

Regional Director, Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, and must be received by the Assistant Regional Director within 30 days for the date of this publication.

Documents and other information submitted with this application are available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to the above office within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. (See ADDRESSES above.)

Susan MacMullin,

Acting Regional Director, Region 2.

[FR Doc. 95-2780 Filed 2-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Receipt of Application(s) for Permit

The following applicant has applied for a permit to conduct certain activities with endangered species. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

PRT-698579

Applicant: Everett Laney, Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK

The applicant requests a permit to include take activities for the American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*) and red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) for the purpose of scientific research and recovery actions as prescribed by Service recovery documents.

ADDRESSES: Written data or comments should be submitted to the Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, and must be received by the Assistant Regional Director within 30 days from the date of this publication.

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Susan MacMullin,

Acting Regional Director, Region 2, Albuquerque, NM.

[FR Doc. 95-2784 Filed 2-3-95; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Availability of a Draft Revised Recovery Plan for the Piping Plover, Atlantic Coast Population, for Review and Comment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces the availability for public review of a draft Revised Recovery Plan for the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Atlantic Coast Population. This population of piping plover, a small North American shorebird, breeds on Atlantic Coast beaches from Newfoundland to North Carolina and winters along the Atlantic Coasts from North Carolina south, along the Gulf Coast, and in the Caribbean. The population was listed as threatened in 1986, and the original recovery plan was approved in 1988. The revised plan draft modifies the recovery goal and recommends recovery activities that should continue or be initiated. If the revised plan is successfully implemented, full recovery may be achieved by 2010. The Service solicits review and comment from the public on this draft Plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft Recovery Plan must be received May 8, 1995, to receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft Recovery Plan can obtain a copy from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region Five, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, Massachusetts 01035, (telephone 413/253-8628). Comments should be sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Weir Hill Road, Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776 (telephone 508/443-4325 and fax 508/443-2898), to the attention of Anne Hecht.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne Hecht at 508/443-4325 (see Addresses).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring an endangered or threatened animal 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 criteria for 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 (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 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 Recovery Plans.

The document submitted for review is the draft Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Atlantic Coast Population, Revised Recovery Plan. The piping plover is a small shorebird listed as threatened in its Atlantic Coast and Great Plains breeding ranges and endangered in the Great Lakes watershed. To facilitate recovery of this wide-ranging but dwindling species, two separate recovery programs, one for the Atlantic Coast population and one for inland-nesting piping plovers, have been established. This plan deals only with piping plovers that breed on Atlantic coast beaches from Newfoundland to North Carolina. These birds, and those from inland populations, winter along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina south, along the Gulf Coast, and in the Caribbean.

The Atlantic Coast piping plover population has increased from approximately 800 pairs since its listing in January 1986 to 1150 pairs in 1994. However, most of the apparent increase between 1986 and 1989 was attributed to increased survey effort in two states, and the population increase between 1989 and 1994 has been unevenly distributed. Since 1989, the New England subpopulation has increased 244 pairs, while the New York-New Jersey subpopulation gained 14 pairs, and the Southern (DE-MD-VA-NC) and Atlantic Canada subpopulations declined by 13 and 51 pairs, respectively. Substantially higher productivity rates have also been observed in New England than elsewhere in the population's range. Furthermore, recovery is occurring in the context of an extremely intensive protection effort now being implemented on an annual basis. Pressure on Atlantic Coast beach habitat from development and human disturbance is pervasive and

unrelenting, and the species is sparsely distributed.

Piping plovers nest above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sandflats at the ends of sandspits and barrier islands, gently sloping foredunes, blowout areas behind primary dunes, and washover areas cut into or between dunes. Feeding areas include intertidal portions of ocean beaches, washover areas, mudflats, sandflats, wrack lines, sparsely vegetated dunes, and shorelines of coastal ponds, lagoons or salt marshes. Wintering plovers on the Atlantic Coast are generally found at accreting ends of barrier islands, along sandy peninsulas, and near coastal inlets.

