Dated: September 9, 2005.

Monica Farris,

Senior Permit Biologist, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 05–19971 Filed 10–4–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Emergency Exemption: Issuance of Permit for Endangered Species.

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of emergency issuance of permit for endangered species.

SUMMARY: The following permit was issued.

ADDRESSES: Documents and other information submitted for this application are available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203, telephone (703) 358–2104 or fax (703) 358–2281.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Division of Management Authority, telephone (703) 358–2104.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 16, 2005, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) issued a permit (PRT–109802) to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (CVM Phase 2), Blacksburg, VA, to import carcasses from wild chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) collected in Tanzania for the purpose of scientific research. This action was authorized under Section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The Service determined that an emergency affecting the health and life of the chimpanzees existed, and that no reasonable alternative was available to the applicant for the following reasons.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University requested a permit to import carcasses from deceased animals found in the Mahale Mountains National Park in Kigoma, Tanzania and the Rubondo Island National Park in Mwanza, Tanzania for emergency and ongoing health and disease evaluation purposes. The carcasses will be utilized exclusively for diagnostic and scientific purposes. The specimens from these animals will be used to run diagnostic tests in order to determine the cause of illness and death related to an ongoing disease outbreak at the National Parks within the past several weeks. The necessary diagnostic testing is not available in Africa. The results of health and disease testing involving these chimpanzees will help determine what caused the outbreak in order to develop interventions to help prevent reoccurrence.

Dated: September 16, 2005.

Michael S. Moore,

Senior Permit Biologist, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 05–19970 Filed 10–4–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Isle Royale National Park Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the draft wilderness and backcountry management plan/draft environmental impact statement, Isle Royale National Park, Michigan; correction.

SUMMARY: In the December 28, 2004, **Federal Register**, the National Park Service (NPS) announced the availability of the draft wilderness and backcountry management plan/draft environmental impact statement (WBMP EIS) for Isle Royale National Park. Due to technical review delays the document will not be available until October.

Correction: The draft WBMP EIS will be made available for public review for 60 days following the publishing of the notice of availability in the **Federal Register** by the Environmental Protection Agency. The NPS will notice the draft WBMP EIS availability in local media. The NPS will notice the Draft WBMP EIS availability and public meetings in local media and on the Planning, Environment, and Public Comment Web site at the following address: *http://parkplanning.nps.gov/publicHome.cfm.*

ADDRESSES: Copies of the WBMP EIS will be available on CD by request by writing to Phyllis Green, Superintendent, Attn: WBMP, Isle Royale National Park, 800 East Lakeshore Drive, Houghton, MI 49931, or by e-mail message at *isro_wbmp@nps.gov.* A CD–ROM of the document can be picked up at the park's headquarters at the same address, or viewed over the Internet at the park's Web site at *http://www.nps.gov/isro/home.htm.* Finally, the document can be found on the Internet at the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) Web site at: *http://parkplanning.nps.gov/publicHome.cfm.* This Web site allows the public to review and comment directly on this document.

Dated: August 26, 2005.

David N. Given,

Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 05–19959 Filed 10–4–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–92–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Bureau of Reclamation Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Clean Water Coalition Systems Conveyance and Operations Program; Lake Mead National Recreation Area; Clark County, NV; Notice of Availability

Summary: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the corresponding Council of Environmental Quality implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–08), the National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation, as lead agencies for the Department of the Interior, announce the availability of the Clean Water Coalition Systems Conveyance and Operations Program (SCOP) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Consistent with applicable laws and National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation regulations and policies, the Draft SCOP EIS describes and analyzes four alternatives including the no action alternative.

The Draft SCOP Environmental Impact Statement evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with three action (pipeline) alternatives, as well as a No-Action (no pipeline) Alternative. The three action alternatives include an Effluent Interceptor (EI) and Lake Conveyance System (LCS) that would collect and convey the highly treated effluent from the three treatment facilities to the Las Vegas Wash at a point upstream of Lake Las Vegas or to Lake Mead. The action alternatives would allow for flexible management of the highly treated effluent. A controlled amount of effluent would continue to be discharged to the Las Vegas Wash at each facility or at the EI Terminus. The discharge amount, velocity, and direction from the LCS diffuser would also be flexibly operated depending on the conditions of Lake Mead.