

the application form) for guaranteed or direct loans that their records will be matched to determine whether they are delinquent or in default on a Federal debt. HUD and SBA will also publish notices concerning routine use disclosures in the **Federal Register** to inform individuals that a computer match may be performed to determine a loan applicant's credit status with the Federal government.

#### Categories of Records/Individuals Involved

The debtor records include these data elements: SSN, claim number, program code, and indication of indebtedness. Categories of records include: Records of claims and defaults, repayment agreements, credit reports, financial statements, and records of foreclosures. Categories of individuals include: Former mortgagors and purchasers of HUD-owned and home improvement loan debtors who are delinquent or default on their loans or who have had their partial claim subordinate mortgage called due and payable and it has not been repaid in full.

#### Period of the Match

Matching is expected to begin at least 40 days from the date copies of the signed (by both HUD and SBA's Data Integrity Boards) computer matching agreement are sent to both Houses of Congress or at least 30 days from the date this notice is published in the **Federal Register**, which ever is later, providing no comments are received which would result in a contrary determination. The matching program will be in effect and continue for 18 months with an option to renew for 12 additional months unless one of the parties to the agreement advises the other in writing to terminate or modify the agreement.

Dated: October 28, 2010.

**Jerry E. Williams,**

*Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2010-27784 Filed 11-2-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of the Secretary

#### List of Programs Eligible for Inclusion in Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Agreements To Be Negotiated With Self-Governance Tribes by Interior Bureaus Other Than the Bureau of Indian Affairs

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice lists programs or portions of programs that are eligible for inclusion in Fiscal Year 2011 funding agreements with self-governance Indian tribes and lists programmatic targets for each of the non-Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) bureaus in the Department of the Interior, pursuant to the Tribal Self-Governance Act.

**DATES:** This notice expires on September 30, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Inquiries or comments regarding this notice may be directed to Sharee M. Freeman, Director, Office of Self-Governance (MS 355H-SIB), 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240-0001, telephone: (202) 219-0240, fax: (202) 219-1404, or to the bureau-specific points of contact listed below.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

Title II of the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-413, the "Tribal Self-Governance Act" or the "Act") instituted a permanent self-governance program at the Department of the Interior. Under the self-governance program, certain programs, services, functions, and activities, or portions thereof, in Interior bureaus other than BIA are eligible to be planned, conducted, consolidated, and administered by a self-governance tribal government.

Under section 405(c) of the Tribal Self-Governance Act, the Secretary of the Interior is required to publish annually: (1) A list of non-BIA programs, services, functions, and activities, or portions thereof, that are eligible for inclusion in agreements negotiated under the self-governance program; and (2) programmatic targets for these bureaus.

Under the Tribal Self-Governance Act, two categories of non-BIA programs are eligible for self-governance funding agreements:

(1) Under section 403(b)(2) of the Act, any non-BIA program, service, function or activity that is administered by Interior that is "otherwise available to Indian tribes or Indians," can be administered by a tribal government through a self-governance funding agreement. The Department interprets this provision to authorize the inclusion of programs eligible for self-determination contracts under Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-638, as amended). Section 403(b)(2) also specifies, "nothing in this subsection may be construed to provide any tribe with a preference with respect to the opportunity of the tribe to administer programs, services, functions and

activities, or portions thereof, unless such preference is otherwise provided for by law."

(2) Under section 403(c) of the Act, the Secretary may include other programs, services, functions, and activities or portions thereof that are of "special geographic, historical, or cultural significance" to a self-governance tribe.

Under section 403(k) of the Tribal Self-Governance Act, funding agreements cannot include programs, services, functions, or activities that are inherently Federal or where the statute establishing the existing program does not authorize the type of participation sought by the tribe. However, a tribe (or tribes) need not be identified in the authorizing statutes in order for a program or element to be included in a self-governance funding agreement. While general legal and policy guidance regarding what constitutes an inherently Federal function exists, each non-BIA bureau will determine whether a specific function is inherently Federal on a case-by-case basis considering the totality of circumstances.

Subpart G of the self-governance regulations found at 25 CFR part 1000 provides the process and timelines for negotiating self-governance funding agreements with non-BIA bureaus.

