

HUD with records from the MFIS, DLOS, and GLS systems that identify recipients of emergency Rental Assistance and Natural Disaster/Hurricane housing loans and grants and loan guarantees. The notice for this system is contained in the System of Records titled "USDA/Rural Development", last published in 63 FR 38546 (July 17, 1998), and the disclosure will be made in accordance with routine use "15," which permits disclosure to another Federal agency "for the purpose of determining compliance with Federal regulations and appropriate servicing actions against those not entitled to program benefits, including possible recovery of improper benefits." The comparisons will identify, based on criteria established by HUD-OIG, individuals whose incomes, family size, address, or benefit levels require further verification to determine if they received appropriate levels of Federal assistance.

A. Income Verification Procedures

Any match (i.e., a "hit") will be further reviewed by the HUD-OIG to determine whether the recipient was eligible to receive the assistance. Hits shall also be provided to, and further reviewed by, RHA and USDA-OIG to determine whether duplicate assistance was provided.

In order to protect any individuals whose records are used in matching, the HA or subsidized multifamily project owner or management agent will not suspend, terminate, reduce, or make a final denial of any housing assistance to such individual, or take other adverse action against such individual as a result of information produced by such matching program, until an officer or employee of such agency has independently verified such information. This independent verification includes: (1) Comparing automated tenant data with manual files to verify tenant identity, family composition and reported income; (2) verifying the tenants' income by sending HUD prepared income confirmations to employers for cases where records indicate unreported or under-reported income; (3) analyzing the confirmed information; (4) calculating the unreported income and excessive housing assistance received by the family; (5) determining whether the individual actually has or had access to such income for the individual's own use; and (6) determining the period or periods when the individual actually had such income.

B. Administrative or Legal Actions

HUD-OIG shall also provide reports to RHS and/or USDA-OIG for reasons of information verification concerning excess and/or duplicate housing assistance payments. Upon completion of the verification procedures, cases may be referred to Federal, state or local law enforcement authorities (including HUD-OIG and USDA-OIG) for consideration of criminal or civil prosecution. Cases that are not referred for—or after referral are rejected for—criminal or civil prosecution, may be referred to HAs, multifamily project owners or management agents to initiate administrative actions according to applicable procedures.

A HA, project owner or management agent may not suspend, terminate, reduce, or make a final denial of any housing assistance to any individual or take other adverse action against such individual as a result of information produced by a matching program: (1) Unless the individual has received a statement of the findings, including notice to the individual of the opportunity to contest such findings; and (2) until the expiration of a 30 calendar-day period from the date of the notice in (1).

If the matching subject responds within the 30 calendar-day notice period and indicates acceptance of the validity of the adverse information, immediate action to reduce or terminate benefits may be taken.

IV. Records To Be Matched

A description of the tenant records (one record for each family member) includes these data elements: (1) SSNs for each family member; (2) family control number to identify each tenant with a particular family; (3) Head of Household Indicator; (4) Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial, and Address for household; (5) Sex; (6) Birth Date; (7) Reported Income by source, description and amount; (8) Program Code; and (9) Recertification Date.

DLOS and GLS systems records (one record for each loan/grant) includes these data elements: (1) Account number for each loan/grant; (2) SSNs for each borrower/co-borrower (Borrower ID—primary/secondary); (3) Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial, and Property Address for loan/grant; (5) Sex; (6) Program Title; (7) Date of the Obligation, amount, and unpaid balance; (8) Age of borrower/co-borrower; (9) Date of Application; (10) Date of Approval; and (11) Program Type Code.

For matched applicants (i.e., "hits"), HUD-OIG will match the following information from MFIS, DLOS and GLS:

name(s), address(es), social security number(s), assistance date(s), and rental/loan/grant assistance amount(s).

V. Period of the Match

This agreement shall become effective 30 days after publication of a computer matching notice in the **Federal Register**, or 40 days after the agreement is signed by both Data Integrity Boards and has been transmitted to Congress and the OMB for review, whichever is later. This agreement will terminate when the purpose of the computer match is accomplished, or 18 months from the date this signed agreement is sent to both Houses of Congress and OMB, whichever comes first. Should the purpose not be accomplished within 18 months, the agreement may be extended for one 12-month period, with the mutual agreement of all involved parties, if within three months of the expiration date, the respective Data Integrity Boards review the agreement and find that the program will be conducted without change, find a continued favorable examination of cost/benefit results, and all involved parties certify that the program has been conducted in compliance with this agreement. This agreement may be terminated, prior to accomplishment of the computer matching purpose or 18 months from the date this signed agreement is sent to both Houses of Congress and OMB (whichever comes first), by the mutual agreement of all involved parties, with 30 days written notice.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a; 88 Stat. 1986; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).

Dated: October 16, 2008.

Lisa Schlosser,

Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R7-R-2008-N0068; 70133-1265-000-S3]

Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge, Tok, AK

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the revised comprehensive conservation plan and finding of no significant impact for environmental assessment.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announce the availability of our Revised

Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge (Tetlin Refuge). In this revised CCP, we describe how we will manage this refuge for the next 15 years.

