

DATES: Written data, comments or requests must be received by October 27, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Documents and other information submitted with these applications 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 within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203; fax 703/358-2281.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Division of Management Authority, telephone 703/358-2104.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Endangered Species

The public is invited to comment on the following applications 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.*). Written data, comments, or requests for copies of these complete applications should be submitted to the Director (address above).

Applicant: Zoological Society of Philadelphia, PA, PRT-126270.

The applicant requests a permit to import 15 captive-born tamarins (*Saguinus bicolor*) for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the species.

Applicant: Zoological Society of Philadelphia, PA, PRT-126543.

The applicant requests a permit to import serum from one wild origin captive-held female jaguar (*Panthera onca*) from La Aurora Zoo, Guatemala, for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the species.

Applicant: Zoological Society of Philadelphia, PA, PRT-126542.

The applicant requests a permit to import one wild origin captive-held female jaguar (*Panthera onca*) from La Aurora Zoo, Guatemala, for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the species.

Applicant: Zoological Society of Philadelphia, PA, PRT-126541.

The applicant requests a permit to import one wild origin captive-held male jaguar (*Panthera onca*) from Belize Zoo, Belize, for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the species.

Applicant: Nathaniel J. Dominy, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA, PRT-130146.

The applicant requests a permit to import biological samples from wild spider monkeys (*Ateles geoffroyi frontatus* and *Ateles geoffroyi panamensis*, and howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliata*) collected in Costa Rica, for the purpose of scientific research.

Dated: September 15, 2006.

Michael L. Carpenter,

Senior Permit Biologist, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. E6-15769 Filed 9-26-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 5-Year Review of 37 Southeastern Species

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service announces 5-year reviews of the Anastasia Island beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus phasma*), Choctawhatchee beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*), Perdido Key beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis*), Lower Keys marsh rabbit (*Sylvilagus palustris hefneri*), Everglade snail kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*), wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), Culebra giant anole (*Anolis roosevelti*), bluetail mole skink (*Eumeces egregius lividus*), sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*), golden coqui (*Eleutherodactylus jasperii*), purple bankclimber (*Elliptioideus sloatianus*), Gulf moccasinshell (*Medionidus penicillatus*), Ochlockonee moccasinshell (*Medionidus simpsonianus*), oval pigtoe (*Pleurobema pyriforme*), shinyrayed pocketbook (*Lampsilis subangulata*), Chipola slabshell (*Elliptio chipolaensis*), fat three-ridge (*Amblema neislerii*), Crenulate lead-plant (*Amorpha crenulata*), *Catesbaea melanocarpa* (no common name), Garber's spurge (*Chamaesyce garberi*), Etonia rosemary (*Conradina etonia*), *Cordia bellonis* (no common name), Avon Park harebells (*Crotalaria avonensis*), beautiful goetzea (*Goetzea elegans*), *Lepanthes eltoroensis* (no common name), *Mitracarpus maxwelliae* (no common name), *Mitracarpus polycladus* (no common name), *Peperomia wheeleri* (no common name), wide-leaf warea (*Warea amplexifolia*), elfin tree fern (*Cyathea dryopteroides*), *Elaphoglossum serpens*

(no common name), *Polystichum calderonense* (no common name), *Tectaria estremerana* (no common name), *Thelypteris inabonensis* (no common name), *Thelypteris verecunda* (no common name) and *Thelypteris yaucoensis* (no common name), and Florida perforate cladonia (*Cladonia perforata*) under section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), as amended (Act). The purpose of reviews conducted under this section of the Act is to ensure that the classification of species as threatened or endangered on the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12) is accurate. A 5-year review is an assessment of the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review.

DATES: To allow us adequate time to conduct this review, information submitted for our consideration must be received on or before November 27, 2006. However, we will continue to accept new information about any listed species at any time.

ADDRESSES: Information submitted on the Anastasia Island beach mouse, wood stork, Etonia rosemary, and wide-leaf warea should be sent to Sandy MacPherson, Jacksonville Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 6620 Southpoint Drive South, Suite 310, Jacksonville, Florida 32216, fax 904-232-2404. Information on the Lower Keys marsh rabbit, Everglades snail kite, bluetail mole skink, sand skink, Crenulate lead-plant, Garber's spurge, Avon Park harebells, and Florida perforate cladonia should be sent to Cindy Schulz, South Florida Ecological Services Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1339 20th Street, Vero Beach, Florida 32960, fax 772-562-4288. Information on the Choctawhatchee beach mouse, Perdido Key beach mouse, purple bankclimber, Gulf moccasinshell, Ochlockonee moccasinshell, oval pigtoe, shinyrayed pocketbook, Chipola slabshell, and fat three-ridge should be sent to Gail Carmody, Panama City Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1601 Balboa Avenue, Panama City, Florida 32405, fax 850-763-2177. Information submitted on the Culebra giant anole, golden coqui, *Catesbaea melanocarpa*, *Cordia bellonis*, beautiful goetzea, *Lepanthes eltoroensis*, *Mitracarpus maxwelliae*, *Mitracarpus polycladus*, *Peperomia wheeleri*, elfin tree fern, *Elaphoglossum serpens*, *Polystichum calderonense*, *Tectaria estremerana*, *Thelypteris inabonensis*, *Thelypteris verecunda* and *Thelypteris yaucoensis* should be sent to Edwin Muniz, Field