#### Response to Comments

A consultation session was held at the Annual Tribal Self-Governance Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona on May 6, 2010, on the Draft 2011 **Federal Register** Notice List of Programs Eligible for Inclusion in Fiscal Year 2011 Funding Agreements To Be Negotiated with Self-Governance Tribes by Interior Bureaus Other Than the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Written comments were to be to the Office of Self-Governance by May 27, 2010. No comments were received.

#### II. Funding Agreements Between Self-Governance Tribes and non-BIA Bureaus of the Department of the Interior for Fiscal Year 2010

- A. Bureau of Land Management (none)
- B. Bureau of Reclamation (5)
  - Gila River Indian Community
  - Chippewa Cree Tribe of Rocky Boy's Reservation
  - Hoopa Valley Tribe
  - Karuk Tribe of California
  - Yurok Tribe
- C. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (none)
- D. Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) (none)
- E. National Park Service (3)
  - Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior

Chippewa Indians  
Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe  
Yurok Tribe  
F. Fish and Wildlife Service (2)  
Council of Athabascan Tribal  
Governments  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai  
Tribes of the Flathead Reservation  
G. U.S. Geological Survey (none)  
H. Office of the Special Trustee for  
American Indians (1)  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai  
Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

### III. Eligible Programs of the Department of the Interior non-BIA Bureaus

Below is a listing by bureau of the types of non-BIA programs, or portions thereof, that may be eligible for self-governance funding agreements because they are either "otherwise available to Indians" under Title I and not precluded by any other law, or may have "special geographic, historical, or cultural significance" to a participating tribe. The lists represent the most current information on programs potentially available to tribes under a self-governance funding agreement.

The Department will also consider for inclusion in funding agreements other programs or activities not listed below, but which, upon request of a self-governance tribe, the Department determines to be eligible under either sections 403(b)(2) or 403(c) of the Act. Tribes with an interest in such potential agreements are encouraged to begin discussions with the appropriate non-BIA bureau.

#### A. Eligible Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Programs

The BLM carries out some of its activities in the management of public lands through contracts and cooperative agreements. These and other activities, dependent upon availability of funds, the need for specific services, and the self-governance tribe demonstrating a special geographic, culture, or historical connection, may also be available for inclusion in self-governance funding agreements. Once a tribe has made initial contact with the BLM, more specific information will be provided by the respective BLM State office.

Some elements of the following programs may be eligible for inclusion in a self-governance funding agreement. This listing is not all-inclusive, but is representative of the types of programs that may be eligible for tribal participation through a funding agreement.

#### Tribal Services

1. *Minerals Management.* Inspection and enforcement of Indian oil and gas

operations: Inspection, enforcement and production verification of Indian coal and sand and gravel operations are already available for contracts under Title I of the Act and, therefore, may be available for inclusion in a funding agreement.

2. *Cadastral Survey.* Tribal and allottee cadastral survey services are already available for contracts under Title I of the Act and, therefore, may be available for inclusion in a funding agreement.

#### Other Activities

1. *Cultural heritage.* Cultural heritage activities, such as research and inventory, may be available in specific States.

2. *Forestry Management.* Activities such as environmental studies, tree planting, thinning, and similar work, may be available in specific States.

3. *Range Management.* Activities, such as revegetation, noxious weed control, fencing, construction and management of range improvements, grazing management experiments, range monitoring, and similar activities, may be available in specific States.

4. *Riparian Management.* Activities, such as facilities construction, erosion control, rehabilitation, and other similar activities, may be available in specific States.

5. *Recreation Management.* Activities, such as facilities construction and maintenance, interpretive design and construction, and similar activities may be available in specific States.

6. *Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.* Activities, such as construction and maintenance, interpretive design and construction, and similar activities may be available in specific States.

7. *Wild Horse Management.* Activities, such as wild horse round-ups, adoption and disposition, including operation and maintenance of wild horse facilities may be available in specific States.

For questions regarding self-governance, contact Jerry Cordova, Bureau of Land Management (MS L St—204), 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240, telephone: (202) 912-7245, fax: (202) 452-7701.

