procedures and adopted mitigation measures for the use of herbicides, provides additional detailed analysis regarding the potential for human and environmental risks generated in support of the Programmatic EIS, and addresses the concerns raised by the District Court in its 1984 Order.

A June 2009 stipulated agreement says the 1984 injunction, as modified in 1987, shall cease to be in force and effect regarding BLM applying herbicides to treat invasive species upon the completion of the protest and appeals period following issuance of this ROD. Preparation of the Oregon EIS began with a Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement in the **Federal Register** on June 23, 2008 (73 FR 35408). The scoping period included the mailing of 17,000 postcards to potentially interested persons or groups, statewide radio and newspaper news releases, and 12 public scoping meetings held throughout Oregon. A Draft EIS was released on October 2, 2009 (74 FR 50986). Over 1,000 comment letters received through January 6, 2010, on the Draft EIS and the ideas presented in those comments were used to improve the analysis presented in the Final EIS. Comment responses and resultant changes are documented in the Final EIS, Appendix 10.

The Final EIS addressed all 15.7 million acres of BLM lands in Oregon and all 18 herbicides approved for use by the 2007 ROD for the Programmatic EIS, which are being used in the other 16 western states. The Final EIS analyzed a "no action" and three action alternatives, which were shaped in part by the comments received during 12 public scoping meetings held throughout Oregon in July 2008. A "no herbicides" reference analysis was also included. The alternatives addressed eight "purposes" or issues also identified during scoping.

The Final EIS analysis indicated that by using standard operating procedures identified in applicable BLM manuals and policy direction, along with Programmatic EIS-adopted mitigation measures, human and environmental risk from the use of herbicides is both minimized and reduced from current levels. The analysis indicates the selected alternative will also slow the spread of noxious weeds on BLM lands by approximately 50 percent and result in an estimated 2.2 million fewer infested acres in 15 years than under current program capabilities, will reduce rights-of-way maintenance costs by about $1 million per year, and will make possible an additional 3,700 acres of habitat improvement for federally listed and other special status species each year. The ROD does not authorize any specific herbicide treatment projects. No site-specific projects (i.e. application of herbicides beyond current authorized uses) will proceed until completion of additional, site-specific NEPA analysis and decision-making.

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service was conducted to ensure continued applicability of informal consultation and the Biological Opinion issued on the Programmatic EIS by those two agencies respectively. The signing official for the ROD is the BLM Oregon and Washington State Director.

Administrative Appeals: The decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA), Office of the Secretary, in accordance with regulations contained in 43 CFR part 4 and Form 1842–1. If you file an appeal, your notice of appeal must be mailed to the Oregon/Washington BLM State Director, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208–2965, and be postmarked by November 1, 2010. The appellant has the burden of showing the decision appealed is in error.

A copy of the appeal, statement of reasons, and all other supporting documents must also be sent to the Regional Solicitor, Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Department of the Interior, 805 SW. Broadway #600, Portland, Oregon 97205–3346. If the notice of appeal does not include a statement of reasons for the appeal, it must be sent to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 801 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203 within 30 days of filing the notice of appeal (43 CFR 4.412). It is suggested that appeals be sent certified mail, return receipt requested.

Requests for Stay: Should you wish to file a motion for stay pending the outcome of an appeal of this decision, you must show sufficient justification based on the following standards under 43 CFR 4.21:

- The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and
- Whether or not the public interest favors granting the stay.

As noted above, the motion for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer and the Regional Solicitor.

Edward W. Shepard,

State Director, Oregon/Washington.

[FR Doc. 2010–24641 Filed 9–30–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R4–R–2010–N134; 40136–1265–0000–S3]

Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge, Chesterfield County, SC

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability: Final comprehensive conservation plan and finding of no significant impact.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of our final comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) for the environmental assessment for Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). In the final CCP, we describe how we will manage this refuge for the next 15 years.

ADDRESSES: You may obtain a copy of the CCP by writing to: Ms. Allyne Askins, Refuge Manager, Carolina Sandhills NWR, 23734 U.S. Highway 1, McBee, SC 29101. The CCP may also be accessed and downloaded from the Service's Web site: *http://southeast.fws.gov/planning/* under "Final Documents."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Allyne Askins; telephone: 843–335–8350; fax: 843–335–8406; e-mail: *allyne_askins@fws.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

With this notice, we finalize the CCP process for Carolina Sandhills NWR. We started this process through a notice in the **Federal Register** on August 22, 2007 (72 FR 47062).

Carolina Sandhills NWR was established by Executive Order 8067, dated March 17, 1939. This Executive Order authorized the Federal Government to purchase lands from willing sellers to restore habitats and wildlife species. Today, the 45,348-acre refuge is managed to restore the longleaf pine/wiregrass ecosystem for the benefit of the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) and other endangered species; to provide habitat for migratory and upland game birds; to provide opportunities for environmental

education, interpretation and wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities; and to demonstrate sound land management practices that enhance natural resource conservation. The refuge is a land management demonstration refuge for the longleaf pine/wiregrass ecosystem. The refuge supports an estimated 150 active clusters of the endangered RCW, the largest population in the National Wildlife Refuge System. The refuge's primary public use is hunting; although wildlife observation, hiking, and fishing also are popular.

We announce our decision and the availability of the final CCP and FONSI for Carolina Sandhills NWR in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [40 CFR 1506.6(b)] requirements. We completed a thorough analysis of impacts on the human environment, which we included in the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Assessment (Draft CCP/EA). The CCP will guide us in managing and administering Carolina Sandhills NWR for the next 15 years. Alternative C is the foundation for the CCP.