Supervisor, Caribbean Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622, fax 787-851-7440. Information received in response to this notice of review will be available for public inspection by appointment, during normal business hours, at the same addresses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sandy MacPherson at the Jacksonville, Florida, address above for the Anastasia Island beach mouse, wood stork, Etonia rosemary, and wide-leaf warea (telephone, 904/232-2580, ext. 110, e-mail sandy_macpherson@fws.gov); Cindy Schulz at the Vero Beach, Florida, address above for Lower Keys marsh rabbit, Everglade snail kite, bluetail mole skink, sand skink, Crenulate lead-plant, Garber's spurge, Avon Park harebells, and Florida perforate cladonia (telephone, 772/562-3909, ext. 305, e-mail cindy_schulz@fws.gov); Gail Carmody at the Panama City, Florida, address above for the Choctawhatchee beach mouse, Perdido Key beach mouse, purple bankclimber, Gulf moccasinshell, Ochlockonee moccasinshell, oval pigtoe, shinyrayed pocketbook, Chipola slabshell, and fat three-ridge (telephone, 850/769-0552, ext. 225, e-mail gail_carmody@fws.gov); and Edwin Muniz, at the above Boquerón, Puerto Rico, address for the Culebra giant anole, golden coqui, *Catesbaea melanocarpa*, *Cordia bellonis*, beautiful goetzea, *Lepanthes eltoroensis*, *Mitracarpus maxwelliae*, *Mitracarpus polycladus*, *Peperomia wheeleri*, elfin tree fern, *Elaphoglossum serpens*, *Polystichum calderonense*, *Tectaria estremerana*, *Thelypteris inabonensis*, *Thelypteris verecunda* and *Thelypteris yaucoensis* (telephone, 787/851-7297, ext. 228, e-mail edwin_muniz@fws.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Act, the Service maintains a list of endangered and threatened wildlife and plant species at 50 CFR 17.11 (for wildlife) and 17.12 (for plants) (collectively referred to as the List). Section 4(c)(2)(A) of the Act requires that we conduct a review of listed species at least once every 5 years. Then, on the basis of such reviews, under section 4(c)(2)(B), we determine whether or not any species should be removed from the List (delisted), or reclassified from endangered to threatened or from threatened to endangered. Delisting a species must be supported by the best scientific and commercial data available and only considered if such data substantiate that the species is neither endangered nor threatened for one or more of the following reasons: (1) The species is

considered extinct; (2) the species is considered to be recovered; and/or (3) the original data available when the species was listed, or the interpretation of such data, were in error. Any change in Federal classification would require a separate rulemaking process.

The regulations at 50 CFR 424.21 require that we publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing those species currently under active review. This notice announces our active review of the following species that are currently federally listed as endangered: Anastasia Island beach mouse, Choctawhatchee beach mouse, Perdido Key beach mouse, Lower Keys marsh rabbit, Everglade snail kite, wood stork, Culebra giant anole, Gulf moccasinshell, Ochlockonee moccasinshell, oval pigtoe, shinyrayed pocketbook, fat three-ridge, Crenulate lead-plant, *Catesbaea melanocarpa*, Etonia rosemary, *Cordia bellonis*, Avon Park harebells, beautiful goetzea, *Lepanthes eltoroensis*, *Mitracarpus maxwelliae*, *Mitracarpus polycladus*, *Peperomia wheeleri*, wide-leaf warea, elfin tree fern, *Elaphoglossum serpens*, *Polystichum calderonense*, *Tectaria estremerana*, *Thelypteris inabonensis*, *Thelypteris verecunda*, *Thelypteris yaucoensis*, and Florida perforate cladonia. This notice also announces our active review of the following species that are currently federally listed as threatened: bluetail mole skink, sand skink, golden coqui, purple bankclimber, Chipola slabshell, and Garber's spurge.

The List is found in 50 CFR 17.11 (wildlife) and 17.12 (plants) and is also available on our Internet site at <http://endangered.fws.gov/wildlife.html#Species>. Amendments to the List through final rules are published in the **Federal Register**

What information is considered in the review?

A 5-year review will consider the best scientific and commercial data that have become available since the current listing determination or most recent status review of each species, such as:

- A. Species biology, including but not limited to population trends, distribution, abundance, demographics, and genetics;
- B. Habitat conditions, including but not limited to amount, distribution, and suitability;
- C. Conservation measures that have been implemented to benefit the species;

D. Threat status and trends (see five factors under heading "How do we determine whether a species is endangered or threatened?"); and

E. Other new information, data, or corrections, including but not limited to taxonomic or nomenclatural changes, identification of erroneous information contained in the List, and improved analytical methods.

