

data above and beyond what would already have been planned. The annual burden estimated is that for the grantees

to extract the necessary data from their files and provide it to CSAP's data coordinating center. The table below

summarizes the maximum estimated time, *i.e.*, if all programs used all of the Core Measures—which is unlikely.

ESTIMATES OF ANNUALIZED HOUR BURDEN

CSAP Program	Number of grantees	Re-sponses/grantee	Hours/re-sponse	Total hours
FY01				
<i>Knowledge Development</i>				
Community Initiated	22	2	3	132
Family Strengthening	7	2	3	42
High Risk Youth	17	2	3	102
<i>Targeted Capacity Enhancement</i>				
HIV/Targeted Capacity	45	2	3	270
State Incentive Grant	10	2	3	60
FY02				
<i>Knowledge Development</i>				
Community Initiated	44	2	3	264
Family Strengthening	14	2	3	84
High Risk Youth	34	2	3	204
<i>Targeted Capacity Enhancement</i>				
HIV/Targeted Capacity	90	2	3
State Incentive Grant	20	2	3	120
FY03				
<i>Knowledge Development</i>				
Community Initiated	66	2	3	396
Family Strengthening	21	2	3	126
High Risk Youth	51	2	3	306
<i>Targeted Capacity Enhancement</i>				
HIV/Targeted Capacity	135	2	3	810
State Incentive Grant	30	2	3	180
Annual Average	202	1,212

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of this notice to: Lauren Wittenberg, Human Resources and Housing Branch, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: November 13, 2001.

Richard Kopanda,

Executive Officer, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Availability of an Environmental Assessment and Receipt of an Application for an Incidental Take Permit for a City Government Facility, Deltona, Volusia County, FL

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The City of Deltona (Applicant), seeks an incidental take permit (ITP) from the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended. The ITP would authorize the take of two families of the threatened Florida scrub-jay,

Aphelocoma coerulescens and the threatened eastern indigo snake, *Drymarchon corais couperi*, in Volusia County, Florida, for a period of twenty (20) years. The proposed taking is incidental to land clearing activities, road widening and development on a 10-acre project site (Project). The Project contains about 0.2 acre of occupied Florida scrub-jay habitat, and the potential exists for the entire Project to provide habitat to the eastern indigo snake. A description of the mitigation and minimization measures outlined in the Applicant's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to address the effects of the Project to the protected species is described further in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

The Service also announces the availability of an environmental

assessment (EA) and HCP for the incidental take application. Copies of the EA and/or HCP may be obtained by making a request to the Regional Office (see ADDRESSES). Requests must be in writing to be processed. This notice also advises the public that the Service has made a preliminary determination that issuing the ITP is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is based on information contained in the EA and HCP. The final determination will be made no sooner than 60 days from the date of this notice. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 10 of the Act and NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).

DATES: Written comments on the permit application, EA, and HCP should be sent to the Service's Regional Office (see ADDRESSES) and should be received on or before January 22, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the application, HCP, and EA may obtain a copy by writing the Service's Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia. Documents will also be available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours at the Regional Office, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 200, Atlanta, Georgia 30345 (Attn: Endangered Species Permits), or Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 6620 Southpoint Drive South, Suite 310, Jacksonville, Florida 32216-0912. Written data or comments concerning the application, EA, or HCP should be submitted to the Regional Office. Comments and requests for the documentation must be in writing to be processed. Please reference permit number TE038176-0 in such comments, or in requests of the documents discussed herein.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Dell, Regional Permit Coordinator, (see ADDRESSES above), telephone: 404/679-7313; or Mr. Miles A. Meyer, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Jacksonville Field Office, (see ADDRESSES above), telephone: 904/232-2580, extension 114.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Florida scrub-jay is geographically isolated from other subspecies of scrub-jays found in Mexico and the Western United States. The Florida scrub-jay is found exclusively in peninsular Florida and is restricted to scrub habitat. The total estimated population is between 7,000 and 11,000 individuals. Due to habitat loss and degradation throughout

the State of Florida, it has been estimated that the Florida scrub-jay population has been reduced by at least half in the last 100 years. Surveys have indicated that two families of Florida scrub-jays utilize habitat associated with the maintained right-of-way of Providence Boulevard on the Project site. Construction of the Project's infrastructure, widening of turn lanes and an entrance road will likely result in death of, or injury to, Florida scrub-jays incidental to the carrying out of these otherwise lawful activities. Habitat alteration associated with property development will reduce the availability of habitat used for feeding and shelter.