ADDRESSES: You may view or obtain copies of the revised CCP and FONSI by any of the following methods. You may request a paper copy, a summary, or a CD-ROM containing both.

Agency Web Site: Download a copy of the documents at <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/tetpol.htm>.

E-mail: fw7_tetlin_planning@fws.gov. Please include "Tetlin Refuge Revised CCP" in the subject line of the message.

Mail: Mikel Haase, Planning Team Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS 231, Anchorage, AK 99503-6199.

In-Person Viewing or Pickup: Call (907) 786-3357 to make an appointment during regular business hours at the USFWS Regional Office, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503 or call (907) 883-5312 to make an appointment during regular business hours at Tetlin Refuge, Mile Post 1314 Alaska Highway, Tok, AK 99780.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mikel Haase, Planning Team Leader, (907) 786-3402 or fw7_tetlin_planning@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

With this notice, we finalize the CCP process for the Tetlin Refuge. We started this process with a notice of intent in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 70704, Dec. 7, 2004) and a revised notice of intent in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 42116, July 25, 2006). We announced the availability of the draft CCP and EA, and requested comments in a notice of availability in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 56371, Oct. 3, 2007).

Tetlin Refuge is located northeast of the Alaska Range, adjacent to the U.S.–Canada border in the headwaters of the Tanana River. It is bordered by Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to the south and Canada to the east. The Alaska Highway runs adjacent to its northeastern border. The Refuge lies within the Nabesna/Chisana River Basin, in the Upper Tanana Valley. The large, flat basin of the Upper Tanana River Valley is dominated by lakes, ponds, and wetland tundra. Most of the Refuge is rolling lowlands; however, the Mentasta Mountains in the refuge's southwest corner are rugged, glacier-carved peaks reaching elevations of 8,000 feet. The Refuge boundaries encompass over 900,000 acres, of which

about 700,000 acres are Federal lands. The landscape provides valuable habitat for a wide variety of fish and wildlife species. The Upper Tanana Valley, including Tetlin Refuge, is one of the most significant migratory bird corridors in the world as it is located along three major flyways. The extensive wetlands, rivers, ponds, and forests of the Refuge provide resting and breeding habitats for hundreds of thousands of migratory birds.

We announce our decision and the availability of the FONSI for the revised CCP for the Tetlin Refuge in accordance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR 1506.6(b)) requirements. We completed a thorough analysis of impacts on the human environment in the EA that accompanied the draft revised CCP.

The CCP will guide us in managing and administering the Tetlin Refuge for the next 15 years. The revised CCP is Alternative B, the preferred alternative in the draft CCP, developed in response to public scoping comments.

Background

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2371; ANILCA) and the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee) require us to develop a CCP for each Alaska 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, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and our policies. We will review and update the CCP at least every 15 years in accordance with national policy and ANILCA.

ANILCA requires us to designate areas according to their respective resources and values and to specify programs and uses within the areas designated. To meet this requirement, the Alaska Region established management categories for refuges including Wilderness, Minimal, Moderate, Intensive, and Wild River management. For each management category we identified appropriate activities, public uses, commercial uses, and facilities. Only the Minimal, Moderate, and Intensive management categories are applied to Tetlin Refuge.

Draft CCP Alternatives

Our draft CCP and EA addressed five issues and evaluated three alternatives. The five significant issues raised during scoping were: (1) The visitor services role of Tetlin Refuge in the upper

Tanana Valley; (2) refuge role in providing opportunities for access and associated facilities for existing and expanding wildlife-dependent uses of the Refuge; (3) management of fire on the Refuge to provide adequate protection of refuge resources and private property within and adjacent to the Refuge; (4) use of prescribed fire as a method of habitat management; and (5) use of fishery management actions to maintain native fish breeding stocks and enhance recreational fishing.

Alternative A (the no-action alternative—a NEPA requirement) described what would happen with a continuation of current management activities and served as a baseline for comparison of other alternatives. Under Alternative A, management of the refuge would continue to follow the current course of action as described in the 1987 Tetlin CCP and Record of Decision as modified by subsequent program-specific plans. Refuge lands would remain in their present management categories—about 564,300 acres (82.7 percent) in Minimal management, 116,600 acres (17.1 percent) in Moderate management, and 1,700 acres (less than one percent) in Intensive management.

Under our selected alternative, Alternative B, refuge lands would continue to be managed in their present management categories. New regional policies and guidelines for national wildlife refuges in Alaska would be incorporated. In addition to the actions included under Alternative A, the Refuge would work to gain "Gateway Community" status for Tok, promote opportunities for current and new public uses and facilities, continue to protect resources and property from fire, emphasizing the use of natural fire and a variety of fire management techniques, and native fisheries would be managed to maintain natural diversity. See below for additional details.