#### B. Eligible Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) Programs

The mission of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. To this end, most of Reclamation's activities involve the construction, operation and maintenance, and management of water

resources projects and associated facilities, as well as research and development related to its responsibilities. Reclamation water resources projects provide water for agricultural, municipal and industrial water supplies; hydroelectric power generation; flood control; outdoor recreation; and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitats.

Components of the following water resource projects listed below may be eligible for inclusion in a self-governance annual funding agreement. This list was developed with consideration of the proximity of identified self-governance tribes to Reclamation projects.

1. Klamath Project, California and Oregon.  
2. Trinity River Fishery, California.  
3. Central Arizona Project, Arizona.  
4. Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Regional Water System, Montana.

5. Indian Water Rights Settlement Projects, as authorized by Congress.

Reclamation also has some programs (e.g., drought relief) under which funding may be provided for specific tribal projects which qualify under the applicable program criteria, subject to available funding. When such projects are for the benefit of self-governance tribes, the projects, or portions thereof, may be eligible for inclusion in self-governance funding agreements.

Upon the request of a self-governance tribe, Reclamation will also consider for inclusion in funding agreements, other programs or activities which Reclamation determines to be eligible under Section 403(b)(2) or 403(c) of the Act.

For questions regarding self-governance, contact Mr. Douglas Oellermann, Policy Analyst, Native American and International Affairs Office, Bureau of Reclamation (96-43200) (MS 7069-MIB); 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240, telephone: (202) 513-0560, fax: (202) 513-0311.

#### C. Eligible Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) Programs

The BOEMRE provides stewardship of America's offshore resources and is responsible for the management of the Federal Outer Continental shelf, which are submerged lands off the coasts that have significant energy and mineral resources. Within the Offshore Energy Minerals Management program, environmental impact assessments and statements, and environmental studies may be available if a self-governance tribe demonstrates a special geographic, cultural or historical connection.

For questions regarding self-governance contact Brian Jordan, Headquarters Archaeologist, Environmental Division, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, 381 Elden Street, MS-4042, Herndon, VA 20170-4817, telephone: (703) 787-1748, fax: (703) 787-1026.

*D. Eligible Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) Programs*

Effective October 1, 2010, the Minerals Revenue Management program moved from the BOEMRE (formerly the Minerals Management Service (MMS)) to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Management and Budget (PMB) and became the ONRR. The ONRR collects, accounts for, and distributes mineral revenues from both Federal and Indian mineral leases. The ONRR also evaluates industry compliance with laws, regulations, and lease terms, and offers mineral-owning tribes opportunities to become involved in its programs that address the intent of tribal self-governance. These programs are available regardless of self-governance intentions or status and are a good prerequisite for assuming other technical functions. Generally, ONRR program functions are available to tribes because of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1983 (FOGRMA) at 30 U.S.C. 1701. The ONRR program functions that may be available to self-governance tribes include:

1. *Audit of Tribal Royalty Payments.* Audit activities for tribal leases, except for the issuance of orders, final valuation decisions, and other enforcement activities. (For tribes already participating in ONRR cooperative audits, this program is offered as an option.)

2. *Verification of Tribal Royalty Payments.* Financial compliance verification and monitoring activities, and production verification.

3. *Tribal Royalty Reporting, Accounting, and Data Management.* Establishment and management of royalty reporting and accounting systems including document processing, production reporting, reference data (lease, payor, agreement) management, billing and general ledger.

4. *Tribal Royalty Valuation.* Preliminary analysis and recommendations for valuation and allowance determinations and approvals.

5. *Royalty Internship Program.* An orientation and training program for auditors and accountants from mineral-producing tribes to acquaint tribal staff with royalty laws, procedures, and

techniques. This program is recommended for tribes that are considering a self-governance funding agreement, but have not yet acquired mineral revenue expertise via a FOGRMA section 202 cooperative agreement, as this is the term contained in FOGRMA and implementing regulations at 30 CFR 228.4.

For questions regarding self-governance contact Shirley M. Conway, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Office of the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Management and Budget (MS 5438—MIB), 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240, telephone: (202) 208-3981, fax: (202) 208-6684.

