

and appropriate agencies. Full public participation by Federal, State, and local agencies as well as other concerned organizations and private citizens is invited throughout the preparation process of this document.

The responsible official for this EIS is the Regional Director for the Southeast Region, Patricia A. Hooks.

Dated: May 29, 2007.

**Patricia A. Hooks,**

*Regional Director, Southeast Region.*

[FR Doc. 07-3205 Filed 6-29-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent (NOI) to Expand the Scope of the General Management Plan (GMP)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Being Prepared for Fort Pulaski National Monument

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service (NPS) is expanding the scope of the GMP/EIS being prepared for Fort Pulaski National Monument. As part of this planning effort, the NPS will include a wilderness study to determine if any portions of the park should be recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The study will be included as part of the GMP/EIS currently in preparation.

A NOI to prepare an EIS for the GMP was originally published in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2005, (Volume 70, Number 36). That EIS now will be expanded to include an evaluation of the impacts associated with possible designation of wilderness at Fort Pulaski. This notice is being furnished as required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations 40 CFR 1501.7.

To facilitate sound planning and analysis of environmental impact, the NPS is gathering information necessary for the preparation of the GMP, the wilderness study, and the associated EIS and is obtaining suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues to be addressed. Comments and participation in this scoping process are invited.

**DATES:** Open house meeting places and times will be announced by press release to print, radio and television organizations through the Savannah area, including *The Savannah Morning News*, the major commercial broadcast network affiliates, public broadcasting stations, and on the part Web site at: <http://www.nps.gov/fopu>.

**ADDRESSES:** Persons wishing to comment may do so by any one of several methods. They may attend the open houses noted above. They may mail comments to Fort Pulaski National Monument, Attention: Superintendent, P.O. Box 30757, Savannah, Georgia 31410-0757. They may also comment via the Internet at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov>. Finally, they may hand-deliver comments to the Fort Pulaski National Monument headquarters in Savannah, Georgia.

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail 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.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Fort Pulaski National Monument, P.O. Box 30757, Savannah, Georgia 31410-0757, 912-786-5787.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Persons who previously submitted comments on the scope of the EIS as it relates to the GMP need not resubmit those comments. The NPS already is considering that input as planning continues. However, persons who have not previously submitted comments on the scope of the EIS, or who wish to submit additional comments related to the scope of the EIS in consideration of the wilderness study are encouraged to do so.

The environmental review of the GMP, wilderness study, and EIS for Fort Pulaski National Monument will be conducted in accordance with requirements of the NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), other appropriate Federal regulations, and NPS procedures and policies for compliance with those regulations.

**Authority:** The authority for publishing this notice is 40 CFR 1506.6.

The responsible official for the FEIS is Patricia A. Hooks, Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, 100 Alabama Street SW., 1924 Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Dated: April 16, 2007.

**Patricia A. Hooks,**

*Regional Director, Southeast Region.*

[FR Doc. 07-3204 Filed 6-29-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-5L-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Availability of a Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park General Management Plan Amendment

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 83 Stat. 852, 853, the National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park General Management Plan Amendment, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio. On May 16, the Regional Director, Midwest Region, approved the ROD for the project. As soon as practicable, the NPS will begin to implement the Preferred Alternative contained in the Final EIS issued on April 13.

The following course of action will occur under the Preferred Alternative. The park will continue to serve traditional visitors to national parks; however, the primary goal will be to increase regional involvement, particularly in interpretation, education, and outreach. Visitors can expect an active participatory experience that will broaden and expand the park's literary and aviation significance. There will be a new at-grade entrance to the Huffman Prairie Flying Field and a maintenance facility shared by the park and partners.

This course of action and two other alternatives were analyzed in the Draft and Final EIS. The full range of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed and appropriate mitigating measures were identified.

The ROD includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative, a finding on impairment of park resources and values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, an overview of public involvement in the decisionmaking process, and a conclusion.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Superintendent Lawrence Blake, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, 16 South Williams Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402, telephone 937-225-7705.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Copies of the ROD may be obtained from the contact listed above or may be viewed online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/>.

Dated: May 16, 2007.

**Ernest Quintana,**

*Regional Director, Midwest Region.*

[FR Doc. E7-12715 Filed 6-29-07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Final Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report; Giacomini Wetlands Restoration Project; Point Reyes National Seashore, Marin County, CA; Notice of Availability**

*Summary:* Pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, as amended), and the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR part 1500-1508), the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) identifying and evaluating the no-action alternative and four action alternatives for the restoration of the Giacomini wetlands. When approved, the plan will guide the National Park Service in restoration and public access actions for lands at the headwaters of Tomales Bay, Marin County, California. Because some of the proposed restoration project area includes state, county and private lands, the document also fulfills California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements as a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The California State Lands Commission (CALC) is the CEQA lead agency for this project. Through the FEIS/EIR, the potential impacts of the five alternatives are assessed and, where appropriate, measures to avoid or reduce the intensity of potential effects are identified. Three preliminary restoration options that were considered, but rejected because they did not achieve restoration objectives or were infeasible, are also described in the FEIS/EIR.

