

Permit application No.	Applicant	Species/numbers	Location	Activity	Type of take	Permit action
TE52113D-0	Devin Bingham, Irmo, SC.	Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>), northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), and Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>).	Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.	Presence/absence surveys.	Capture with mist nets or harp nets, band, radio-tag, and release.	New.
TE78650B-1	Cassie Schmidt, Fayetteville, AR.	American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>).	Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.	Presence/absence surveys.	Live-trap and release ..	Renewal.
TE18986C-2	North Carolina Zoological Park, Asheboro, NC.	Virgin Islands tree boa (<i>Epicrates monensis granti</i>).	Puerto Rico	Captive propagation and reintroduction, maintenance of a satellite population in captivity, genetic analyses and disease screenings, and habitat use studies.	Remove from the wild, handle, PIT-tag, collect blood and tissue samples, radio-tag, and salvage.	Amendment.
TE834070-3	Point Defiance Zoo, Tacoma, WA.	Red wolf (<i>Canis rufus</i>)	Tacoma, WA	Irritable bowel syndrome study.	Anesthetize, collect blood, and collect stomach and duodenum samples via endoscopy.	Amendment.
TE011542-1	Conservation Fisheries, Inc., Knoxville, TN.	Roanoke logperch (<i>Percina rex</i>).	North Carolina and Tennessee.	Captive propagation and reintroduction.	Collect up to 24 brood stock each year for 3 years to produce progeny for reintroduction in the Dan River, North Carolina.	Amendment.
TE016270-10	U.S. Army, Fort Benning, GA.	Red-cockaded woodpecker (<i>Picoides borealis</i>).	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.	Population management and monitoring.	Capture, band, construct and monitor artificial nest cavities and restrictors, and translocate.	Renewal.
TE53898D-0	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, San Juan, PR.	<i>Harrisia portoricensis</i> (higo chumbo) and <i>Leptocereus grantianus</i> (no common name).	Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Culebra Island NWR, Desecheo Island NWR, and Vieques Island NWR, Puerto Rico..	Germplasm conservation and collection of voucher specimens.	Collect seeds, seedlings, flowers, and plant parts.	New.

Authority

We publish this notice under section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Franklin Arnold,

*Deputy Assistant Regional Director,
Ecological Services, Southeast Region.*

[FR Doc. 2019-21783 Filed 10-4-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**[FWS-R4-ES-2019-N127;
FVHC98220410150-XXX-FF04H00000]**

**Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Florida
Trustee Implementation Group Phase
V.3 Florida Coastal Access Project:
Final Restoration Plan and
Supplemental Environmental
Assessment**

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill Final Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Final PDARP/PEIS), and the resulting Consent Decree, the Federal and State natural resource trustee agencies for the Florida Trustee Implementation Group (Florida TIG) have approved the Final Phase V.3 Restoration Plan and Supplemental Environmental Assessment (Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The Final

Phase V.3 RP/SEA supplements two previous documents, the 2016 Final Phase V Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (Final Phase V ERP/EA) and the 2018 Final Phase V.2 Restoration Plan and Supplemental Environmental Assessment (Final Phase V.2 RP/SEA). In the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA, the FL TIG selects for funding the third phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project, which is intended to continue the process of restoring natural resources and services injured or lost as a result of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of the availability of the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA and FONSI.

ADDRESSES: Obtaining Documents: You may download the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA at any of the following sites:

- <http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon>
- <http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov>
- <http://dep.state.fl.us/deepwaterhorizon/default.htm>

Alternatively, you may request a CD of the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nanciann Regalado, at nanciann_regalado@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

The Florida Coastal Access Project was selected for funding and implementation in Phase V of *Deepwater Horizon* early restoration. In the 2011 Framework Agreement for Early Restoration Addressing Injuries Resulting from the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill (Framework Agreement), BP agreed to provide to the Trustees up to \$1 billion toward early restoration projects in the Gulf of Mexico to address injuries to natural resources caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The Framework Agreement represented a preliminary step toward the restoration of injured natural resources and was intended to expedite the start of restoration in the Gulf in advance of the completion of the injury assessment process. In the five phases of the early restoration process, the Trustees selected, and BP Exploration and Production, Inc. (BP) agreed to fund, a total of 65 early restoration projects expected to cost a total of approximately \$877 million. The Trustees selected these projects after public notice, public meetings, and consideration of public comments.

The Consent Decree, as discussed in the “Background” section below, terminated and replaced the Framework Agreement and provided that the Trustees shall use remaining early

restoration funds as specified in the early restoration plans and in accordance with the Consent Decree. The Trustees have determined that decisions concerning any unexpended early restoration funds are to be made by the appropriate TIG, in this case the Florida TIG.

A notice of availability of the Draft Phase V.3 Restoration Plan and Supplemental Environmental Assessment was published in the **Federal Register** on June 21, 2019 (84 FR 29231). The public was provided with a period to review and comment on the Draft Restoration Plan, from June 21, 2019, through July 22, 2019, and a public meeting was held on July 18, 2019, in Navarre, Florida. The Florida TIG considered the public comments received, which informed the TIG’s analyses and selection of the preferred restoration alternative, the Navarre Beach Marine Park Addition project, in the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA. A summary of the public comments received, and the Florida TIG’s responses to those comments, are addressed in Chapter 5 of the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA. The FONSI is included as Appendix C of the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA.

Background

On April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit *Deepwater Horizon*, which was being used to drill a well for BP, in the Macondo prospect (Mississippi Canyon 252–MC252), experienced a significant explosion, fire, and subsequent sinking in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in an unprecedented volume of oil and other discharges from the rig and from the wellhead on the seabed. The *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill is the largest off shore oil spill in U.S. history, discharging millions of barrels of oil over a period of 87 days. In addition, well over 1 million gallons of dispersants were applied to the waters of the spill area in an attempt to disperse the spilled oil. An undetermined amount of natural gas was also released into the environment as a result of the spill.

