

If, during contract performance, the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) determines that significant internal accounting control deficiencies exist, i.e., weaknesses which render the Contractor's accounting system unreliable or ineffective for Government costing or payment purposes, the ACO will:

- (1) Notify the Contractor and request a written corrective action plan; and,
  - (2) Suspend an appropriate percentage of progress payments or reimbursement costs proportionate to the estimated cost risk to the Government until the Contractor submits, and satisfactorily completes, a corrective action plan acceptable to the ACO.
- (End of clause)

**PART 253—FORMS**

**253.209-1 [Amended]**

5. Section 253.209-1 is amended by revising paragraph 253.209-1(a)(i)(E) to read as follows:

**253.209-1 Responsible prospective contractors.**

- (a) \* \* \*
- (i) \* \* \*

**(E) Accounting system.**

An assessment by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) of the adequacy of the prospective contractor's accounting system and related accounting controls as defined in paragraph (a) of the clause at 252.242-7006, Internal Controls. Normally a contracting officer will request an accounting system review when soliciting cost reimbursement or incentive type contracts, or contracts with progress payments based on costs.

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**48 CFR Part 242**

**Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contractor Insurance/Pension Review**

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense, (DoD).  
**ACTION:** Proposed rule and request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Defense Acquisition Regulations (DAR) Council is proposing changes to the Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) regarding Contractor Insurance/Pension Reviews (CIPRs). This proposed rule increases the threshold at which CIPRs are performed from \$10 million to \$40 million, and clarifies the sales criteria that are used to determine a contractor's eligibility for insurance/pension review.

**DATES:** Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing at the address shown below on or before

October 25, 1993 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested parties should submit written comments to The Defense Acquisition Regulations Directorate, ATTN: Mrs. Linda W. Neilson, OUSD(A), 3062 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3062. FAX (703) 697-9845. Please cite DFARS Case 92-D040 in all correspondence related to this issue.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mrs. Linda W. Neilson, (703) 697-7266.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Background**

The current \$10 million threshold has been in effect since the late 1960's. DoD concluded, as a result of a review conducted by the Department of Defense Inspector General and the Defense Logistics Agency, that the threshold should be updated to account for inflation, and determined that the current threshold should be \$40 million. DoD also proposes to clarify the type of sales included in the threshold to eliminate any ambiguity on this point. There is no change to the policy that CIPRs may be conducted for contractors not meeting the review criteria when significant problems have been identified.

**B. Regulatory Flexibility Act**

The Regulatory Flexibility Act applies, but the proposed rule is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* because the threshold increase will reduce the number of contractors meeting the criteria for CIPRs to approximately 240 and the number of small businesses involved with CIPRs will be minimal. However, comments from small entities concerning the affected DFARS Subpart will be considered in accordance with section 610 of the Act. Such comments must be submitted separately and cite FAR Case 93-610 of the Act.

**C. Paperwork Reduction Act**

The Paperwork Reduction Act applies because raising the threshold at which CIPR's are conducted reduces the number of reviews that will be performed. A Paperwork Reduction package reflecting this reduction is being submitted to OMB.

**List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 242**

Government procurement.  
**Claudia L. Naugle,**

*Executive Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations Directorate.*

Therefore, it is proposed that 48 CFR part 242 be amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 242 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 41 U.S.C. 421 and FAR Subpart 1.3.

**PART 242—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION**

**242.7302 [Amended]**

2. Section 242.7302 is amended by revising paragraph (a) and by adding a new paragraph (d) to read as follows.

**242.7302 Requirements**

(a) A CIPR shall be conducted for each contractor whose qualifying sales to the Government exceeded \$40 million during the contractor's preceding fiscal year. Qualifying sales are sales for which certified cost or pricing data were required under 10 U.S.C. 2306, as implemented in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 15.804 "Cost or pricing data", (unless exempt in accordance with FAR 15.804-3) or which are cost reimbursable type contracts. Sales include prime contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to such contracts and subcontracts.