Loss and degradation of habitat due to development and shoreline stabilization have been a major contributors to the species' decline. Disturbance by humans and pets often reduces the functional suitability of habitat and causes direct and indirect mortality of eggs and chicks. Predation has also been identified as a major factor limiting piping plover reproductive success at many Atlantic Coast sites, and substantial evidence shows that human activities are affecting types, numbers, and activity patterns of patterns of predators, thereby exacerbating natural predation.

The draft under review is a revision of a recovery plan that was approved in 1988. Since that time, important new information regarding piping plover survival and fecundity rates, habitat carrying capacity, and dispersal within the population has become available, facilitating re-evaluation of the original recovery goal. With the assistance of experts in computerized population viability modeling, the Atlantic Coast piping plover recovery team has performed extensive analyses of the 1988 recovery goal, which called for "a self-sustaining population of 1200 breeding pairs while maintaining the current distribution." The result of these analyses is a revised recovery goal based upon the following delisting criteria: (1) Increase and maintain for five years a total of 2,000 breeding pairs, distributed among four recovery units as follows: Atlantic Canada, 400 pairs; New England, 625 pairs; New York-New Jersey, 575 pairs; Southern (DE-MD-VA-NC), 400 pairs. (2) Verify the adequacy of a 2000 pair population of piping plovers to maintain heterozygosity and allelic diversity over the long term. (3) Achieve a five-year average productivity rate of 1.5 fledged chicks per pair in each of the four recovery units described in criterion 1, based on data from sites that collectively support at least 90% of the

recovery unit's population. (4) Institute long-term agreements to assure protection and management sufficient to maintain the target populations and average productivity in each recovery unit. (5) Assure long-term maintenance of wintering habitat, sufficient in quantity and quality to maintain survival.

Experience gained since the 1988 plan was prepared has also resulted in refinements of activities needed to meet these recovery criteria. Continuing and proposed recovery activities include: management of piping plover populations and breeding habitat to maximize survival and productivity, monitoring and management of wintering and migration areas to maximize survival and recruitment into the breeding population, scientific investigations to facilitate recovery efforts, and public information and education programs.

Guidance appended to the new plan includes: (a) Summary of current and needed management activities at each current and potential breeding site; (b) guidelines for managing recreational activities in piping plover breeding habitat to avoid take; and (c) guidelines for preparation and evaluation of applications for permits for incidental take of piping plovers that will allow steady continued progress towards recovery.

The 118% increase in the New England population between 1989 and 1994 demonstrates that rapid recovery of the Atlantic Coast piping plover is possible with intensive protection efforts. Contingent, on vigorous implementation of all recovery tasks, full recovery is anticipated by the year 2010.

The draft Recovery Plan revision is being submitted for agency review. After consideration of comments received during the review period, the Plan will be submitted for final approval.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the Recovery Plan described. All comments received by the data 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. 1533(f).

Dated: January 26, 1995.

Cathy Short,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-2935 Filed 2-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

National Park Service

Supplemental Record of Decision; General Management Plan—Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site Contra Costa County, California

On April 1, 1991, the National Park Service issued a Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement/General Management Plan for the Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site (Site). In the ROD, the National Park Service (NPS) announced that it intended to implement the proposed alternative (Alternative AA). The NPS selected Alternative AA based on the information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), which was issued on February 15, 1991.

The National Park Service (NPS) would like to clarify that in implementing Alternative AA, the NPS has no present intention to acquire and condemn a portion of the former Kleinfelder property which is currently being used for landscaping and driveway access. (A map depicting this parcel can be found at the offices of the Superintendent, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site at the address below.) This Supplemental Record of Decision does not affect any other portions of the April 1, 1991 Record of Decision.

The National Park Service has determined that this clarification to the ROD does not constitute a substantial change to Alternative AA, nor does it reflect significant new circumstances which are relevant to environmental concerns. Therefore, no supplement to the FEIS is required.

Any questions regarding this matter should be directed to Mr. Glenn Fuller, Superintendent, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, P.O. Box 280, 1000 Kuss Road, Danville, California 94526.

Dated: December 30, 1994.

Phil H. Ward,

Regional Director, Western Region.

[FR Doc. 95-2741 Filed 2-3-95; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-371]

Notice of Investigation

In the Matter of: Certain Memory Devices With Increased Capacitance and Products Containing Same

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.