*E. Eligible National Park Service Programs*

The National Park Service administers the National Park System, which is made up of national parks, monuments, historic sites, battlefields, seashores, lake shores and recreation areas. The National Park Service maintains the park units, protects the natural and cultural resources, and conducts a range of visitor services such as law enforcement, park maintenance, and interpretation of geology, history, and natural and cultural resources.

Some elements of the following programs may be eligible for inclusion in a self-governance funding agreement. This list below was developed considering the proximity of an identified self-governance tribe to a national park, monument, preserve, or recreation area and the types of programs that have components that may be suitable for contracting through a self-governance funding agreement. This list is not all-inclusive, but is representative of the types of programs which may be eligible for tribal participation through funding agreements.

*Elements of Programs That May Be Eligible for Inclusion in a Self-Governance Funding Agreement*

1. Archaeological Surveys
2. Comprehensive Management Planning
3. Cultural Resource Management Projects
4. Ethnographic Studies
5. Erosion Control
6. Fire Protection
7. Gathering Baseline Subsistence Data—Alaska
8. Hazardous Fuel Reduction
9. Housing Construction and Rehabilitation
10. Interpretation
11. Janitorial Services
12. Maintenance

13. Natural Resource Management Projects
14. Operation of Campgrounds
15. Range Assessment—Alaska
16. Reindeer Grazing—Alaska
17. Road Repair
18. Solid Waste Collection and Disposal
19. Trail Rehabilitation
20. Watershed Restoration and Maintenance
21. Beringia Research
22. Elwha River Restoration
23. Recycling Programs

*Locations of National Park Service Units With Close Proximity to Self-Governance Tribes*

1. Aniakchack National Monument & Preserve—Alaska
2. Bering Land Bridge National Preserve—Alaska
3. Cape Krusenstern National Monument—Alaska
4. Denali National Park & Preserve—Alaska
5. Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve—Alaska
6. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve—Alaska
7. Katmai National Park and Preserve—Alaska
8. Kenai Fjords National Park—Alaska
9. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park—Alaska
10. Kobuk Valley National Park—Alaska
11. Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—Alaska
12. Noatak National Preserve—Alaska
13. Sitka National Historical Park—Alaska
14. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—Alaska
15. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—Alaska
16. Casa Grande Ruins National Monument—Arizona
17. Hohokam Pima National Monument—Arizona
18. Montezuma Castle National Monument—Arizona
19. Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument—Arizona
20. Saguaro National Park—Arizona
21. Tonto National Monument—Arizona
22. Tumacacori National Historical Park—Arizona
23. Tuzigoot National Monument—Arizona
24. Arkansas Post National Memorial—Arkansas
25. Joshua Tree National Park—California
26. Lassen Volcanic National Park—California
27. Redwood National Park—California
28. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area—California
29. Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument—Idaho

30. Effigy Mounds National Monument—Iowa
31. Fort Scott National Historic Site—Kansas
32. Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve—Kansas
33. Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area—Massachusetts
34. Cape Cod National Seashore—Massachusetts
35. New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park—Massachusetts
36. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore—Michigan
37. Grand Portage National Monument—Minnesota
38. Voyageurs National Park—Minnesota
39. Bear Paw Battlefield, Nez Perce National Historical Park—Montana
40. Glacier National Park—Montana
41. Great Basin National Park—Nevada
42. Aztec Ruins National Monument—New Mexico
43. Bandelier National Monument—New Mexico
44. Carlsbad Caverns National Park—New Mexico
45. Chaco Culture National Historic Park—New Mexico
46. White Sands National Monument—New Mexico
47. Fort Stanwix National Monument—New York
48. Cuyahoga Valley National Park—Ohio
49. Hopewell Culture National Historical Park—Ohio
50. Chickasaw National Recreation Area—Oklahoma
51. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument—Oregon
52. Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument—Texas
53. Guadalupe Mountains National Park—Texas
54. Lake Meredith National Recreation Area—Texas
55. Ebey's Landing National Recreation Area—Washington
56. Mt. Rainier National Park—Washington
57. Olympic National Park—Washington
58. San Juan Islands National Historic Park—Washington
59. Whitman Mission National Historic Site—Washington

For questions regarding self-governance, contact Dr. Patricia Parker, Chief, American Indian Liaison Office, National Park Service (Org. 2560, 9th Floor), 1201 Eye Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005-5905, telephone: (202) 354-6962, fax: (202) 371-6609.

