

above will be considered prior to approval of the plan.

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

Dated: September 13, 1996.

Susan Silander,

Acting Field Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 96-24036 Filed 9-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Notice of Availability of a Technical/ Agency Draft Recovery Plan for *Calypttranthes Thomasiana* for Review and Comment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces availability for public review of a technical/agency draft recovery plan for *Calypttranthes thomasiana*. (no common name). *Calypttranthes thomasiana* is an evergreen shrub or small tree that may reach 9 meters in height. The species is currently known from three locations: The Island of Vieques in Puerto Rico, the island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. The species is extremely rare and may be affected by management practices within the known areas as well as by the expansion of facilities in Vieques. The Service solicits review and comments from the public on this draft plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before November 18, 1996 to receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft recovery plan may obtain a copy by contacting Ms. Susan Silander, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622. Comments and materials received are available upon request for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Susan Silander, Boquerón Field Office, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622, Telephone: 809/851-7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring an endangered or threatened species or plant to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 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 conservation of the species, establish them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) 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 public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. The Service and other Federal agencies will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

This Technical/Agency Draft is for *Calypttranthes thomasiana*, an evergreen shrub or small tree that may reach 9 meters in height and 13 centimeters in diameter. Leaves are opposite obovate to oblong, 2 to 4 centimeters long, coriaceous and with gland dots. Flowers and fruit have not been described. This tree was described in 1855 from specimens collected in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Although collected from this island, it has not been reported from there in recent years. It is currently known from 10 to 12 individuals on the island of Vieques in Puerto Rico, about 100 mature individuals within the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, and from the island of Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. While found within a conservation zone on U.S. Navy property in Vieques, the species would be effected if facilities were to be expanded. Within the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, the species may be affected by park management practices and the presence of feral pigs and donkeys. This plan will describe measures necessary to recover the species, including studies of its reproductive biology and propagation.

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 plan.

Authority: The authority for this action is Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531.

Dated: September 12, 1996.

Susan R. Silander,

Acting Field Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 96-24037 Filed 9-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Notice of Availability of a Technical/ Agency Draft Recovery Plan for *Aurodendron Pauciflorum* and *Myrcia Paganii* for Review and Comment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces availability for public review of a technical/agency draft recovery plan for *Aurodendron pauciflorum* and *Myrcia paganii* (no common names). *Aurodendron pauciflorum* is an evergreen shrub or small tree known from the semi-evergreen forests of the limestone hills of Isabela in northwestern Puerto Rico. Only 10 individual plants are known from the edges of these cliffs. *Myrcia paganii* is an evergreen tree which may reach 9 meters in height, known from only 8 individuals at three locations in the limestone hills of northwestern Puerto Rico. Both species are threatened by rural, urban and tourist development. The Service solicits review and comments from the public on this draft plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before November 18, 1996 to receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft recovery plan may obtain a copy by contacting Ms. Susan Silander, Boquerón Field Office, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622.

Comments and materials received are available upon request for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Susan Silander, Boquerón Field Office, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622, Telephone: 809/851-7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring an endangered or threatened species or plant to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 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 conservation of the species, establish them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et*

seq.) 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 public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. The Service and other Federal agencies will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

This Technical/Agency Draft is for *Aurodendron pauciflorum* and *Myrcia paganii*. *Aurodendron pauciflorum* is an evergreen shrub or small tree which may reach up to 5 meters in height. Leaves are opposite or subopposite, ovate-elliptic, 6 to 15 centimeters long and 3.5 to 6 centimeters wide, with minute black glandular dots. The fruit is unknown at the present time. The species known from the semi-evergreen forests of the limestone hills of Isabela in northwestern Puerto Rico. Only 10 individual plants are known from the edges of these cliffs. *Myrcia paganii* is an evergreen tree which may reach 9 meters in height and 13 centimeters in diameter. The bark is mottled and flaky and the inner bark is orange-brown. Leaves are opposite, simple, coriaceous, aromatic and glandular punctate below. *M. paganii* is known from only 8 individuals at three locations in the limestone hills of northwestern Puerto Rico. Both species are threatened by rural, urban and tourist development in this limestone hill region of Puerto Rico. This plan will describe measures necessary to recover the species, including studies of its reproductive biology and propagation.

