

accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1508 (a)(2). After the last public hearing, Federal agencies and the adjacent coastal State have 45 days in which to comment on the application, and approval or denial of the application must follow within 90 days of the last public hearing. Details of the application process are described in 33 U.S.C. 1504 and in 33 CFR part 148.

The Coast Guard and MARAD plan to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for this project. The EIS will also assess the environmental impact of an onshore pipeline that is part of the project proposal, even though an affiliate of Pearl Crossing LNG Terminal LLC must separately apply for and receive an authorization from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for that onshore pipeline. We have consulted with FERC and understand that the affiliate applied to FERC for onshore pipeline authorization under Docket Number CP04-374-000, CP04-375-000 and CP04-376-000. All comments related to this project, including the onshore pipeline, may be submitted in accordance with the guidance under **ADDRESSES**.

Summary of the application. The application plan calls for the proposed deepwater port to be located outside State waters in the Gulf of Mexico on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), approximately 41 miles (66 kilometers) south of the Louisiana coast in West Cameron Block 220. It will be located in a water depth of approximately 62 feet (19 meters). The proposed Pearl Crossing LNG Terminal is a concrete Gravity Based Structure (GBS). The terminal proposes to install two integral liquefied natural gas storage tanks and serve as the platform for vessels to offload and regasify LNG.

The proposed GBS is a double-walled concrete structure, rectilinear in shape, that would measure approximately 590 feet (180 meters) long by 295 feet (90 meters) wide. The structure would rest on the seabed with a total terminal footprint (GBS plus jacket structures) area of approximately 12 acres (5 hectares). The terminal would include LNG storage tanks, equipment for receiving and vaporization of LNG, electric power generation, water purification, nitrogen generation, sewage treatment and accommodations for up to 60 persons. The total net working capacity of the two integral LNG storage tanks would be 250,000 cubic meters (m³).

Pearl Crossing would have the ability to accommodate two LNG carriers alongside that will have capacities ranging from 125,000 to 250,000 m³ per vessel. This would allow one incoming

LNG carrier to be secured to prepare to offload cargo, while another LNG carrier is completing an offloading cycle.

Ship cargo transfer will use two loading arm packages (one on each side of the terminal), each consisting of five 16-inch-diameter (40-centimeter) loading arms. LNG carriers would offload through four of the loading arms. Offloading rates are expected to equal 14,000 m³ per hour of LNG. The fifth loading arm would be dedicated to vapor return from the terminal for pressure equalization between an LNG carrier and the storage tanks of Pearl Crossing.

The regasification process would be accomplished through thirteen electric pumps that will supply 13,200 gallons per minute (50,000 liters per minute) of seawater for the open rack vaporizers. The intakes will utilize passive, cylindrical wedge-wire-type screens with an automated air backwash system. The slot size would be 0.25 inch (6.4 millimeters) or less to minimize impingement or entrainment of marine organisms. Seawater would be treated with hypochlorite produced by an electrolytic chlorination unit prior to entering the seawater pump intake lines.

The applicant proposes to install two dedicated 42-inch-diameter (1,100 mm) offshore pipelines that will originate at the terminal and traverse the Gulf of Mexico in a northwesterly direction to the high water mark near Johnsons Bayou in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. Each offshore pipeline would have a throughput capacity of 1.4 billion standard cubic feet per day (Bscfd) for a total peak capacity of 2.8 Bscfd. Thereafter, the pipelines will continue onshore to multiple gas delivery points in Louisiana and come under FERC jurisdiction.

Pearl Crossing Pipeline LLC will transport natural gas from the terminal's two offshore pipelines for further transportation. Gas will be transported to a metering and distribution station in Johnsons Bayou for delivery to several interstate and intrastate pipelines near the station. Once onshore, an additional 63.75 miles of 42-inch-diameter pipeline and five additional meter stations would be constructed. The pipeline would terminate near Starks, Louisiana, and requires separate permitting by FERC. There are no proposals for onshore storage.

Dated: July 16, 2004.

Joseph J. Angelo,

Director of Standards, Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection, U.S. Coast Guard.

H. Keith Lesnick,

Senior Transportation Specialist, Deepwater Ports, Program Manager, U.S. Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 04-16590 Filed 7-20-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Information Collection Renewal Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; OMB Control Number 1018-0092, Applications for Permits/Licenses

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (We) has submitted the collection of information described below to OMB for approval under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. A description of the information collection requirement is included in this notice. If you wish to obtain copies of the information collection requirements, related forms, or explanatory material, contact the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer at the address or telephone number listed below.