Historically, the eastern indigo snake occurred throughout Florida and into the coastal plain of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Georgia and Florida currently support the remaining, endemic populations of eastern indigo snake. Over most of its range, the eastern indigo snake frequents a diversity of habitat types such as pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, xeric sandhill communities, tropical hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater marshes, agricultural fields, coastal dunes and human altered habitats. Due to its relatively large home range, this snake is especially vulnerable to habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation. The wide distribution and territory size requirements of the eastern indigo snake makes evaluation of status and trends very difficult. Surveys for this species on site were negative, however the habitat is suitable. If any eastern indigo snakes are present, construction of the Project's infrastructure may result in their death or injury incidental to the carrying out of these otherwise lawful activities.

The EA considers the environmental consequences of two alternatives. The no action alternative may result in loss of habitat for Florida scrub-jays and eastern indigo snakes and exposure of the Applicant under section 9 of the Act. The proposed action alternative is issuance of the ITP with on-site mitigation. The on-site preservation alternative would restore and preserve 0.7 acre of unoccupied habitat adjacent to a 357 acre county-owned scrub habitat preserve. The affirmative conservation measures outlined in the HCP to be employed to offset the anticipated level of incidental take to the protected species are the following:

1. The impacts associated with the proposed project include 0.06 acre of temporary impacts to occupied scrub-jay habitat for the installation of an underground water line and 0.17 acre of

permanent impacts associated with road widening and construction of turn lanes. To mitigate for the proposed impacts to occupied habitat the applicant will restore and preserve 0.7 acre of unoccupied scrub habitat. This amount is based on mitigation at a ratio of 3:1 (three acres restored for every one acre impacted). Management will be conducted on a regular basis by the City of Deltona Parks and Recreation Department. After initial habitat restoration of the 0.7 acre mitigation area, the property would then be set apart through an easement, requiring preservation and management for Florida scrub-jays and eastern indigo snakes into perpetuity.

2. No construction activities would occur within 150 feet of an active Florida scrub-jay nest during the nesting season.

3. The HCP provides a funding mechanism for these mitigation measures.

As stated above, the Service has made a preliminary determination that the issuance of the ITP is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of section 102(2)(C) of NEPA. This preliminary information may be revised due to public comment received in response to this notice and is based on information contained in the EA and HCP. An appropriate excerpt from the FONSI reflecting the Service's finding on the application is provided below:

Based on the analysis conducted by the Service, it has been determined that:

1. Issuance of an ITP would not have significant effects on the human environment in the project area.

2. The proposed take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity.

3. The Applicant has ensured that adequate funding will be provided to implement the measures proposed in the submitted HCP.

4. Other than impacts to endangered and threatened species as outlined in the documentation of this decision, the indirect impacts which may result from issuance of the ITP are addressed by other regulations and statutes under the jurisdiction of other government entities. The validity of the Service's ITP is contingent upon the Applicant's compliance with the terms of the permit and all other laws and regulations under the control of State, local, and other Federal governmental entities.

The Service will also evaluate whether the issuance of a section 10(a)(1)(B) ITP complies with section 7 of the Act by conducting an intra-Service section 7 consultation. The results of the biological opinion, in

combination with the above findings, will be used in the final analysis to determine whether or not to issue the ITP.

Dated: November 5, 2001.

