

Service files is available for public review and comment:

- Berenbrock, C. 1992. Effects of well discharges on hydraulic heads in and spring discharges from the geothermal aquifer system in the Bruneau area, Owyhee County, southwestern Idaho. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Resources Investigations, Boise, Idaho. Preliminary report.
- Berenbrock, C. 1993. Effects of well discharges on hydraulic heads in and spring discharges from the geothermal aquifer system in the Bruneau area, Owyhee County, southwestern Idaho. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4001, Boise, Idaho.
- Bruneau Valley Coalition, Inc. 1995. Habitat maintenance and conservation plan for the Bruneau hot springsnail, January, 1995. Unpublished plan.
- Bruneau Valley Coalition, Inc. 1995. Proposed amendment to the "Threatened and Endangered Species" section of the Interim Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the federally and state managed lands in Owyhee County. Unpublished amendment.
- Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. 1994. Bruneau hot springs aquifer restoration report: a preproposal. Unpublished report, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
- Lee, J. A. 1994. Summary report for the control survey of the Bruneau hot springsnail. Unpublished report, Bureau of Land Management, Boise District Office, Boise, Idaho.
- Mladenka, G. C. 1993. Report on the 1993 Bruneau hot springsnail site survey. Unpublished report.
- Mladenka, G. C. 1995. Bruneau Hot Springs invertebrate survey. Unpublished report, Stream Ecology Center, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Royer, T. V. and G. W. Minshall. 1993. 1993 Annual Monitoring Report: Bruneau hot springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis*). Unpublished report, Stream Ecology Center, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 1995a. Unpublished letter summarizing results of Bruneau-area ground water-level and spring discharge monitoring data through December 1994. Boise, Idaho.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 1995b. Unpublished letter commenting on Idaho Water Resources Research Institute's report and summarizing provisional, spring discharge data collected from June 1994 through July 1995 from three hot springs above Hot Creek, Idaho.
- Varricchione, J. T. and G. W. Minshall. 1995. 1994 Monitoring Report: Bruneau hot springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis*). Technical Bulletin No. 95-14, Idaho Bureau of Land Management.
- Varricchione, J. T. and G. W. Minshall. 1995. Gut content analysis of wild *Gambusia* and *Tilapia* in Hot Creek, Bruneau, Idaho. Unpublished report, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho.

Authority

The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544.)

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

Dated: September 1, 1995.

Thomas J. Dwyer,

Regional Director, Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 95-22586 Filed 9-11-95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[RIN 1018-AD11]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reopening of Comment Period and Notice of Public Hearing on Proposed Endangered Status for Three Wetland Species in Southern Arizona and Northern Sonora

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; reopening of comment period and notice of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) gives notice that a public hearing will be held and the comment period reopened on the proposed rule to list two plants, Canelo Hills ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes delitescens*) and Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* spp. *recurva*), and one amphibian, the Sonora tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*) as endangered. The hearing and the reopening of the comment period will allow all interested parties to submit oral or written comments on the proposal.

DATES: The public hearing will be held from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on September 27, 1995, in Sierra Vista, Arizona. The comment period for this proposal will be reopened on September 11, 1995 and will close on October 27, 1995. Comments must be received by the closing date. Any comments that are received after the closing date may not be considered in the final decision on the proposal.

ADDRESSES: The public hearing will be held at the Buena Performing Arts Center, Buena High School, 5225 Buena School Boulevard, Sierra Vista, Arizona.

Written comments should be sent to the State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2321 W. Royal Palm Road, suite 103, Phoenix, Arizona 85021.

Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above Service address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jeffrey A. Humphrey, at the above address, 602/640-2720.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Canelo Hills ladies'-tresses, Huachuca water umbel, and the Sonora tiger salamander occur in a limited number of wetland habitats in southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. They are threatened by one or more of the following—collecting, disease, predation, competition with nonnative species, catastrophic floods, drought, and degradation and destruction of habitat resulting from livestock overgrazing, water diversions, dredging, and groundwater pumping. All three taxa are also threatened with stochastic extirpations or extinction due to small numbers of populations or individuals. A proposed rule to list these species as endangered was published in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 16836) on April 3, 1995.

Pursuant to 50 CFR 424.16(c)(2), the Service may extend or reopen a comment period upon finding that there is good cause to do so. Full participation of the affected public in the species listing process, allowing the Service to consider the best scientific and commercial data available in making a final determination on the proposed action, is deemed as sufficient cause.

Anyone wishing to make an oral statement for the record is encouraged to provide a written copy of their statement and present it to the Service at the start of the hearing. In the event there is a large attendance, the time allotted for oral statements may have to be limited. Oral and written statements receive equal consideration. There are no limits to the length of written comments presented at the hearings or mailed to the Service. Legal notices announcing the dates, times, and locations of the hearings will be published in newspapers concurrently with the **Federal Register** notice.

