

Background

On December 12, 2013, Enbridge Pipelines (Lakehead) L.L.C. (Enbridge) received an ITP for take of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*) that may occur during inspection and repair of three sections of Enbridge's Line 5 (30-inch diameter) pipeline in Garfield Township, Mackinac County. The permit was amended on January 25, 2015, to include a fourth section of pipeline within the original HCP boundaries (2.64 acres). The project is located approximately 1 mile east of the City of Engadine, Michigan, along the Enbridge right-of-way (ROW).

Applicant's Proposed Action

Enbridge has completed the pipeline inspection and maintenance and all required mitigation measures, per the HCP. Enbridge has also conducted annual monitoring and submitted annual reports. The monitoring indicates that the performance and success criteria for restoration of the site have been only partially met. Enbridge requests renewal of the ITP to continue monitoring of the restoration and implement any remedial measures, if necessary, until December 31, 2017.

Reviewing Documents and Submitting Comments

Please refer to permit number TE03689B-1 when submitting comments. The permit application and supporting documents may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/permits/hcp/r3hcps.html>. Persons without access to the Internet may obtain copies of the permit application by contacting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (ADDRESSES). The permit application and supporting documents will also be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4 p.m.) at the USFWS Lansing office (see ADDRESSES). Written comments will be accepted as described under ADDRESSES.

Public Availability of Comments

Written comments we receive become part of the public record associated with this action. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that the entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made 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.

Next Steps

We will evaluate the permit application, including comments we receive, to determine whether the application meets the requirements of section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act. We will also evaluate whether renewal of the ITP would comply with section 7(a)(2) of the Act by conducting an intra-Service Section 7 consultation. We will use the results of our internal Service consultation, in combination with the above findings, in our final analysis to determine whether to renew the permit. If the requirements are met, we will renew the ITP. We will make the final permit decision no sooner than 30 days after the date of this notice.

Authority

We provide this notice under section 10 of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), section 668a of the Eagle Act (16 U.S.C. 668a–668d), NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1501.7, 1506.5, 1506.6 and 1508.22).

Dated: June 15, 2016.

Sean Marsan,

Acting Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2016–14623 Filed 6–20–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

[GX16GA01GD0SH00]

White House National Science and Technology Council; Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction; U.S. National Platform for the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of listening session for the U.S. National Platform.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Public Law 106–148, the U.S. National Platform for the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)—facilitated by the White House National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR), which is co-chaired by the U.S. Geological Survey—plans to host a listening session at the 41st Natural Hazards Center Annual Workshop (Interlocken A, Omni Interlocken Resort, Broomfield, Colorado) to hear multi-sectoral perspectives from non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, local and state governments, and private corporations on the implementation of targets and

indicators for UNISDR's *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*.

DATES: Sunday, July 10, 2016, from 7:00 p.m.–9:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the event or to RSVP to attend, please contact David Applegate, U.S. Geological Survey, Mail Stop 111, National Center, Reston, Virginia 20192, 703–648–6600 or Bret Schothorst, NSTC Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction Executive Secretary, 703–388–0312.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the U.S. National Platform for UNISDR must advertise any formal listening session or consultation with outside groups in the **Federal Register**. This event is free and open to the public.

James D.R. Applegate,

Co-Chair, Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction, Associate Director for Natural Hazards, U.S. Geological Survey.

[FR Doc. 2016–14606 Filed 6–20–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[16XL LLIDB00100 LF1000000.HT0000 LXSI0VHD0000 241A 4500087305]

Notice of Closure on Public Lands in Boise County, Idaho

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of closure.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Skinny Dipper Hot Springs, which is located on public lands administered by the Four Rivers Field Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is closed to all uses.

DATES: The Skinny Dipper Hot Springs closure will be in effect on the date this notice is published in the **Federal Register** and will remain in effect for five years or until rescinded or modified by the authorized officer or designated Federal officer, whichever is earlier.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tate Fischer, Four Rivers Field Manager, 3948 Development Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83705, email tfischer@blm.gov, or phone (208) 384–3300. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact Mr. Fischer. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to leave a message or question

with Mr. Fischer. You will receive a reply during normal hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The closure affects public lands including and surrounding Skinny Dipper Hot Springs, located approximately 4 miles east of Banks, Idaho. The affected public lands are:

all public land north of Idaho State Highway 17, also known as the Banks-Lowman Highway, in Lot 3; Section 25, T. 9 N., R. 3 E., Boise Meridian, Boise County, Idaho, containing approximately 41.58 acres.

The closure is necessary to allow the BLM to rehabilitate and restore natural conditions damaged by unauthorized use and development around the hot springs.