Under Alternative C, no changes in land management classifications would occur. New regional policies and guidelines for national wildlife refuges in Alaska would be incorporated. In addition to actions under Alternatives A and B, this alternative would expand the refuge interpretive program and includes construction of additional interpretive facilities, hiking trails, boat launches, other recreation and access-related facilities, and public use cabins. It would also establish a fee system at some campgrounds to support additional amenities, and mark campsites and maintain portages on canoe routes. Fire suppression would be the primary tool to protect resources and property on the Refuge. Fisheries

management would be the same as under Alternative B.

Comments on the Draft CCP

Comments on the draft CCP/EA for Tetlin Refuge were solicited by the Service from October 3, 2007, through January 18, 2008. During the public review and comment period the Service held public meetings in Fairbanks, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, and Tok. The planning team reviewed, analyzed, and summarized all comments received at the public meetings and in writing. We received a number of comments which supported plans for additional recreational opportunities and facilities, additional access to the Refuge, and that all-terrain vehicle use be restricted. Support was expressed for use of natural fire management regimes, restricted use of prescribed fire, and use of aggressive fire control only in or near intensive use areas and around private inholdings. Several comments were made regarding management of fish and wildlife populations-related specifically to invasive species, non-native species, predator control, and trophy fisheries.

Selected Alternative—Alternative B

Under the selected alternative, refuge lands would remain in their present management categories—about 564,300 acres (82.7 percent) in Minimal management, 116,600 acres (17.1 percent) in Moderate management, and 1,700 acres (less than one percent) in Intensive management. Along with the actions described under Alternative A, the Refuge would pursue additional management actions under Alternative B. The Refuge would work with the local community to seek formal recognition of Tok as a “Gateway Community” and to increase opportunities for environmental education, interpretation, and recreation off-Refuge and in support of or in conjunction with refuge programs. Opportunities for current and new public use would be promoted (canoe routes established and public outreach would encourage use of administrative cabins); additional public use facilities would be constructed, upgraded, or established (additional hiking trails and primitive campsites at Seaton Roadhouse and sanitary facilities-in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Transportation—at highway pullouts). The Refuge would upgrade or establish additional access (to promote day-use near the Alaska Highway, to increase season of use at Lakeview and Deadman Lake campgrounds, and to provide additional backcountry opportunities); and additional signing (for interpretive pullouts and

undeveloped trailheads and access points). There would continue to be no use of all-terrain vehicles authorized on the refuge.

The Refuge would continue to protect resources and property using a variety of fire management techniques including prescribed burning, suppression, thinning, and wildland fire use. The use of natural fire would be emphasized with prescribed burns based only on specific project objectives (e.g. fuels reduction, habitat protection, or fire effects research) and suppression to reduce potential for large-scale wildfires and to maintain long-term ecological health of refuge lands. Natural fire would be the primary tool to maintain and enhance habitat. Native fisheries would be managed to maintain self-sustaining, healthy populations to contribute to the natural diversity in the Upper Tanana Valley; any new reintroduction plans will be based on historic distribution.

Dated: October 10, 2008.

Thomas O. Melius,

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R9-EA-2008-N0266]

Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: We, Fish and Wildlife Service, announce a public meeting of the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council (Council).

DATES: The meeting will be held on Friday, November 7, 2008, from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. (Eastern Time). Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting must notify Douglas Hobbs by close of business on Friday, October 24, 2008, per instructions under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Hotel Monaco Alexandria, in the Athens Room, 480 King Street, Alexandria, VA; telephone (703) 549-6080.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas Hobbs, Council Coordinator, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mailstop 3103-AEA, Arlington, VA 22203; telephone (703) 358-2336; fax (703)

358-2548; or via e-mail at doug_hobbs@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., we announce that the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council will hold a meeting on Friday, November 7, 2008.

The Council was formed in January 1993 to advise the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on nationally significant recreational fishing, boating, and aquatic resource conservation issues. The Council represents the interests of the public and private sectors of the sport fishing, boating, and conservation communities and is organized to enhance partnerships among industry, constituency groups, and government. The 18-member Council, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, includes the Director of the Service and the president of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, who both serve in ex officio capacities. Other Council members are Directors from State agencies responsible for managing recreational fish and wildlife resources and individuals who represent the interests of saltwater and freshwater recreational fishing, recreational boating, the recreational fishing and boating industries, recreational fisheries resource conservation, Native American tribes, aquatic resource outreach and education, and tourism. Background information on the Council is available at <http://www.fws.gov/sfbpc>.

The Council will convene to consider:

- (1) The Council's continuing role in providing input to the Fish and Wildlife Service on the Service's strategic plan for its Fisheries Program;
- (2) the Council's work in addressing the issue of boating and fishing access;
- (3) methods for communicating programmatic issues of interest to incoming Department and Service personnel;
- (4) the Council's work to assess the Sport Fish Restoration Boating Access Program;
- (5) information pertaining to Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund;
- (6) the Council's role in providing the Secretary with information about the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the National Outreach and Communications Program, authorized by the 1998 Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act, that is now being implemented by the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, a private, nonprofit organization; and
- (7) other Council business. The final agenda will be