Previous comment periods on this proposal closed on June 2, 1995 and July 24, 1995. In order to accommodate this additional hearing, the Service reopens the public comment period. Written comments may now be submitted until October 27, 1995, to the Service office in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Author

The primary author of this notice is Jeffrey A. Humphrey (see **ADDRESSES**).

Authority

The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1544 *et seq.*).

Dated: September 8, 1995.

Jay L. Gerst,

Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 95–22794 Filed 9–11–95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 641**

[Docket No. 950810–206–5224–02; I.D. 082395A]

RIN 0648–AG29

Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 11

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule, request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues this proposed rule to implement Amendment 11 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). Amendment 11 proposes to revise the framework procedure for modifying management measures, change the definition of optimum yield (OY), restrict the sale/purchase of reef fish harvested from the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) to permitted reef fish vessels/dealers, allow transfer of reef fish permits and fish trap endorsements under specified circumstances, implement a new reef fish permit moratorium, and require charter vessel and headboat permits. NMFS, based on a preliminary evaluation of Amendment 11, has disapproved three of the measures in the amendment because they are inconsistent with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act). The proposed rule would implement the remaining measures in Amendment 11. The intended effects of the proposed rule are to improve procedures for timely management, relieve restrictions and hardships, and enhance enforceability of the regulations.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before October 27, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the proposed rule must be sent to Robert Sadler, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 9721 Executive Center Drive N., St. Petersburg, FL 33702.

Requests for copies of Amendment 11, which includes an environmental assessment, a regulatory impact review (RIR), and an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA), should be sent to the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 5401 West Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 331, Tampa, FL 33609.

Comments regarding the collection-of-information requirement contained in this proposed rule should be sent to Edward E. Burgess, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 9721 Executive Center Drive, St. Petersburg, FL 33702 and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Washington, DC 20503 (Attention: NOAA Desk Officer).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael E. Justen or Robert Sadler, 813–570–5305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The reef fish fishery of the Gulf of Mexico is managed under the FMP. The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented through regulations at 50 CFR part 641 under the authority of the Magnuson Act.

Minor Revisions to the FMP's Procedure

The Council has proposed editorial changes to the FMP's annual procedure for specifying total allowable catch (TAC) to reflect its current practice of Socioeconomic Panel review of the annual stock assessments. The Council also proposes to specify in the procedure that the recovery period will be set by the Council, not the Stock Assessment Panel. These changes are described in Amendment 11 and are not repeated here.

Allowance for TAC to Exceed Allowable Biological Catch

The Council has proposed to modify the language of the procedure to allow TAC to exceed the allowable biological catch (ABC) level specified for stocks not assessed as overfished. The purpose of this measure is to allow a digression from maintaining TAC at or below ABC when necessary to address short-term economic or social concerns. The Council's intent is to ease restrictions in setting TAC, and to make the FMP consistent with similar language in the Fishery Management Plan for the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic.

This measure does not have any time constraints or upper limits for the digression. Application of this approach is risk prone in that it would not assure the prevention of overfishing before the Council could take corrective action. Therefore, NMFS has determined that this measure is inconsistent with National Standard 1 of the Magnuson Act. Accordingly, the Director, Southeast Region, NMFS (Regional Director), finds that this provision must be disapproved under the Magnuson Act and has not included it in this proposed rule.

Biological Generation Time

The FMP's procedure provides for specification of a recovery period for each stock up to 1.5 times the biological generation time. The "biological generation time" specified in the FMP is equal to the age at which the average female achieves half of her expected lifetime egg production. Recovery periods longer than 1.5 times the biological generation time may be proposed by amendment to the FMP.

The Council is proposing to increase the upper limit for specification of the recovery period for red snapper from 1.5 to 2.0 times the biological generation time, or other biologically based recovery period developed by the Reef Fish Stock Assessment Panel, Socioeconomic Panel, Scientific and Statistical Committee, and Advisory Panel and approved by the Council. The upper limit of 2.0 times the biological generation time equates to a maximum recovery target year of 2017, assuming a biological generation time for red snapper of 13.6 years (with a natural mortality rate estimate of $M = 0.2$).

The Council selected this alternative because many fishermen are heavily dependent on red snapper, and the increased flexibility will allow greater consideration of social and economic considerations in the recovery schedule for this species.

Given the known overfished state of the red snapper stock, this change increases the chances of a stock collapse in the event of one or more year class recruitment failures rather than assuring the prevention of overfishing. Accordingly, NMFS has determined that this measure is inconsistent with National Standards 1 (prevention of overfishing) and 2 (best available scientific information). Accordingly, the Regional Director finds that this provision must be disapproved under the Magnuson Act and therefore has not included it in this proposed rule.