The BLM will post closure signs at main access points to the closed area and the area used for parking located adjacent to the highway. This closure order will be posted in the Boise District BLM office. Maps of the affected area and other documents associated with this closure are available at 3948 Development Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83705 and online at <http://www.blm.gov/id>.

Exemptions: The following persons are exempt from this order: Federal, State, and local officers and employees in the performance of their official duties; members of organized rescue or fire-fighting forces in the performance of their official duties; and persons with written authorization from the BLM's Four Rivers Field Office.

Enforcement: Any person who violates this closure may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3571, imprisoned no more than 12 months under 43 U.S.C. 1733(a) and 43 CFR 8560.0-7, or both. In accordance with 43 CFR 8365.1-7, State or local officials may also impose penalties for violations of Idaho law.

Authority: 43 CFR 8364.1.

Tate Fischer,

BLM Four Rivers Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 2016-14575 Filed 6-20-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-NER-CACO-21002; PPWONRADE PMP00IE05.YP0000]

Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Herring River Restoration Project, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Herring River Restoration Project in Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. The FEIS provides a systematic analysis of alternative approaches to restore the Herring River estuary to a more productive and natural condition after a century of diking and draining.

DATES: The NPS will execute a Record of Decision not sooner than 30 days after the date of publication of the NOA in the **Federal Register** by the Environmental Protection Agency.

ADDRESSES: Electronic versions of the complete document are available online at <http://www.nps.gov/caco/> and http://parkplanning.nps.gov/herring_river.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George E. Price, Jr., Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, MA 02267; telephone (508) 771-2144.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Herring River Restoration Project is a joint project of the Cape Cod National Seashore, the Town of Wellfleet, the Town of Truro, the Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. The purpose of this project is to restore self-sustaining coastal habitats on a large portion of the 1,100-acre Herring River estuary in Wellfleet and Truro, Massachusetts, where wetland resources and natural ecosystem functions have been severely damaged by 100 years of tidal restriction and salt marsh drainage. The goal is to balance tidal restoration objectives with flood control by allowing the highest tide range practicable while also ensuring flood proofing and protection of vulnerable properties.

The Herring River is the largest estuary on outer Cape Cod, encompassing more than 1,100 acres of degraded wetlands in a complex network of five valleys: The Herring River, Mill Creek, Pole Dike Creek, Bound Brook, and Duck Harbor. The Chequessett Neck Road dike was built in 1908 at the mouth of the Herring River to restrict natural tidal flows. Ditches were constructed to drain the normally saturated flood plain soil. The once extensive salt marshes have been transformed into stands of invasive plants, shrubby thickets, and forests. The old salt marsh peat, deprived of the tides, has decomposed and compressed,

sinking the surface of the flood plain as much as three feet. The decomposition of peat has released sulfuric acid that kills fish and other aquatic life, and low summertime dissolved oxygen has also harmed aquatic life.

The FEIS analyzes three action alternatives and the no action alternative, as described below:

Alternative A would leave in place the current tide control structure at Chequessett Neck Road and continue management of the estuary without restoration.

Alternative B would employ an adaptive management strategy to restore tides in the lower reach of the Herring River up to a maximum high tide of approximately six feet. At this tide level flood mitigation of sensitive properties can be achieved without a secondary dike at Mill Creek.

Alternative C would employ an adaptive management strategy to restore tides up to the maximum Chequessett Neck Road dike capacity (10 foot vertical tide gate opening) with a new dike at Mill Creek that blocks all tidal influence. This alternative would maximize restoration in all sub-basins except Mill Creek. Mill Creek would remain unrestored, but no new flood proofing measures would be needed in Mill Creek.

Alternative D would employ an adaptive management strategy to restore tides up to the maximum Chequessett Neck Road dike capacity (10 foot vertical tide gate opening) with a new dike at Mill Creek and Pole Dike Creek. Mill Creek and Pole Dike Creek tides would be controlled by these secondary structures to the maximum levels that can be achieved after flood proofing several low-lying properties. Tidal restoration would be maximized in all other sub-basins.

For Alternatives B and D, two options are considered for mitigating project impacts to the Chequessett Yacht & Country Club (CYCC) golf course, a private golf course in Mill Creek: (1) Raise low-lying fairways a minimum of two feet above proposed inundation levels, or (2) relocate low-lying fairways to an undeveloped upland area owned by CYCC.

Under all Action Alternatives, there is the potential for the restoration of natural tidal flow to result in impacts to private properties. Any such impacts would be addressed through mitigation measures such as raising or relocating affected buildings, driveways or wells, building berms to protect structures, and/or limiting water levels across entire sub-basins. The cost of these impact mitigation measures will be borne by the Project. Water surface