

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