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 plan.

Authority: The authority for this action is Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531.

Dated: September 12, 1996.

Susan R. Silander,

Acting Field Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 96-24038 Filed 9-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Notice of Receipt of an Application, and Availability of an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for an Incidental Take Permit by Collins-Miller Development, Inc., for Construction of a Residential Project on the Fort Morgan Peninsula, AL

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Collins-Miller Development, Inc., (Applicant), seeks an incidental take permit (ITP) from the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), (Act) as amended. The ITP would authorize for a period of 30 years the incidental take of an endangered species, the Alabama beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus ammobates*), known to occupy a 11.2-acre tract of land owned by the Applicant on the Fort Morgan Peninsula, Baldwin County, Alabama. The project would be called Bay-to-Breakers, which will include a 28-dwelling-unit residential development, their associated landscaped grounds and parking areas, recreational amenities, and a dune walkover structure.

The Service also announces the availability of an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for this incidental take application. Copies of the EA and/or HCP may be obtained by making a request in writing to the Regional Office (see ADDRESSES). This notice also advises the public that the Service has made a preliminary determination that issuing an ITP to the Applicant is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, (NEPA) as amended. The Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is based on information contained in the EA and HCP. The final determination will be made no sooner than 30 days from the date of this notice. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 10 of the Act and National Environmental Policy Act Regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).

DATES: Written comments on the application, EA and HCP should be sent to the Service's Regional Office (see ADDRESSES) and should be received on or before October 21, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the application, HCP, and EA may obtain a copy by writing the Service's Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia. Documents will also be

available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours at the Regional Office, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 200, Atlanta, Georgia 30345 (Attn: Endangered Species Permits), or at the Daphne, Alabama, Field Office, 2001 Highway 98, Daphne East Office Plaza, Suite A, Daphne, Alabama 36526. Written data or comments concerning the application, EA, or HCP should be submitted to the Regional Office. Comments must be submitted in writing to be processed. Please reference permit(s) under PRT-81819363 in such comments, or in requests for the documents discussed herein. Requests for the documents must be in writing to be adequately processed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Rick G. Gooch, Regional Permit Coordinator, Atlanta, Georgia (see ADDRESSES above), telephone: 404/679-7110; or Ms. Celeste South at the Daphne, Alabama, Field Office (see ADDRESSES above), telephone: 334/441-5181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Alabama beach mouse (ABM), *Peromyscus polionotus ammobates*, is a subspecies of the common oldfield mouse *Peromyscus polionotus* and is restricted to the dune systems of the Gulf Coast of Alabama. The known current range of ABM extends from Fort Morgan eastward to the western terminus of Alabama Highway 182, including the Perdue Unit on the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. The sand dune systems inhabited by this species are not uniform; several habitat types are distinguishable. The species inhabits primary dunes, interdune areas, secondary dunes, and scrub dunes. The depth and area of these habitats from the beach inland varies. Population surveys indicate that this subspecies is usually more abundant in primary dunes than in secondary dunes, and usually more abundant in secondary dunes than in scrub dunes. Optimal ABM habitat is currently considered dune systems with all dune types. Though fewer ABM inhabit scrub dunes, these high dunes can serve as refugia during devastating hurricanes that overwash, flood, and destroy or alter secondary and frontal dunes. ABM surveys on the Applicants' properties reveal habitat occupied by ABM. The Applicants' properties contain designated critical habitat for the ABM. Construction of the project may result in the death of, or injury to, ABM. Habitat alterations due to condominium placement and subsequent human habitation of the project may reduce