(d) Reviews of selected insurance and pension elements may be conducted for contractors not meeting the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section if significant problems have been identified.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Fish and Wildlife Service**

**50 CFR Part 17**

RIN 1018-AB

**Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Proposed Threatened Status for *Coccoloba rugosa* and Proposed Endangered Status for *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum***

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule

**SUMMARY:** The Service proposes to determine three endemic Puerto Rican trees—*Coccoloba rugosa* (ortegón),

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*Eugenia haematocarpa* (uvillo) and *Pleodendron macranthum* (chupacallos)—to be threatened or endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended. *Coccoloba rugosa* is proposed for threatened status and occurs in 14 locations on the north and eastern part of the island. *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* are proposed for endangered status. *Eugenia haematocarpa* is known only from five locations in the Caribbean National Forest and from one population in the Sierra de Cayey. Fewer than 50 individuals of *Pleodendron macranthum* are known from 5 localities in the Río Abajo Commonwealth Forest and the Caribbean National Forest. The trees are threatened by habitat destruction and modification, forest management practices, hurricane damage, restricted distribution, and possible collection. This proposal, if made final, would implement the Federal protection and recovery provisions for these species as provided by the Act. The Service seeks data and comments from the public on this proposal.

**DATES:** Comments from all interested parties must be received by November 23, 1993. Public hearing requests must be received by November 8, 1993.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and materials concerning this proposal should be sent to the Field Supervisor, Caribbean Field Office, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, at this office during normal business hours, and at the Service's Southeast Regional Office, suite 1282, 75 Spring Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Eugenio Santiago-Valentín at the Caribbean Field Office address (809/851-7297).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

Although there are no records available concerning when *Coccoloba rugosa* was first discovered, it is known that it was widely cultivated in European botanical gardens during the nineteenth century (Proctor, pers. comm.). The species was named in 1815 and described in 1829 by the French botanist René Louiche Desfontaines from a cultivated specimen at the Botanical Garden of Paris (Little et al. 1974). This plant was reported from St. Thomas more than a century ago, but it

is a doubtful record (Proctor, pers. comm.).

*Coccoloba rugosa* is a small evergreen tree 9 meters (30 feet) tall with a diameter of approximately 12.5 centimeters (5 inches). The bark is brown or gray and fissured, with faint rings at the nodes. The green twigs are stout, slightly flattened with longitudinal ridges. The alternate stalkless leaves are 22–60 centimeters (9–24 inches) wide, very thick, brittle, and hairless. The leaf surface is rugose, with veins deeply sunken on the upper side and prominent beneath. At the base of each leaf is a large sheath (ocrea) measuring 4–6 centimeters (1.5–2.5 inches) long. Inflorescences are terminal, 30–75 centimeters (1–2.5 feet) long with numerous small crimson-colored flowers. Male and female flowers are borne on different trees (dioecious). The red ovoid fruits are about 1 centimeter (.4 inch) long with one brown, pointed, 3-angled seed that is .5 centimeter (.2 inch) long.

*Coccoloba rugosa* is known from fewer than 1000 individuals at 14 sites in the subtropical moist forests of northern and eastern Puerto Rico. Four localities (with approximately 500 individuals) are located on a privately owned tourist resort complex in the Humacao and Naguabo area in eastern Puerto Rico. Future expansion of facilities in the resort complex may threaten the remaining individuals. Another three localities (approximately 400 individuals) are found on private lands in the same general area. Additional individuals have been eliminated from these areas by urban growth (Proctor, pers. comm.).

In northeastern Puerto Rico there are 2 populations of *C. rugosa* with 10 individuals each; one is located 2 miles east of the town of Luquillo, and one is located 2 miles northeast of the town of Río Grande. Three individuals occur in the El Convento area, location of the Commonwealth governor's beach house, on property owned by the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company. Within the Caribbean National Forest, *C. rugosa* is known from 2 populations of 8 and 15 individuals. Because it is rare and localized, it may be impacted by forest management practices.

Two other populations occur in the limestone knolls within the San Juan metropolitan area. One population of six individuals is on Fort Buchanan Army Base, in the municipality of Guaynabo; and one population of two individuals is on the Naval Security Group Activities property, Sabana Seca, in the municipality of Toa Baja. A population west of the San José lagoon in the San Juan metropolitan area was destroyed

some years ago (Little et al. 1974). The Fort Buchanan and Sabana Seca populations may be impacted by future expansion of these facilities. In addition, the areas near Fort Buchanan and Sabana Seca are under severe pressure for industrial and urban development. All the areas where the species occurs were affected by Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

*Eugenia haematocarpa* was first collected in 1939 from Barrio Maizales in the municipality of Naguabo by Leslie R. Holdridge, but was named in 1963, 24 years later, by Henri Alain Liogier (Little et al. 1974; Proctor, pers. comm.). Since then, collections have been made from the El Verde area of the Luquillo mountains, and it was also recently discovered (in 1990) from a privately owned property located adjacent to the Carite Commonwealth Forest.