#### *F. Eligible Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) Programs*

The mission of the Service is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish,

wildlife, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Primary responsibilities are for migratory birds, endangered species, freshwater and anadromous fisheries, and certain marine mammals. The Service also has a continuing cooperative relationship with a number of Indian tribes throughout the National Wildlife Refuge System and the Service's fish hatcheries. Any self-governance tribe may contact a National Wildlife Refuge or National Fish Hatchery directly concerning participation in Service programs under the Tribal Self-Governance Act. This list is not all-inclusive, but is representative of the types of Service programs that may be eligible for tribal participation through an annual funding agreement.

1. Subsistence Programs within the State of Alaska. Evaluate and analyze data for annual subsistence regulatory cycles and other data trends related to subsistence harvest needs.

2. Technical Assistance, Restoration and Conservation. Conduct planning and implementation of population surveys, habitat surveys, restoration of sport fish, capture of depredating migratory birds, and habitat restoration activities.

3. Endangered Species Programs. Conduct activities associated with the conservation and recovery of threatened or endangered species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); candidate species under the ESA may be eligible for self-governance funding agreements. These activities may include, but are not limited to, cooperative conservation programs, development of recovery plans and implementation of recovery actions for threatened and endangered species, and implementation of status surveys for high priority candidate species.

4. Education Programs. Provide services in interpretation, outdoor classroom instruction, visitor center operations, and volunteer coordination both on and off national Wildlife Refuge lands in a variety of communities, and assist with environmental education and outreach efforts in local villages.

5. Environmental Contaminants Program. Conduct activities associated with identifying and removing toxic chemicals, which help prevent harm to fish, wildlife and their habitats. The activities required for environmental contaminant management may include, but are not limited to, analysis of pollution data, removal of underground storage tanks, specific cleanup activities, and field data gathering efforts.

6. Wetland and Habitat Conservation Restoration. Provide services for

construction, planning, and habitat monitoring and activities associated with conservation and restoration of wetland habitat.

7. Fish Hatchery Operations. Conduct activities to recover aquatic species listed under the Endangered Species Act, restore native aquatic populations, and provide fish to benefit Tribes and National Wildlife Refuges that may be eligible for a self-governance funding agreement. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: Taking, rearing and feeding of fish, disease treatment, tagging, and clerical or facility maintenance at a fish hatchery.

8. National Wildlife Refuge Operations and Maintenance. Conduct activities to assist the National Wildlife Refuge System, a national network of lands and waters for conservation, management and restoration of fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States. Activities that may be eligible for a self-governance funding agreement may include, but are not limited to: Construction, farming, concessions, maintenance, biological program efforts, habitat management, fire management, and implementation of comprehensive conservation planning.

#### Locations of Refuges and Hatcheries With Close Proximity to Self-Governance Tribes

The Service developed the list below based on the proximity of identified self-governance tribes to Service facilities that have components that may be suitable for contracting through a self-governance funding agreement.

1. Alaska National Wildlife Refuges—Alaska
2. Alchey National Fish Hatchery—Arizona
3. Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge—California
4. Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge—Idaho
5. Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge—Minnesota
6. Mille Lacs National Wildlife Refuge—Minnesota
7. Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge—Minnesota
8. Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge—Oklahoma
9. Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge—Oklahoma
10. Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge—Washington
11. Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge—Washington
12. Makah National Fish Hatchery—Washington
13. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge—Washington

14. Quinault National Fish Hatchery—Washington
15. San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge—Washington
16. Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge—Wisconsin

For questions regarding self-governance, contact Patrick Durham, Fish and Wildlife Service (MS-330), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203, telephone: (703) 358-1728, fax: (703) 358-1930.