H. Dale Hall,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 01-28911 Filed 11-19-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability of a Draft Environmental Assessment and Habitat Conservation Plan and Receipt of an Application for an Incidental Take Permit From the Interagency Task Force Proposing the Six Points Road Interchange and Related Development in Marion and Hendricks Counties, IN

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public and other agencies of the availability of a draft Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and Incidental Take Permit (ITP) application for review and comment. The HCP and ITP application were submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) by an Interagency Task Force proposing to construct a new interchange on Interstate 70 (I-70) in the vicinity of Six Points Road and related development in Hendricks and Marion Counties, Indiana. A colony of federally-endangered Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*) occupies the project area during summer and it has been determined that the proposed actions will result in incidental take. On September 28, 2001 the Task Force submitted an application to the Service for a permit for incidental take pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531, *et seq.*). The submission of the (ITP) application required the development of an HCP by the applicants detailing measures to be taken to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to Indiana bats. If issued, the ITP would authorize incidental take of Indiana bats resulting from proposed road construction, commercial development, and airport expansion and improvements. The requested term of the permit is 15 years.

Prior to issuing the ITP, the Service is required to analyze alternatives considered in the development of the HCP. This analysis is contained in a draft Environmental Assessment (EA), as required by the National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for the Federal action in issuance of a permit under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act. This draft EA is also available for public review and comment. This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act and National Environmental Policy Act regulations (40 CFR 1506.6). Copies of the draft HCP and EA may be obtained by making a request to Regional HCP Coordinator, at the address below.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before January 22, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the documents may obtain copies by writing, telephoning, faxing, or e-mailing: Regional HCP Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056, Telephone: (612) 713-5343, Fax: (612) 713-5292. The EA is also available at the following Internet address: <http://midwest.fws.gov/nepa/>.

Public Involvement: Documents will be available for public inspection during normal business hours (8:00-4:30), at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Office in Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and at the Bloomington Field Office in Bloomington, Indiana. The draft HCP and EA are available for public review and comment for a period of 60 days.

All comments received from individuals become part of the official public record. Requests for such comments will be handled in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act and the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1506.6(f)). Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. If a respondent wishes us to withhold his/her name and/or address, this must be stated prominently at the beginning of the comment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Peter Fasbender, Regional HCP Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Telephone: (612) 713-5343, or e-mail peter_fasbender@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulations prohibit "take" of fish or wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened. Take of listed fish or wildlife is defined under the Act to mean harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot,

wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct (16 U.S.C. 1538). Harm may include significant habitat modification where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including, breeding, feeding, and sheltering (50 CFR 17.3(c)). The Service may, under limited circumstances, issue permits to take listed species, provided such take is incidental to, and not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. Regulations governing permits for endangered species are found in 50 CFR 17.22.

Background on Habitat Conservation Plan

An Interagency Task Force composed of the Indianapolis Airport Authority, the Indianapolis Department of Public Works, the Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development, the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, and the Hendricks County Board of County Commissioners proposes to construct a new interchange on I-70 and associated highway improvements near Six Points Road in Hendricks and Marion Counties, Indiana. Additional development will occur in the area in association with the road construction, including expansion and improvements at the Indianapolis International Airport, and commercial and industrial development within the AmeriPlex area south of I-70.

At least one maternity colony of Indiana bats is known to utilize scattered patches of high quality habitat within the proposed project area during the summer. Within the HCP boundary, 343 acres will be cleared for the proposed project, including 146 acres of mature forest, 119 acres of widely scattered trees (e.g., former residential lawns), 69 acres of sparsely forested areas (e.g., wooded pasture) or immature woodlots, and 10 acres of linear forested habitat (e.g., fencerows). The mature forest provides high quality Indiana bat roosting and foraging habitat. Potential roosting habitat exists in those areas with mature trees, while foraging habitat is located throughout the project area. Incidental take of Indiana bats is expected to occur from the loss and degradation of roosting and foraging habitat, resulting in reduced reproduction and overwinter survival, and the decreased fitness of individuals.

The purpose of the HCP is to ensure incidental take will be minimized and mitigated to the maximum extent practicable and will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of this species in the wild. The Task Force designed the HCP in