The Trustees conducted the natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) for the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill under OPA. Pursuant to OPA (OPA; 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), Federal and State agencies act as trustees on behalf of the public to assess natural resource injuries and losses and to determine the actions required to compensate the public for those injuries and losses. OPA further instructs the designated trustees to develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of the

injured natural resources under their trusteeship, including the loss of use and services from those resources from the time of injury until the time of restoration to baseline (the resource quality and conditions that would exist if the spill had not occurred) is complete.

The *Deepwater Horizon* Trustees are:

- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), as represented by the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management;
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), on behalf of the U.S. Department of Commerce;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- State of Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, Oil Spill Coordinator’s Office, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and Department of Natural Resources;
- State of Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality;
- State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and Geological Survey of Alabama;
- State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and
- State of Texas: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

On April 4, 2016, the Trustees reached and finalized a settlement of their natural resource damage claims with BP in a Consent Decree approved by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Pursuant to that Consent Decree, restoration projects in the Florida Restoration Area are now chosen and managed by the Florida TIG. The Florida TIG is composed of the following six Trustees: State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; DOI; NOAA; EPA; and USDA.

Overview of the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA

The Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA/FONSI is being released in accordance with OPA, NRDA regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 15 CFR part 990, NEPA, the Consent Decree, the Final PDARP/PEIS, and the Final Phase V ERP/EA.

The Florida TIG has selected to fund the third phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project in the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA to address lost recreational

opportunities caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill in the Florida Restoration Area. In the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA, the Florida TIG selected one alternative for funding, the Navarre Beach Marine Park Addition, which involves the acquisition of an approximately 4.75-acre coastal inholding parcel in Santa Rosa County within the existing Navarre Beach Marine Park property. The Florida Coastal Access Project was allocated approximately \$45.4 million in early restoration funds, and the cost of the Navarre Beach Marine Park Addition is approximately \$2 million from remaining funds not utilized in the first and second phases of the project. Details on the third phase of the project are provided in the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA. Additional restoration planning for the Florida Restoration Area will continue.

Administrative Record

The documents comprising the Administrative Record for the Final Phase V.3 RP/SEA can be viewed electronically at <http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/administrativerecord>.

Authority

The authority for this action is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) and its implementing Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations found at 15 CFR part 990 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

Mary Josie Blanchard,

Director of Gulf of Mexico Restoration,
Department of Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

[FWS-R4-ES-2019-N126];
[FVHC98220410150-XXX-FF04H000000]

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill 2019 Final Supplemental Restoration Plan and Finding of No Significant Impact; Mississippi Trustee Implementation Group

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill Final Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Final PDARP/PEIS), Record of Decision, and Consent Decree, the Federal and State natural resource

trustee agencies for the Mississippi Trustee Implementation Group (Mississippi TIG) have prepared a *Mississippi Trustee Implementation Group 2019 Final Supplemental Restoration Plan: Grand Bay Land Acquisition and Habitat Management* (SRP) and *Finding of No Significant Impact* (FONSI). The SRP approves an additional \$10,000,000 in funds for additional land acquisition and habitat management within the Grand Bay Land Acquisition and Habitat Management project (Grand Bay Project) area. The Mississippi TIG originally evaluated and selected the Grand Bay Project as part of the *Mississippi Trustee Implementation Group 2016-2017 Restoration Plan/Environmental Assessment* (2016-2017 RP/EA). Additional land acquisition and habitat management for the Grand Bay Project will continue the process of conserving and restoring wetlands, coastal, and nearshore habitats injured as a result of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of the availability of the final SRP and FONSI.

ADDRESSES: *Obtaining Documents:* You may download the SRP and FONSI from either of the following websites:

- <http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov>
- <https://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/adminrecord>

Alternatively, you may request a CD of the SRP and FONSI (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nanciann Regalado, via email at nanciann_regalado@fws.gov, via telephone at 678-296-6805, or via the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

Notice of availability of the draft SRP was published in the **Federal Register** on July 2, 2019 (84 FR 31618). The MS TIG provided the public 30 days to review and comment on the draft SRP. Comments submitted during that time were reviewed and addressed by the MS TIG before finalizing the SRP. Details are provided in the final SRP. Additional restoration planning for the Mississippi Restoration Area will continue.

Background

On April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit *Deepwater Horizon*, which was being used to drill a well for BP Exploration and Production, Inc. (BP), in the Macondo prospect (Mississippi Canyon 252-MC252), experienced a significant

explosion, fire, and subsequent sinking in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in an unprecedented volume of oil and other discharges from the rig and from the wellhead on the seabed. The *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill is the largest offshore oil spill in U.S. history, discharging millions of barrels of oil over a period of 87 days. In addition, well over 1 million gallons of dispersants were applied to the waters of the spill area in an attempt to disperse the spilled oil. An undetermined amount of natural gas was also released into the environment as a result of the spill.

The Trustees conducted the natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) for the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill under the Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA; 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*). Pursuant to OPA, Federal and State agencies act as trustees on behalf of the public to assess natural resource injuries and losses and to determine the actions required to compensate the public for those injuries and losses. The OPA further instructs the designated trustees to develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of the injured natural resources under their trusteeship, including the loss of use and services from those resources from the time of injury until the time of restoration to baseline (the resource quality and conditions that would exist if the spill had not occurred) is complete.

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- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- State of Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and Department of Natural Resources;
- State of Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ);
- State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and Geological Survey of Alabama;
- State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and
- State of Texas: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.