DATES: OMB has up to 60 days to approve or disapprove information collections but may respond after 30 days. Therefore, to ensure maximum consideration, you must submit comments on or before August 20, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments on this information collection renewal to the Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior at OMB-OIRA via facsimile or e-mail using the following fax number or e-mail address: (202) 395-6566 (fax); OIRA_DOCKET@omb.eop.gov (e-mail). Please provide a copy of your comments to the Fish and Wildlife Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., MS 222 ARLSQ, Arlington, VA 22207; (703) 358-2269 (fax); or anissa_craghead@fws.gov (e-mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request a copy of the information collection request, related forms, or explanatory material, contact Anissa Craghead at telephone number (703)

358–2445, or electronically at anissa_craghead@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OMB regulations at 5 CFR 1320, which implement provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), require that interested members of the public and affected agencies have an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities (*see* 5 CFR 1320.8(d)).

We have submitted a request to OMB to renew its approval of the collection of information included in Form 3–200–1, the general permit application form; Form 3–200–2, Designated Port Exception permit application form; and Form 3–200–3, Import/Export license application form.

All three of these forms are approved under OMB control number 1018–0092, which expires on July 31, 2004. We are requesting a three year term of approval for this information collection activity. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) makes it unlawful to import or export fish, wildlife, or plants without obtaining prior permission as deemed necessary for enforcing the ESA or upholding the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (*see* 16 U.S.C. 1538(e)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Form 3–200–1, Permit Application Form, is the general application form for all permitted activities authorized by the Service. In the interest of making the application process simpler for the public, we have previously modified the format of the first page of Form 3–200, creating a sequence of forms such as Form 3–200–1, 3–200–2, 3–200–3, *etc.* This enables the public to use a specific application form when requesting permission to conduct a certain otherwise unauthorized activity. Each specific application form contains questions that are specific to the requested activity. This makes the application process easier for the public by eliminating the need to use one application form, with standard questions, to apply for any number of otherwise unauthorized activities, many of which are distinctly different from one another and could not be adequately or fairly evaluated using standard questions. In the above mentioned sequence of forms, the general Permit Application Form is designated as Form 3–200–1. Since this

form has been modified for applications for specific activities as described above, it is rarely, if ever used by itself. Therefore, the annual responses and the annual burden hours resulting from the use of this form are essentially zero. Though this form is rarely, if ever, used by itself, we intend to maintain this form in the event that a general permit application form is needed at some point in the future for an unanticipated activity, one that was not provided for in the development of the sequence of forms described above.

The Service's Form 3–200–2, Designated Port Exception permit application form is the application form to request an import or export of wildlife or wildlife products at a port other than a port designated in 50 CFR 14.12. Title 50, of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 14.11 (50 CFR 14.11) makes it unlawful to import or export wildlife or wildlife products at a port other than a designated port listed in 50 CFR 14.12, unless you qualify for one of the exceptions that allow you to import or export your wildlife or wildlife products at a different port. These exceptions allow you to import or export wildlife or wildlife products at a nondesignated port for the following reasons: (1) For use as scientific specimens; (2) to minimize deterioration or loss; and (3) to relieve economic hardship. We recognize the limitations that the requirement to use a designated port may place on certain individuals, businesses or scientific organizations. The issuance of a Designated Port Exception permit can relieve these limitations for certain qualified individuals, businesses or scientific organizations. Our estimates of the total annual responses and the total annual burden hours for Form 3–200–2 contained in our notice published in the **Federal Register** on March 16, 2004 (69 FR 12343), were in error. The estimates contained in that notice were based only upon our data for new applicants using Form 3–200–2. The estimates contained in this notice are based upon our data for new applicants and renewal applicants using Form 3–200–2. It will take an average of one hour for each respondent to complete the application for a designated port exception permit, whether it is a new application or an application to renew an existing designated port exception permit.

The Service's Form 3–200–3, Import/Export license application form, is the application form to request an import/export license. Title 50, of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 14.11 (50 CFR 14.91) makes it unlawful to import or export wildlife or wildlife products for commercial purposes without first

