

1500–1508); other appropriate Federal laws and regulations; and our policies and procedures for compliance with those laws and regulations.

Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge was initially established in 1945 by executive order. These lands, around Kentucky Lake, were designated for use by the Department of the Interior as a management area for migratory birds, especially wintering waterfowl and other wildlife. The Department of the Interior and the Tennessee Valley Authority entered into an agreement regarding which lands were to be reserved and managed as a national wildlife refuge. Currently, the refuge manages over 51,000 acres within three units: Big Sandy, Duck River, and Busseltown.

Public Availability of Comments

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.

Authority: This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–57.

Dated: January 4, 2008.

Jon Andrew,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. E8–6782 Filed 4–1–08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Correction to the Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Absaloka Mine Crow Reservation South Extension Coal Lease Approval, Mine Development Plan and Related Federal and State Permitting Actions, Big Horn County, MT

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that date for the public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Absaloka Mine Crow Reservation South Extension Coal Lease Approval, Mine Development Plan and Related Federal and State Permitting

Actions, announced in the **Federal Register** on March 21, 2008, (73 FR 15189) was incorrect. The correct date for the public hearing is April 23, 2008.

DATES: The public hearing will be held April 23, 2008, beginning at 7 p.m. and continuing until all those who register to make statements have been heard.

ADDRESSES: The public hearing will be at the Big Horn County Courthouse, 121 3rd Street West, Hardin, Montana.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Stefanic, (406) 247–7911.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published in accordance with section 1503.1 of the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR, Parts 1500 through 1508) implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), Department of the Interior Manual (516 DM 1–6), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, via 516 DM 6.3B. and Environmental Statement Memorandum ESM04–12.6(e).

Willie R. Taylor,

Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.

[FR Doc. E8–6772 Filed 4–1–08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ–220–08–5101–ER–A235; AZA–34177]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Initiate Public Scoping for a Proposed Road (Sonoran Valley Parkway Project), Maricopa County, AZ

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will direct the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for a road right-of-way (ROW) proposal submitted by the City of Goodyear pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4332, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a two-lane roadway across public land in order to access the Goodyear Master Planning Area (MPA). The MPA encompasses approximately 67 square miles annexed in May 2007.

DATES: Publication of this notice initiates the 30-day public scoping process. Written comments must be submitted to the BLM within 30 days following the date the notice is published in the **Federal Register**. The BLM will host public scoping meetings. The dates, times, and locations of these meetings will be announced at least 15 days in advance through local news media and the BLM Arizona Web site: <http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html>.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and issues related to the proposed EIS can be mailed to or hand delivered to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District, 21605 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85027. They may also be faxed to the BLM at 623–580–5580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Camille Champion, Project Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District, 21605 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85027; 623–580–5526; Camille_Champion@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 7, 2008, the BLM received a ROW application from the City of Goodyear to construct and operate a 200-foot-wide roadway for the Sonoran Valley Parkway project. The length of the road would be between 12 and 16 miles long, depending on BLM-selected alternatives.

The roadway construction will commence at Section 13, T. 4 S., R. 1 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, AZ, and run in a northwesterly direction approximately parallel to the existing El Paso Natural Gas corridor to the alignment of Rainbow Valley Road, then northerly along Rainbow Valley Road to tie into existing pavement at the intersection of Rainbow Valley Road and Riggs Road in Section 35, T. 2 S., R. 2 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, AZ. A map of the proposed area will be available on the BLM Arizona website with the news release announcing the public meetings.

The EIS will consider the impacts of the Proposed Action, Alternative Actions, and the No-Action Alternative. The No-Action Alternative is required by Council on Environmental Quality regulation to be evaluated as part of the EIS, and will be fully addressed in the EIS as one of the alternatives. Specific alternatives and options will not be known until after data collection and public scoping has taken place.

The purpose of the public scoping process is to determine relevant issues, concerns, and ideas that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis and EIS alternatives. The public is invited to submit comments and