

governments) should contact the State's Single Point of Contact (SPOC) as early as possible to alert them to the prospective application(s) and to receive any necessary instructions on the State's review process. For proposed projects serving more than one State, the applicant is advised to contact the SPOC of each affected State. A current listing of SPOCs is included in the application guidance materials. The SPOC should send any State review process recommendations directly to: Office of Review, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockwall II Building, Suite 630, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

The due date for State review process recommendations is no later than 60 days after the specified deadline date for the receipt of applications. The CSAT does not guarantee to accommodate or explain SPOC comments that are received after the 60-day cut-off.

Application guidance materials will specify if a particular FY 1995 activity described above is not subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372.

Dated: December 28, 1994.

Richard Kopanda,

Acting Executive Officer, SAMHSA.

[FR Doc. 95-15 Filed 1-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162-20-U

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability of a Final Environmental Assessment, and a Finding of No Significant Impact Regarding Genetic Restoration and Management for the Florida Panther

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability and finding of no significant impact.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces completion of the Environmental Assessment regarding genetic restoration and management for the endangered Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*). Copies of the Environmental Assessment are available from the Service. The Service also announces a determination that the proposed genetic restoration and management program are 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, as amended. The "Finding of No Significant Impact" is based on information contained in the final Environmental Assessment, the

approved Florida Panther Recovery Plan, the Plan for Genetic Restoration and Management of the Florida Panther, other pertinent scientific and technical data, and public comments received on the draft Environmental Assessment.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Environmental Assessment are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Post Office Box 110450, Gainesville, Florida 32611-0450.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis B. Jordan, Florida Panther Coordinator (see **ADDRESSES** section), telephone 904/392-1861.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring endangered or threatened animals or 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. The Florida panther is one of the most endangered large mammals in the world. The panther formerly occupied a range comprising much of the southeastern United States. This range was contiguous with other populations of North American cougars (*Felis concolor* spp.). A single population estimated to number 30 to 50 adults represents the sole known remaining population in the wild. This population utilized approximately 2-3 million acres of habitat on public and privately owned lands in southern Florida. The biological circumstances of geographic isolation, habitat loss, population reductions, and associated inbreeding have resulted in significant loss of genetic variation and health of the population. The genetic variability and health of the panther must be restored for the taxon to survive even with adequate habitat preservation and other enhancement measures. Existing data indicate that the Florida panther will likely go extinct without actions to restore genetic health to the population.

Population declines and associated inbreeding in the Florida panther have resulted in significant losses in genetic variability and viability. The population exhibits multiple physiological abnormalities that are likely a consequence of recent close inbreeding. High incidences of maladaptive traits which include reproductive and medical abnormalities have been observed. Significant among these are: Cryptorchidism (50+ percent of male population), abnormal sperm (average 93.5 percent per ejaculate), and atrial septal defects (5 individuals within last 2 decades). Furthermore, the Florida panther has suffered from numerous

health problems and infectious disease that may be a consequence of a defective immune system.

The purpose of the proposed action is to implement a genetic restoration and management program designed to improve the genetic health, survivability and recovery potential of the Florida panther. The proposed program involves a strategy designed to restore lost historic gene flow into the panther from another *Felis concolor* subspecies.

As part of the development of the proposed action, the Service consulted with the Florida Panther Interagency Committee; numerous biologists, geneticists, scientists, and managers; and, received and reviewed written comments from the public. Based on the results of this review process, the Service has concluded that the proposed action (Alternative 2 of the subject Environmental Assessment—translocate a minimum number of wild non-Florida individuals into the wild population) provides the best overall opportunity to restore genetic health to the Florida panther.

Author

The primary author of this document is Mr. Dennis Jordan (see **ADDRESSES** section).

Authority

The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1532 *et seq.*).

Dated: December 27, 1994.

John T. Brown,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-57 Filed 1-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before December 24, 1994. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-