#### G. Eligible U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Programs

The mission of the USGS is to collect, analyze, and provide information on biology, geology, hydrology, and geography that contributes to the wise management of the Nation's natural resources and to the health, safety, and well-being of the American people. This information is usually publicly available and includes maps, data bases, and descriptions and analyses of the water, plants, animals, energy, and mineral resources, land surface, underlying geologic structure, and dynamic processes of the earth. The USGS does not manage lands or resources. Self-governance tribes may potentially assist the USGS in the data acquisition and analysis components of its activities.

For questions regarding self-governance, contact the Associate Director for Human Capital, U.S. Geological Survey, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192, telephone 703-648-7442, fax 703-648-7451.

#### H. Eligible Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) Programs

The Department of the Interior has responsibility for what may be the largest land trust in the world, approximately 56 million acres. OST oversees the management of Indian trust assets, including income generated from leasing and other commercial activities on Indian trust lands, by maintaining, investing and disbursing Indian trust financial assets, and reporting on these transactions. The mission of the OST is to serve Indian communities by fulfilling Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities. This is to be accomplished through the implementation of a Comprehensive Trust Management Plan (CTM) that is designed to improve trust beneficiary services, ownership information, management of trust fund assets, and self-governance activities.

A tribe operating under self-governance may include the following programs, services, functions, and activities or portions thereof in a funding agreement:

1. Beneficiary Processes Program (Individual Indian Money Accounting Technical Functions).

2. Appraisal Services Program. Tribes/consortia may negotiate a separate memorandum of understanding (MOU) with OST that outlines the roles and responsibilities for management of these programs.

If those roles and responsibilities are already fully articulated in an existing funding agreement with the BIA, an MOU is not necessary. To the extent that an existing funding agreement with BIA lacks specific program standards, an MOU will be negotiated between the tribe/consortium and OST, which will be binding on both parties and attached and incorporated into the BIA funding agreement.

For questions regarding self-governance, contact Lee Frazier, Program Analyst, Office of External Affairs, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (MS 5140—MIB), 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240-0001, phone: (202) 208-7587, fax: (202) 208-7545.

#### IV. Programmatic Targets

During Fiscal Year 2011, upon request of a self-governance tribe, each non-BIA bureau will negotiate funding agreements for its eligible programs beyond those already negotiated.

Dated: October 13, 2010.

**Ken Salazar,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2010-27696 Filed 11-2-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-W8-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R9-ES-2010-N245; 92220-1113-0000-C3]

#### Proposed Information Collection; OMB Control Number 1018-0095; Endangered and Threatened Wildlife, Experimental Populations

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** We (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) will ask the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve the information collection (IC) described below. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and as part of our continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, we invite the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on this IC. This IC is scheduled to expire on March 31,

2011. We may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**DATES:** To ensure that we are able to consider your comments on this IC, we must receive them by January 3, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Send your comments on the IC to Hope Grey, Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222-ARLSQ, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203 (mail); or [infocol@fws.gov](mailto:infocol@fws.gov) (e-mail).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request additional information about this IC, contact Mary Klee, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 420-ARLSQ, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203 (mail), [mary\\_klee@fws.gov](mailto:mary_klee@fws.gov) (e-mail) or 703-358-2421 (telephone).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended, (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish experimental populations of endangered or threatened species. Because individuals of experimental populations are categorically protected under the ESA, the information we collect is important for monitoring the success of reintroduction efforts and recovery efforts in general. This is a nonform collection. Information collection requirements for experimental populations of endangered and threatened species are in 50 CFR 17.84. We collect three categories of information:

(1) General take or removal. Relates to human-related mortality including unintentional taking incidental to otherwise lawful activities (*e.g.*, highway mortalities); animal husbandry actions authorized to manage the population (*e.g.*, translocation or providing aid to sick, injured, or orphaned individuals); take in defense of human life; take related to defense of property (if authorized); or take in the form of authorized harassment.

(2) Depredation-related take. Involves take for management purposes where livestock depredation is documented, and may include authorized harassment or authorized lethal take of experimental animals in the act of attacking livestock.

(3) Specimen collection, recovery, or reporting of dead individuals. This information documents incidental or authorized scientific collection. Most of the contacts with the public deal primarily with the reporting of sightings