

the Act, HUD became responsible for a range of lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazard evaluation and control activities including risk assessment and interim controls of lead-based paint hazards in dust and soil. As a result of this expansion of HUD's responsibilities, the name of the Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention no longer fully describes HUD's lead-based paint functions.

Therefore, the Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention is hereby designated as the Office of Lead Hazard Control. The Office is still located in the Office of the Secretary.

Accordingly, the Secretary designates as follows:

#### Section A. Designation

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development designates the Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention, located in the Office of the Secretary, as the Office of Lead Hazard Control.

#### Section B. Appropriated Funds

All funds appropriated for lead-based paint functions of the former Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention will be administered by the Office of Lead Hazard Control.

Authority: Sec. 7(d) of the Department of HUD Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(d)).

Dated: August 29, 1996.

Henry G. Cisneros,  
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

[FR Doc. 96-23259 Filed 9-11-96; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### Notice of Availability of a Draft Recovery Plan for Anthony's Riversnail for Review and Comment

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

**ACTION:** Notice of document availability and public comment period.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces the availability for public review of a technical/agency draft recovery plan for Anthony's riversnail (*Athearnia anthonyi*). This rare freshwater snail currently has a very fragmented, relict distribution but historically was once fairly widespread in the Tennessee River system, where it was associated

with shoal areas in the main stem of the Tennessee River and lower reaches of some of its tributaries in eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northwestern Georgia. Many of the historic occurrences of the species have been lost as a result of impoundments and the general deterioration of water quality from siltation and other pollutants contributed by past mining activities, poor land-use practices, and waste discharges. Only two populations of Anthony's riversnail are known to survive—one in the Tennessee River in Jackson County, Alabama, and Marion County, Tennessee, extending into the lower Sequatchie River, Marion County, Tennessee; and one that is restricted to the lower reaches of Limestone Creek, Limestone County, Alabama. The potential for degradation of the water and substratum quality in the two areas where Anthony's riversnail exists is the most significant threat to the species' continued survival. Unless new populations are found or reestablished and existing populations are maintained, this species will remain in jeopardy of extinction for the foreseeable future. The Service solicits review and comment from the public on this draft plan.

**DATES:** Comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before November 12, 1996 to receive consideration by the Service.

**ADDRESSES:** Persons wishing to review the technical/agency draft recovery plan may obtain a copy by contacting the Asheville Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 160 Zillicoa Street, Asheville, North Carolina 28801 (Telephone 704/258-3939). Written comments and materials regarding the plan should be addressed to the Field Supervisor at the above address. Comments and materials received are available on request for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. John Fridell, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at the address and telephone number shown in the ADDRESSES section (Ext. 225).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Restoring endangered or threatened animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems is a primary goal of the Service's endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, the Service is working to prepare recovery plans for most of the listed species native to the

United States. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for the conservation of the species, establish criteria for recognizing the recovery levels for downlisting or delisting them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (Act), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Section 4(f) of the Act, as amended in 1988, requires that a public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. The Service will consider all information presented during a public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. The Service and other Federal agencies will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

The primary species considered in this draft recovery plan is Anthony's riversnail (*Athearnia anthonyi*). The area of emphasis for recovery actions is the Tennessee River system in eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northwestern Georgia. Habitat protection, reintroduction, and preservation of genetic material are the major objectives of this recovery plan.

#### Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the recovery plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of the final plan.

Authority: The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).

Dated: September 6, 1996.

Brian P. Cole,  
State Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 96-23334 Filed 9-11-96; 8:45 am]

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## Bureau of Land Management

[NV-020-4191-03]

#### Intent To Prepare Environmental Impact Statement

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a mining Plan of Operations (POO) for the Trenton Canyon Mine project, Humboldt and Lander Counties, Nevada; and notice of scoping period and public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and to 43 CFR 3809, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will be directing the preparation of an EIS for the proposed gold mine expansion in Humboldt County and Lander County, Nevada. This EIS will be prepared by contract and funded by the proponent, Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation. A public meeting will be held to identify issues to be addressed in the EIS, and to encourage public participation in the review process. Representatives of the BLM and Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation will be summarizing the POO and accepting comments from the audience. The BLM invites comments and suggestions on the scope of the analysis.

**DATES:** A scoping meeting will be held September 24, 1996 at the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, 5100 E. Winnemucca Boulevard, Winnemucca, Nevada from 7–9 p.m. Written comments on the Plan of Operations and the scope of the EIS will be accepted until October 15, 1996. The Draft EIS is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1997, at which time the document will be made available for public review and comment.