having obtained an import/export license. This authority allows us to ensure that protected species are not being used in commercial trade. We use the information obtained from Form 3–200–3 as an enforcement tool and management aid in monitoring the international wildlife market and detecting trends and changes in the commercial trade of wildlife and wildlife products. Our estimates of the total annual responses and the total annual burden hours for Form 3–200–3 contained in our notice published in the **Federal Register** on March 16, 2004 (69 FR 12343), were in error. The estimates contained in that notice were based only upon our data for new applicants using Form 3–200–3. The estimates contained in this notice are based upon our data for new applicants and renewal applicants using Form 3–200–3. It will take an average of one hour for each respondent to complete the application for an import/export license, whether it is a new application or an application to renew an existing import/export license. Import/export licensees are required to maintain records that accurately describe each importation or exportation of wildlife or wildlife products made under the license, and any additional sale or transfer of the wildlife or wildlife products. In addition, licensees are required to make these records and the corresponding inventory of wildlife or wildlife products available for our inspection at reasonable times, subject to applicable limitations of law. However, these recordkeeping requirements will not result in additional burden to import/export licensees because these records already exist. Form 3–177, Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife, which is required for all imports or exports of wildlife or wildlife products, provides an accurate description of these imports and exports. Form 3–177 is approved under OMB control number 1018–0012, which expires December 31, 2006. Normal business practices should produce records, such as invoices or bills of sale, that describe additional sales or transfers of the wildlife or wildlife products.

Title: Permit application form.

Approval Number: 1018–0092.

Service Form Number: 3–200–1.

Frequency of Collection: Rarely, if ever used, for reasons described above.

Description of Respondents: Scientific institutions, businesses or individuals that request permission to conduct any number of otherwise unauthorized activities.

Total Annual Responses: 0.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 0.

Title: Designated Port Exception permit application form.

Approval Number: 1018-0092.

Service Form Number: 3-200-2.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion, whenever permission is requested to import wildlife or wildlife products at a nondesignated port for use as scientific specimens, to minimize deterioration or loss, or to relieve economic hardship.

Description of Respondents: Scientific institutions, businesses or individuals that import or export scientific specimens, wildlife, or wildlife products.

Total Annual Responses: Approximately 1,164.

Total Annual Burden Hours: The total annual burden is approximately 1,164 hours. We estimate the reporting burden to average one hour per response.

Title: Import/Export license application form.

Approval Number: 1018-0092.

Service Form Number: 3-200-3.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion, whenever permission is requested to import or export wildlife or wildlife products for commercial purposes.

Description of Respondents: Businesses or individuals that import or export wildlife or wildlife products for commercial purposes.

Total Annual Responses: Approximately 6,886.

Total Annual Burden Hours: The total annual burden is approximately 6,886 hours. We estimate the reporting burden to average one hour per response.

We again invite comments concerning this renewal on: (1) Whether the collection of information is useful and necessary for us to do our job, (2) the accuracy of our estimate of the burden on the public to complete the form; (3) ways to enhance the quality and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection on respondents, including use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. This information collection is part of a system of records covered by the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)).

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home addresses from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There may also be limited circumstances in which we would withhold a respondent's identity from the rulemaking record, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address,

you must state this clearly at the beginning of your comment. We will not consider anonymous comments. We generally 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.

Dated: July 15, 2004.

Anissa Craghead,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,
Fish and Wildlife Service.*

[FR Doc. 04-16606 Filed 7-20-04; 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 Holy Ghost *Ipomopsis* and Kuenzler Hedgehog Cactus

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of review.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announces a 5-year review of Holy Ghost *Ipomopsis* (*Ipomopsis sancti-spiritus*) and Kuenzler hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*) under section 4(c)(2)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). 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 (List) is accurate.

The 5-year review is an assessment of the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review. Therefore, we are requesting submission of any new information (best scientific and commercial data) on Holy Ghost *Ipomopsis* and Kuenzler hedgehog cactus since their original listings as endangered species in 1994 (59 FR 13836) and 1979 (44 FR 61924), respectively. If the present classification of either of these species is not consistent with the best scientific and commercial information available, the Service will recommend whether or not a change is warranted in the Federal classification of Holy Ghost *Ipomopsis* or Kuenzler hedgehog cactus. Any change in Federal classification would require a separate final rule-making process.

DATES: Information submitted for our consideration must be received on or before August 20, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Information submitted on either species should be sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Division, Chief, Attention: 5-year Review, 500 Gold St. SE., Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87103. Information received in response to this notice and review will be available for public inspection by appointment, during normal business hours, at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Brown or Tracy Scheffler at the above address, or at 505/248-6920.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Why Is a 5-year Review Conducted?

Section 4(c)(2)(A) of the Act requires that we conduct a review of listed species at least once every 5 years. We are then, under section 4(c)(2)(B) and the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), to determine, on the basis of such a review, whether or not any species should be removed from the List (delisted), or reclassified from endangered to threatened, or from threatened to endangered. Our 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 Holy Ghost *Ipomopsis* and Kuenzler hedgehog cactus.

What Information Is Considered in the Review?

A 5-year review considers all new information available at the time of the review. These reviews will consider the best scientific and commercial data that has 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.