*Project Planning Background:* Point Reyes National Seashore is a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) located in western Marin County, California. It was established by Congress on September 13, 1962, "to save and preserve, for the purpose of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped" (Pub. L. 87-657). A large portion of Tomales Bay watershed lands were acquired by

the NPS in the 1960s and 1970s for establishment of two neighboring parks—Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). In 1980, the boundary for GGNRA was expanded to include the Waldo Giacomini Ranch (Giacomini Ranch) and the eastern portion of Tomales Bay. The Giacomini Ranch falls within the north district of the GGNRA, which is administered by the Seashore.

The Seashore and CALC are proposing to restore historic wetlands at Giacomini Ranch in Tomales Bay, an embayment that borders the Seashore to the east and north. The Giacomini Ranch property was once part of a large tidal marsh complex at the southern end of Tomales Bay that also encompassed portions of Olema Marsh (a 60-acre freshwater marsh that is partially owned by the NPS). The Giacomini property was diked in 1946 and has been used by the Waldo Giacomini family as a dairy since then. The property was purchased from the Giacomini family in 2000. Partial funding for the purchase came from the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), which was under obligation to the California Coastal Commission (CCC) to mitigate for impacts resulting from the Lone Tree road repair along State Route 1 conducted in the early 1990s. The CCC eventually allowed CalTrans to fulfill mitigation obligations by making funds available to the NPS to purchase, restore, and manage a replacement wetland site.

While the NPS is obligated under its agreement with CalTrans and CCC to mitigate only a total of 3.6 acres, the Seashore believes that the potential value of the historic salt marsh is significant not only to the NPS and its resource conservation objectives, but to the Tomales Bay watershed ecosystem as a whole. Tomales Bay was recently declared impaired for sediment, nutrients, and fecal coliform by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board under § 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Coastal wetlands act as both a food source and filtering system for estuarine and marine systems, and the loss of these wetlands in many parts of the bay has contributed to this designation. The diking of the Giacomini property resulted in the loss of hydrologic connectivity and diminished delta functionality for more than 50 percent of the coastal tidal wetlands present in Tomales Bay in the late 1800s. Restoration would reestablish hydrologic connectivity between Tomales Bay and the project area, resulting in increased wetland functionality.

The project purpose and goals reflect a broad ecosystem-level approach to restoration. The purpose of the proposed project is to restore natural hydrologic processes within a significant portion of the project area, thereby promoting restoration of ecological processes and functions. Three goals, which further support the overall purpose, were also developed, as follows:

- Restore natural, self-sustaining tidal, fluvial (streamflow), and groundwater hydrologic processes, thereby enabling reestablishment of some of the ecological processes and functions associated with wetland and riparian areas, such as water quality improvement, floodwater storage, food chain support, and wildlife habitat.
- Pursue a watershed-based approach to restoration so as to emphasize opportunities to improve ecological conditions within the entire Tomales Bay watershed, not just in the project area itself.
- To the extent possible, incorporate opportunities for the public to experience and enjoy the restoration process as long as opportunities do not conflict with the project's purpose or with NPS, CALC, or other agency legislation or policies.

For these reasons, the NPS and CALC propose to restore natural hydrologic and ecological processes on most or all of the 563-acre property. The NPS and CALC developed a range of alternatives for accomplishing this restoration project that encompass a spectrum of hydrologic and topographic changes. However, there are a series of activities that would be conducted under all five alternatives, including: Discontinuation of agricultural land management on the property, removal of general agricultural infrastructure and buildings from upland areas, and periodic maintenance of creeks to ensure that sediment deposition does not elevate flood risk to adjacent properties. In addition, the Giacomini family would remove all personal property from the project area, including worker housing trailers near Mesa Road. Water rights to Lagunitas Creek, acquired as part of the transfer of ownership, would be dedicated to in-stream flow. The NPS would also enter into a lease agreement with the CALC for leasing of subtidal lands in Lagunitas Creek within the project area. Finally, the NPS will be working with the USGS on an effort to expand the tidewater Goby population within the southern portions of Tomales Bay.

*Proposed Giacomini Wetlands Restoration: Extensive Restoration of the Giacomini Ranch East Pasture, Full Restoration of the West Pasture, and*