*Eugenia haematocarpa* is a small tree, 6 meters (20 feet) tall and 12–13 centimeters (4.8–5.2 inches) in diameter. The elliptic leathery leaves are 13–18 centimeters (5.2–7.2 inches) long, 6–8 centimeters (2.4–3.2 inches) wide, almost stalkless, hairless, dull dark green on the upper surface, and light green beneath. Blades contain many slender, slightly raised side veins, forming a prominent network. The flowers are produced on trunks, with slender, nearly equal stalks. Flowers have a four-lobed rounded calyx, 1 millimeter (.04 inch) long, four rounded light pink petals 3 millimeters (.12 inch) long, and numerous stamens. The fruit is a dark red, round berry 2.3–2.9 centimeters (.9–1.1 inch) in diameter, containing a 1.6 centimeter (.6 inch) diameter seed.

*Eugenia haematocarpa* is known from five localities in the wet montane forests of the Sierra de Luquillo and Sierra de Cayey. Less than 50 plants are known from 4 populations within the Caribbean National Forest, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A population of approximately 15 plants occurs on private property adjacent to the Carite Commonwealth Forest in the Sierra de Cayey. The populations within the Caribbean National Forest may be affected by forest management practices. The population on private land may be affected by clearing of the vegetation. All the localities where the species occurs were impacted by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. The fact that the species produces edible fruits could make it an attractive one for collecting.

*Pleodendron macranthum* was discovered by the French botanist August Plée in 1822–1823 and was first described by Baillon under the genus *Cinnamodendron*. In 1889 van Tieghem

placed the species in the current genus, which honors its first collector (Vivaldi et al. 1931).

*Pleodendron macranthum* is an evergreen tree reaching 10 meters (33 feet) in height, with leathery, alternate, simple leaves about 8.5–12.5 centimeters (3.5–5.0 inches) long and 4.5–5.0 centimeters (1.7–2.0 inches) wide. The blades are elliptic with the upper surface dark shiny green and the midvein sunken. The lower surface is pale green with a prominent mid vein and with fine, parallel side veins. The leaf stalks are about 7 millimeters (.25 inch) long. The whitish bisexual flowers are solitary and axillary, 2 centimeters (.8 inch) wide and with a 2.5 centimeter (1 inch) long flower stalk. The cup-shaped calyx is persistent in the fruit, and the corolla contains 12 petals. The aromatic purplish black fruit measures 2 centimeters (.8 inch) in diameter and contains many seeds.

No observation or collection of the species was made for more than 40 years (Vivaldi et al. 1981). The species was rediscovered some years ago, and is at present known from fewer than 50 individuals in 7 localities of the subtropical wet and the subtropical montane wet forests of northern and eastern Puerto Rico. Three localities are within the Caribbean National Forest and four within the Río Abajo Commonwealth Forest. All the known sites may be impacted by forest management practices. The Caribbean National Forest was severely impacted by Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

*Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* are considered to be critical plants by the Natural Heritage Program of the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources. They are also considered rare plants by the Center for Plant Conservation (Center for Plant Conservation 1992). *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* were recommended for Federal listing by the Smithsonian Institution (Ayensu and De Filippis 1978).

*Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* were included among the plants being considered as endangered or threatened by the Service, as published in the Federal Register notice of review dated December 15, 1980 (45 FR 82480; the November 28, 1993 update (48 FR 53680), the revised notice of September 27, 1985 (50 FR 39526), and the February 21, 1990 (55 FR 6184) notice of review, which also included *Coccoloba rugosa*. In the 1990 notice, all three species were designated as category 1 (species for which the

Service has substantial information supporting the appropriateness of proposing to list them as endangered or threatened).

In a notice published in the Federal Register on February 15, 1983 (48 FR 6752), the Service reported the earlier acceptance of the new taxa in the Smithsonian's 1978 book as under petition within the context of section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Act, as amended in 1982. Beginning in October 1983, and in each October thereafter, the Service made annual findings that listing *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* was warranted but precluded by other pending listing actions of a higher priority, and that additional data on vulnerability and threats were still being gathered. This proposed rule constitutes the final 1-year finding in accordance with section 4(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Act.

