems at U.S. Customs and Border Protection Operational Areas." This notice announced that a draft PEA concerning LEXRIS had been prepared and made available to the public in accordance with NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, *Environmental Planning Program* (April 19, 2006). The draft PEA addressed the potential effects on resources present at CBP operational areas, including: Climate, soils, water quality, air quality, vegetation, wildlife, noise, infrastructure, aesthetics, and radiological health and safety. The notice informed the public on how to obtain a copy of the draft PEA and requested comments from the public on the draft PEA. The draft was made available for a 30 day public comment period, beginning on the date of the publication of the notice. The comment period ended on February 17, 2012. Two comments were received.

CBP has now prepared the final PEA addressing the potential effects on resources for the deployment and operation of LEXRIS at CBP operational areas. The comments received on the draft PEA have been reviewed and are addressed in the final PEA. On the basis of the final PEA, CBP determined that the deployment and operation of LEXRIS will have no significant impact on human health or the environment and that preparation of a PEIS is not necessary. A FONSI was issued on April 10, 2012. This document announces that the final PEA and the FONSI for LEXRIS can be reviewed by the public. The environmental implications for individual CBP operational areas will be considered as LEXRIS is deployed.

Dated: October 25, 2012.

**Karl H. Calvo,**

*Executive Director, Facilities Management and Engineering, Office of Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*

[FR Doc. 2012–27555 Filed 11–9–12; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

**[FWS–R4–R–2012–N211;  
FXRS1265040000S3–123–FF04R02000]**

### Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge, Alabama

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

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to prepare a comprehensive conservation plan and environmental assessment; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), intend to prepare a comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) and associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents for Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in Bibb County, Alabama. We provide this notice in compliance with our CCP policy to advise other Federal and State agencies, Native-American tribes, and the public of our intentions, and to obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues to consider in the planning process.

**DATES:** To ensure consideration, we must receive your written comments by December 13, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** You may send comments, questions, and requests for information to: Ms. Sarah Clardy, Refuge Manager, Cahaba River NWR, P.O. Box 5087, Anniston, AL 36205; or [cahabariverccp@fws.gov](mailto:cahabariverccp@fws.gov) (email).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Oliver van den Ende, Natural Resource Planner, Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, 2700 Refuge Headquarters Road, Decatur, AL 35603; 256–353–7243, Ext. 28 (telephone); 256–340–9728 (fax); [oliver\\_vandenende@fws.gov](mailto:oliver_vandenende@fws.gov) (email).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Introduction

With this notice, we initiate our process for developing a CCP for Cahaba River NWR in Alabama. This notice complies with our CCP policy to: (1) Advise other Federal and State agencies, Native-American tribes, and the public of our intention to conduct detailed planning on this refuge; and (2) obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues to consider in the

environmental document and during development of the CCP.

## Background

### *The CCP Process*

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

Each unit of the Refuge System was established for specific purposes. We use these purposes as the foundation for developing and prioritizing the management goals and objectives for each refuge within the Refuge System mission, and to determine how the public can use each refuge. The planning process is a way for us and the public to evaluate management goals and objectives for the best possible conservation approach to this important wildlife habitat, while providing for wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities that are compatible with the refuge's establishing purposes and the mission of the Refuge System.

Our CCP process provides participation opportunities for Tribal, State, and local governments; agencies; organizations; and the public. We encourage input in the form of issues, concerns, ideas, and suggestions for the future management of Cahaba River NWR.

We will conduct the environmental review of this project in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508); other appropriate Federal laws and regulations; and our policies and procedures for compliance with those laws and regulations.

Cahaba River NWR was established in 2002 under the authority of the Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge Establishment Act, Public Law 106–331, dated October 19, 2000. This legislation directed the Secretary of the Interior to acquire up to 3,500 acres of lands and waters to establish the refuge. In 2004, the Regional Director of the Service (Southeast Region) authorized the expansion of the acquisition boundary of the refuge to include an additional 340 acres of property at the confluence of the Cahaba and Little Cahaba Rivers. In 2006, Pub. Law 109–363 was signed by the President, authorizing further expansion of the acquisition boundary by 3,600 acres. In 2008, the Regional Director authorized a 360-acre expansion of the acquisition boundary. The refuge currently contains 3,608 acres in Bibb County.

The refuge was established to: (1) Conserve, enhance, and restore the native aquatic and terrestrial community characteristics of the Cahaba River (including associated fish, wildlife, and plant species); (2) conserve, enhance, and restore habitat to maintain and assist in the recovery of plants and animals that are listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.*); (3) provide opportunities for compatible wildlife-dependent recreation; and (4) facilitate partnerships among the Service, local communities, conservation organizations, and other non-Federal entities to encourage participation in the conservation of the refuge's resources.

## Public Availability and Comments

Before including your address, phone number, email 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 (16 U.S.C. 668dd *et seq.*).

Dated: September 27, 2012.

**Mark J. Musaus,**

*Acting Regional Director.*

[FR Doc. 2012–27526 Filed 11–9–12; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLAZ910000.L13400000  
.DT0000.LXSS058A0000]

### Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Restoration Design Energy Project and Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendments, Arizona; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Correction.

**SUMMARY:** This notice corrects acreages and information referenced in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of a notice that published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, October 26, 2012 (77 FR 65401). The correct acreages were presented and analyzed in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

On page 65402, column 1, line 59 of the notice, which reads, “approximately 298,400 acres of,” is hereby corrected to read, “approximately 266,100 acres of.”

On page 65402, column 2, line 7 of the notice, which reads, “approximately 213,500 acres of BLM-,” is hereby corrected to read, “approximately 185,700 acres of BLM-.”

On page 65402, column 2, line 11 of the notice, which reads, “by identifying approximately 106,800,” is hereby corrected to read, “by identifying approximately 82,500.”

On page 65402, column 2, line 17 of the notice, which reads, “for 298,400 acres of potential REDAs to,” is hereby corrected to read, “for 266,100 acres of potential REDAs to.”

On page 65402, column 2, line 23 of the notice, which reads, “adjustments by identifying about 25,500,” is hereby corrected to read, “adjustments by identifying about 21,700.”

On page 65402, column 2, line 32, which reads, “Alternative 6 identifies about 222,800,” is hereby corrected to read, “Alternative 6 identifies about 192,100.”

On page 65402, column 2, line 59 of the notice, which reads, “Alternative 6, with 222,800 acres of,” is hereby corrected to read, “Alternative 6, with 192,100 acres of.”

On page 65403, column 1, line 17 of the notice, which reads, “defining the REDAs and general,” is hereby corrected to read, “defining the REDAs and the SEZ and general.”

**Raymond Suazo,**  
*State Director.*

[FR Doc. 2012–27513 Filed 11–9–12; 8:45 am]

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