Definitions Related to This Notice

The following definitions are provided to assist those persons who contemplate submitting information regarding the species being reviewed:

A. *Species* includes any species or subspecies of fish, wildlife, or plant, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate which interbreeds when mature.

B. *Endangered* means any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

C. *Threatened* means any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

How do we determine whether a species is endangered or threatened?

Section 4(a)(1) of the Act establishes that we determine whether a species is endangered or threatened based on one or more of the following five factors:

- A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
- B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;
- C. Disease or predation;
- D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
- E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

What could happen as a result of this review?

If we find that there is new information concerning any of these 37 species indicating that a change in classification may be warranted, we may propose a new rule that could do one of the following: (a) Reclassify the species from endangered to threatened (downlist); (b) reclassify the species from threatened to endangered (uplist); or (c) delist the species. If we determine that a change in classification is not warranted, then the species will remain on the List under its current status.

Public Solicitation of New Information

We request any new information concerning the status of any of these 37 species. See "What information is considered in the review?" heading for specific criteria. Information submitted should be supported by documentation such as maps, bibliographic references, methods used to gather and analyze the

data, and/or copies of any pertinent publications, reports, or letters by knowledgeable sources. Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during normal business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home addresses from the supporting record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we may withhold from the supporting record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment, but you should be aware that the Service may be required to disclose your name and address pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Authority

This document is published under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: September 14, 2006.

Cynthia K. Dohner,

Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region.
[FR Doc. E6-15824 Filed 9-26-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability of the Final Sentry Milk-Vetch Recovery Plan

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of the final recovery plan for the sentry milk-vetch (*Astragalus cremnophylax* var. *cremnophylax*). Three populations of this endangered plant are known to occur on land managed by the National Park Service in the Grand Canyon National Park (Park) in Coconino County, Arizona.

ADDRESSES: Persons may obtain a copy of the recovery plan by accessing the Service's Arizona Ecological Services Field Office Internet Web page at <http://arizonaes.fws.gov> or by contacting the Field Supervisor, Arizona Ecological Services Field Office, U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service, 2321 West Royal Palm Road, Suite 103, Phoenix, Arizona, 85021-4951 (602/242-0210) to obtain a copy via the mail or in person at the addresses above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mima Falk, Arizona Ecological Services Tucson Suboffice, 201 N Bonita Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85745 (520/670-6150 ext. 225).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring an endangered or threatened animal or plant species to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the 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 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. We will consider all information presented during the public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. We, along with other Federal agencies, will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

The recovery plan describes the status, current management, recovery criteria, and specific actions needed to reclassify the sentry milk-vetch from endangered to threatened and for eventual consideration for delisting. An original draft of the recovery plan was developed by Dr. Joyce Maschinski, a botanist and species specialist from the Arboretum at Flagstaff. The document was reviewed and updated by a team of botanists, soil scientists, naturalists and National Park Service land managers that have a history of researching or managing the plant and its habitat. In 1993, the draft recovery plan for the sentry milk-vetch underwent technical and public review, but was not finalized at that time due to other high priority work. The reviews received on the 1993 draft are maintained in the Service's

administrative record. The draft plan was subsequently updated again and made available for public and peer review in 2004 (69 FR 55447), with a re-opening of the public comment period for an additional 30 days in 2005 (70 FR 1736).

Sentry milk-vetch is known from three locations on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, where Kaibab limestone forms large flat platforms with shallow soils near pinyon-juniper woodlands. There are currently fewer than 600 individual sentry milk-vetch plants between the three locations. The primary cause of decline of the largest population at Maricopa Point prior to protection was trampling by Park visitors, although drought conditions may have worsened the situation. We carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats faced by sentry milk-vetch as part of our 1990 final determination to list this species as endangered (55 FR 50184). The four major threats identified in the rule listing the species were: (1) Destruction of habitat and damage to individuals through human disturbance (trampling); (2) over-utilization due to collection; (3) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms to provide protection of habitat; and (4) naturally low reproduction of the species. The recovery plan reassesses current threats to the species and provides recovery actions to lessen and alleviate significant threats.

The recovery plan recommends downlisting to threatened when four viable populations of 1,000 plants each have been established and maintained for 10-30 years, and delisting when eight populations have been established and maintained for 10-30 years. These criteria are based on considerations of population viability and resiliency, redundancy, climatic factors, and habitat protection. The time to reach downlisted or recovered status is not known, but will depend on the time necessary to survey existing habitat, accomplish priority research needs, establish a botanical garden population, establish new wild populations, and implement management to protect the species. Estimated costs for the first 5 years of recovery implementation total \$963,000.

Authority

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