#### Summary of Factors Affecting the Species

Section 4(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and regulations (50 CFR part 424) promulgated to implement the listing provisions of the Act set forth the procedures for adding species to the Federal lists. A species may be determined to be an endangered or threatened species due to one or more of the five factors described in section 4(a)(1). These factors and their application to *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* are as follows:

##### A. The Present or Threatened Destruction, Modification, or Curtailment of Its Habitat or Range

Ten localities of *Coccoloba rugosa* are found on privately owned land currently subject to intense urban, agricultural and tourist development. Although two populations are found on U.S. Navy and Army properties, these areas have been severely modified. Expansion of the existing facilities may result in the elimination of individual plants. The only known population of *Eugenia haematocarpa* in the Sierra de Cayey is located on private land and may be impacted by clearing of the vegetation. Although two populations of *Coccoloba rugosa*, four populations of *Eugenia haematocarpa* and all the known populations of *Pleodendron macranthum* are found on Federal and Commonwealth forest lands, the three species may be affected by forest management practices.

##### B. Overutilization for Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, or Educational Purposes

Taking for these purposes has not been a documented factor in the decline of these tree species. However, these three species may be very attractive for collectors.

##### C. Disease or Predation

Disease and predation have not been documented as factors in the decline of these species.

##### D. The Inadequacy of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has adopted a regulation that recognizes and provides protection for certain Commonwealth listed species. However, *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* are not yet on the Commonwealth list. Federal listing would provide immediate protection and, if the species are ultimately placed on the Commonwealth list, enhance their protection and possibilities for funding needed research.

##### E. Other Natural or Manmade Factors Affecting Its Continued Existence

One of the most important factors affecting the continued survival of these species is their limited number and distribution, which makes the risk of extinction extremely high. Hurricane Hugo in 1989 dramatically affected the forests of eastern Puerto Rico. Both *E. haematocarpa* and *P. macranthum* are known from such a small number of individuals that loss of genetic variation may be a factor in their future survival.

The Service has carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats faced by these species in determining to propose this rule. Based on this evaluation, the preferred action is to list *Coccoloba rugosa* as threatened and *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* as endangered. Some populations of the three species are in public forests, and habitat destruction of these areas can be prevented if adequate forest management practices are implemented. The reasons for not proposing critical habitat for these species are discussed below in the "Critical Habitat" section.

##### Critical Habitat

Section 4(a)(3) of the Act, as amended, requires that, to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, the Secretary shall designate critical habitat at the time the species is determined to be endangered or threatened. Title 50,

part 424 of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 424.12(1) states that designation of critical habitat is not prudent when one or both of the following situations exist: (i) The species is threatened by taking or other human activity, and identification of critical habitat can be expected to increase the degree of such threat to the species, or (ii) Such designation of critical habitat would not be beneficial to the species. Designation of critical habitat for these species would not be prudent for both reasons.

The number of individuals of *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* is sufficiently small that vandalism and collection could seriously affect the survival of the species. Publication of critical habitat descriptions and maps in the **Federal Register** would increase the likelihood of such activities, which are difficult to enforce against and only partially regulated by the Act. Additionally, no Federal activity is anticipated as being likely to affect these species except possibly on U.S. Forest Service lands, and lands owned by the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy.

Critical habitat also would not provide additional protection for the species under section 7 of the Act. Regulations promulgated for the implementation of section 7 provide for both a "jeopardy" standard and a "destruction or adverse modification" of critical habitat standard. In the case of *C. rugosa*, *E. haematocarpa* and *P. macranthum*, the only known habitat is where these species currently occur. Because of the highly limited distribution of these species, any Federal action that would destroy or have any significant adverse effect on their habitat would likely result in a jeopardy biological opinion under section 7. Under these conditions, no additional benefits would accrue from designation of critical habitat that would not be available through listing alone. The Service believes that any Federal involvement in the areas where these plants occur can be identified without the designation of critical habitat. All involved parties and landowners have been notified of the location and importance of protecting these species' habitats. Should Federal involvement occur, habitat protection will be addressed through the section 7 consultation process, utilizing the jeopardy standard.