The compatibility determinations for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, environmental education and interpretation, cooperative farming, commercial timber harvest, boating, public safety and military training, natural resource collection for personal use, cemetery upkeep, scientific research and collections, off-road vehicle use for mobility-impaired persons, outdoor recreation (*e.g.,* bicycling, hiking, jogging, walking, mountain biking, and picnicking), camping, and horseback riding are available in the CCP.

Background

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 in 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, 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.

Comments

We made copies of the Draft CCP/EA available for a 30-day public review and comment period via a **Federal Register** notice on January 21, 2010 (75 FR 3484). We received five comments on the Draft CCP/EA.

Selected Alternative

The Draft CCP/EA identified and evaluated three alternatives for managing the refuge. After considering the comments we received and based on the professional judgment of the planning team, we selected Alternative C for implementation.

Under Alternative C, we will optimize management of native wildlife and habitat diversity (*e.g.,* floristic communities, longleaf-wiregrass, and native grasslands) and appropriate wildlife-dependent public uses and visitor services. We will continue our focus on RCW monitoring and recovery, while managing for a suite of species. We will enhance habitat required for RCWs by (1) accelerating the transition to multi-aged management; (2) improving forest structure and composition, focusing on diversifying plantation structure to create multiple-aged classes and densities of overstory pines, while improving ground layer structure and composition; (3) using all available tools to control midstory (*e.g.,* chemical, mechanical, and pre-commercial); (4) increasing growing season burning; and (5) considering use of fall burning for hazardous fuel reduction and seed bed preparation.

We will increase partnership activities with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Cheraw State Park, and Sandhills State Forest to manage RCWs as one recovery population. We will enhance our management of the unique floristic communities on the refuge, including seepage bogs, Atlantic white cedar and cane bottoms, and old field species at Oxpen Farm. We will develop and implement habitat management response surveys to identify species response to treatments in longleaf pine and restoration in pocosin habitat sites.

We will manage 1,200 acres of grasslands for birds of conservation concern, conduct baseline population surveys of grassland birds, and survey to assess effects of habitat management. As part of grassland management and restoration, we will restore longleaf-wiregrass and native grasslands, establish native warm season grass demonstration areas, and eradicate non-native plants (*e.g.,* fescue, love grass, and bamboo). We will also establish a seed nursery/orchard for native warm season grass and native ground cover and engage in native plant botanical research.

We will balance habitat restoration and fish and wildlife population management with enhanced visitor services. We will improve our wayside exhibits and update our Web site, encouraging families to use the refuge to pursue outdoor recreational opportunities. We will host an annual public lands and private landowner demonstration day to showcase restoration and management practices. We will work with our volunteers, partners, and friends group, to further information and technology exchange. We will target land acquisitions that will maximize ecosystem management objectives and opportunities for public use and environmental education. We will identify and evaluate important gaps and corridors to ensure landscape-level conservation and connectivity. We will search for opportunities to enter into cooperative wildlife management agreements with private landowners in the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program focus areas. We will increase protection of visitors to the refuge.

Alternative C directs the development of programs to best achieve the refuge purpose and goals; emphasizes adaptive management; collects habitat and wildlife data; and ensures long-term achievement of refuge and Service objectives. At the same time, these management actions provide balanced levels of compatible public use opportunities consistent with existing laws, Service policies, and sound biological principles. It provides the best mix of program elements to achieve desired long-term conditions. Under this alternative, all lands under our management and direction will be protected, maintained, and enhanced to best achieve national, ecosystem, and refuge specific goals and objectives within anticipated funding and staffing levels. In addition, the action positively addresses significant issues and concerns expressed by the public.

Authority

This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–57.

Dated: August 5, 2010.

Mark J. Musaus,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 2010–24668 Filed 9–30–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the current list of 564 tribal entities recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs by virtue of their status as Indian tribes. The list is updated from the notice published on August 11, 2009 (74 FR 40218).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Colliflower, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Tribal Government Services, Mail Stop 4513–MIB, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Telephone number: (202) 513–7641.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to Section 104 of the Act of November 2, 1994 (Pub. L. 103–454; 108 Stat. 4791, 4792), and in exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs under 25 U.S.C. 2 and 9 and 209 DM 8.

Published below is a list of federally acknowledged tribes in the contiguous 48 states and in Alaska.

Amendments to the list include name changes and name corrections. To aid in identifying tribal name changes, the tribe's former name is included with the new tribal name. To aid in identifying corrections, the tribe's previously listed name is included with the tribal name. We will continue to list the tribe's former or previously listed name for several years before dropping the former or previously listed name from the list.

The listed entities are acknowledged to have the immunities and privileges available to other federally acknowledged Indian tribes by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States as well as the responsibilities, powers, limitations and obligations of such tribes. We have continued the practice of listing the Alaska Native entities separately solely for the purpose of facilitating identification of them and reference to them given the large number of complex Native names.

Dated: September 22, 2010.

Larry Echo Hawk,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

Indian Tribal Entities Within the Contiguous 48 States Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California
Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona
Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma
Alturas Indian Rancheria, California
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California (formerly the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation)
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin
Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
Big Lagoon Rancheria, California
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana
Blue Lake Rancheria, California
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California
Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California
Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California
California Valley Miwok Tribe, California
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California
Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California:
Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California
Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina)
Cayuga Nation of New York
Cedarville Rancheria, California
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California
Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (formerly the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma)
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota
Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana
Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
Cocopah Tribe of Arizona
Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation)
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington
Coquille Tribe of Oregon
Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana