Alabama: and the lower Coosa River, Alabama. Surviving populations of Georgia pigtoe occur in the Conasauga River, Georgia, and possibly in the Coosa River (Weiss Bypass), Alabama. Both the rough hornsnail and interrupted rocksnail are State listed as a Priority 1 (P1) species in Alabama, while the Georgia pigtoe is State listed as endangered in Georgia.

Approximately 258 km (160 mi) of stream channels in the Coosa River drainage have been designated as critical habitat for the interrupted rocksnail (101 km (63 mi)), rough hornsnail (27.4 km (17 mi)), and Georgia pigtoe mussel (153 km (95 mi)). Critical habitat is located in Cherokee, Clay, Coosa, Elmore and Shelby Counties, Alabama; Gordon, Floyd, Murray, and Whitfield Counties, Georgia; and Bradley and Polk Counties, Tennessee.

The Georgia pigtoe mussel has a Federal recovery priority number of 5, which indicates that the species faces a high degree of threat but also has a low recovery potential. The interrupted rocksnail and rough hornsnail both have a recovery priority number of 2, which indicates that both species are facing a high degree of threat but have a high recovery potential.

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 our endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, we prepare recovery plans for most listed species. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for conservation of the species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting, and estimate time and cost for implementing recovery measures.

The Act 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 requires us to provide public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment during recovery plan development. We will consider all information presented during a public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. We and other Federal agencies will take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

We made the draft of this recovery plan available for public comment from July 3, 2013, through September 3, 2013 (78 FR 61062). We received no public comments. We considered the information received from peer reviewers in our preparation and approval of this final recovery plan.

Recovery Plan Components

The Service’s recovery objectives are to work to reduce threats so that the interrupted rocksnail and rough hornsnail may be downlisted to threatened status, and to prevent further decline of the Georgia pigtoe’s Conasauga River population and prevent extinction of the species as a whole. Defining reasonable downlisting or delisting criteria for the Georgia pigtoe is not possible at this time, given the current low number of populations and individuals, lack of information about the species’ biology, and magnitude of threats. Therefore, this recovery plan only establishes downlisting criteria for the two snails. Instead of establishing downlisting or delisting criteria at this time for Georgia pigtoe, we are identifying preliminary actions to help us prevent its extinction until we can obtain further information on this species and determine recovery criteria.

Downlisting of the interrupted rocksnail and rough hornsnail will be considered when we:

1. Protect and manage at least three geographically distinct populations for each species (to achieve this criterion, the populations can include the Oostanaula for the interrupted rocksnail and Yellowleaf Creek and Lower Coosa River for the rough hornsnail);

2. Achieve demonstrated and sustainable natural reproduction and recruitment in each population for each species as evident by multiple age classes of individuals, including naturally recruited juveniles, and recruitment rates exceeding mortality rates for a period of 5 years; and

3. Develop and implement habitat and population monitoring programs for each population.

The following actions are identified as necessary to help prevent the extinction of the Georgia pigtoe:

1. Maintain, and where possible conduct efforts to improve, the Conasauga River population;

2. Develop and implement a monitoring plan to evaluate population size in response to management actions;

3. Develop a captive propagation program and establish an ark population (a secure, maintained captive population) to help support the Conasauga River population;

4. Conduct research, such as identification of an appropriate fish host, that is important to gain better understanding of this mussel’s life history; and

5. Identify, monitor, and where possible improve potential reintroduction sites in the species’ historic range.

Authority

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

Dated: August 20, 2014.

Mike Oetker,
Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Susan Jacobsen, Chief, Division of Classification and Restoration, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103; (505) 248–6920.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Several agencies and individuals notified the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that a suspected gray wolf (Canis lupus) was wandering in the area of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Without being able to trap and identify the animal, it is unknown as to whether it is a gray wolf or some type of wolf-dog hybrid. We believe it is in the animal’s best interest, with the upcoming deer hunting season opening in this area of Arizona, to capture, affix a brightly colored radio collar (if it is found to be a gray wolf), and draw blood (to identify the species), to help protect the animal from harm. We, the Service, under an Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) permit, have authorized the following researchers to conduct the above-mentioned activities for gray wolf in the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, Arizona.

Permit TE–676811

Applicant: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 2, Regional Director Blanket Permit, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

We approved the applicant’s request for an amendment to a current permit for research and recovery purposes to survey for, locate, capture, temporarily hold, draw blood, and radio collar, a gray wolf (Canis lupus) within the area of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, Arizona.

This emergency permit is issued for the sole purpose of protecting the suspected gray wolf in Arizona. Any further authorization for surveys or research of the gray wolf will be processed separately.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

Dated: October 30, 2014.

Joy E. Nicholopoulos,
Deputy Regional Director, Southwest Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2014–26457 Filed 11–5–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLMT926000–L142000000.BJ0000;14X1109AF, MO #450073723]

Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey; North Dakota

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of filing of plats of survey.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will file the plat of survey of the lands described below in the BLM Montana State Office, Billings, Montana, on December 8, 2014.

DATES: Protests of the survey must be filed before December 8, 2014 to be considered.

ADDRESSES: Protests of the survey should be sent to the Branch of Cadastral Survey, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101–4669.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marvin Montoya, Cadastral Surveyor, Branch of Cadastral Survey, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101–4669. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to leave a message or a question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This survey was executed at the request of the Chief, Branch of Fluid Minerals, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings, Montana, and was necessary to determine Federal Leasable Mineral Lands. The lands we surveyed are:

Fifth Principal Meridian, North Dakota

T. 148 N., R. 97 W.

The plat, in 9 sheets:

Representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the 12th Standard Parallel, through Ranges 96 and 97 West, a portion of the east boundary, a portion of the subdivisional lines, the adjusted original meanders of the former left and right banks of the Little Missouri River, through sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12, and the subdivision of section 3, the subdivision of certain sections, and the survey of the meanders of the present left and right banks of the Little Missouri River and informative traverse, through sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12, the limits of erosion in sections 1,