**ADDRESSES:** Scoping comments may be sent to: District Manager, 5100 E. Winnemucca Boulevard, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445; ATTN: Rod Herrick, Project Manager.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rod Herrick, 5100 E. Winnemucca Boulevard, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445 (702) 623–1500.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation of Albuquerque, New Mexico has submitted to the Winnemucca District Office of the BLM, a POO for expansion of the Trenton Canyon Mine. The POO describes proposed expansion of Trenton Canyon Project mining operations onto public land in Humboldt and Lander Counties, Nevada. The mining operation was previously permitted on fee land by permit from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. About 122 million tons of oxide overburden and interburden will be removed to mine about 30 million tons of oxide ore. The proposed expansion would result in additional disturbance to public and private lands of approximately 1,872 acres. Future key production facilities would include mine pits, waste rock disposal piles, heap leach pads, solution/overflow ponds, access and haul roads, and a carbon-column circuit. Loaded carbon

will be transported to the nearby Lone Tree Mine for gold stripping. Nonprocessing ancillary facilities to support the mine would include an office, shop, warehouse, water supply system, sewage system, electrical distribution system, propane system, bioremediation cells, barrel handling facilities, and explosives magazine, and various materials storage areas.

The EIS will address the issues of geology, minerals, soils, water resources, vegetation, wildlife, grazing management, air quality, aesthetics, cultural resources, paleontological resources, land use, access, recreation, social and economic values related to the mine expansion.

Federal, state, and local agencies and other individuals or organizations who may be interested in or affected by the BLM's decision on the POO are invited to participate in the scoping process. The Authorized Officer will respond to public input and comment as part of the final EIS. The decision regarding the proposal will be recorded as a Record of Decision, which is subject to appeal under 43 CFR part 4.

Dated: September 5, 1996.

Ronald B. Wenker,

*District Manager, Winnemucca, Nevada.*

[FR Doc. 96–23369 Filed 9–11–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–HC–P

[CA–010–1430–01; CAS 1198, CACA 23586]

### **Termination of Recreation and Public Purposes Classification and Opening Order; California**

August 23, 1996.

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**SUMMARY:** This notice terminates the existing recreation and public purposes classification CAS 1198. The land will be opened to the operation of the public land laws including the mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregation of record and the requirements of applicable law. The land has been and remains open to the operation of the mineral leasing laws. It should be noted however, that the subject tract shall remain segregated in support of exchange proposal CACA 36926FD.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Termination of the classification is effective on September 12, 1996. The land will be open to entry at 10 a.m. on the same date.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Folsom Resource Area Office, 63 Natoma St, Folsom, CA. 95630 (916) 985–4474.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 9, 1976, the lands described below were classified as suitable for lease or sale pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869, 869–1 to 969–4) and the land was segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the general mining laws:

Mount Diablo Meridian, California

T. 14N., R. 9E.,

Sec. 25, portion of lot 5 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  (the subject land is now a portion of lot 14 per supplemental plat of survey approved August 22, 1996)

Capital Mountain Camp, Inc. is voluntarily relinquishing their R&PP lease CACA 23586, effective September 12, 1996, for the above described public lands.

Pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 CFR 2091.7–1(B)(1). Recreation and Public Purposes Classification CAS 1198 is hereby terminated in its entirety September 12, 1996.

At 10 a.m. on September 12, 1996, the above described land will become open to the operation of the public land laws, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregation of record, and the requirements of applicable law. Because this property is included in exchange proposal CACA 36923, the subject land shall continue to be segregated. Notation to the public land law records on May 21, 1996, segregated the above tract from appropriation under the public land laws and the mineral laws for a period of five (5) years from the date of notation; said segregation is in accordance with regulations in 43 CFR 2001.1–2.

At 10 a.m. on September 12, 1996, the above described land will become open to location under the mining laws, subject to the valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregation of record, and the requirements of applicable law. Any such attempted appropriation including attempted adverse possession under 30 U.S.C. 38, shall vest no rights against the United States. Acts required to establish a location and to initiate a right of possession are governed by State law where not in conflict with federal law. The bureau of Land Management will not intervene in disputes between rival locators over possessory rights since Congress has provided for such determinations in local courts. The land will remain open to the mineral leasing laws.