#### Available Conservation Measures

Conservation measures provided to species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered

Species Act include recognition, recovery actions, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain practices. Recognition through listing encourages and results in conservation actions by Federal, Commonwealth, and private agencies, groups and individuals. The Endangered Species Act provides for possible land acquisition and cooperation with the Commonwealth, and requires that recovery actions be carried out for all listed species. Such actions are initiated by the Service, following listing. The protection required of Federal agencies and the prohibitions against certain activities involving listed plants are discussed, in part, below.

Section 7(a) of the Act, as amended, requires Federal agencies to evaluate their actions with respect to any species that is proposed or listed as endangered or threatened and with respect to its critical habitat if any is being designated. Regulations implementing this interagency cooperation provision of the Act are codified at 50 CFR part 402. Section 7(a)(4) requires Federal agencies to confer informally with the Service on any action that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. If a species is listed subsequently, section 7(a)(2) requires Federal agencies to ensure that activities they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of such a species or to destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat. If a Federal action may affect a listed species or its critical habitat, the responsible Federal agency must enter into formal consultation with the Service.

No critical habitat is being proposed for these three species, as discussed above. Federal involvement is anticipated for the populations of *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa*, and *Pleodendron macranthum* located in the Caribbean National Forest and for the populations of *Coccoloba rugosa* located in Fort Buchanan Army Base and in the limestone knolls of Sabana Seca, U.S. Navy property. Federal loan programs could possibly affect *Coccoloba rugosa* on private lands, but no such Federal involvement is known at present.

The Act and its implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.61, 17.62, 17.71, and 17.72, set forth a series of general prohibitions and exceptions that apply to endangered and threatened plants. All trade prohibitions of section 9(a)(2) of the Act, implemented by 50 CFR 17.61 and 17.71, would apply.

These prohibitions, in part, make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to import or export any endangered or threatened plant, transport it in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of a commercial activity, sell or offer it for sale in interstate or foreign commerce, or to remove and reduce the species to possession from areas under Federal jurisdiction. Seeds from cultivated specimens of threatened plant species are exempt from these prohibitions provided that a statement of "cultivated origin" appears on their containers. In addition, for endangered plants, the 1988 amendments (Public Law 100-478) to the Act prohibit the malicious damage or destruction on Federal lands and the removal, cutting, digging up, or damaging or destroying of endangered plants in knowing violation of any Commonwealth law or regulation, including Commonwealth criminal trespass law. Under section 4(d) of the Act, the Service has the authority to provide this same protection to threatened species, through promulgation of regulations, and may do so in the future.

Certain exceptions to the above prohibitions can apply to agents of the Service and Commonwealth conservation agencies. The Act and 50 CFR 17.62 and 17.72 also provide for the issuance of permits to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered and threatened species under certain circumstances. It is anticipated that few trade permits for these three species would ever be sought or issued, since the species are not known to be in cultivation and are uncommon in the wild. Requests for copies of the regulations on listed plants and inquiries regarding prohibitions and permits may be addressed to the Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, room 432, Arlington, Virginia 22203 (703/358-2104).

#### Public Comments Solicited

The Service intends that any final action resulting from this proposal will be as accurate and as effective as possible. Therefore, any comments or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, industry, or any other interested party concerning any aspect of this proposed rule are hereby solicited. Comments particularly are sought concerning:

(1) Biological, commercial trade, or other relevant data concerning any threat (or lack thereof) to *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum*;

(2) The location of any additional populations of these three species, and the reasons why any habitat should or should not be determined to be critical habitat as provided by section 4 of the Act.

(3) Additional information concerning the range and distribution of these species; and

(4) Current or planned activities in the subject areas and their possible impacts on these three species.

Final promulgation of the regulations on *Coccoloba rugosa*, *Eugenia haematocarpa* and *Pleodendron macranthum* will take into consideration the comments and any additional information received by the Service, and such communications may lead to adoption of a final regulation that differs from this proposal.

The Endangered Species Act provides for a public hearing on this proposal, if requested. Requests must be filed within 45 days of the proposal. Such requests must be made in writing and addressed to the Field Supervisor (see ADDRESSES section).

**National Environmental Policy Act**

The Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that an Environmental Assessment, as defined under the authority of the National Environmental

Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. A notice outlining the Service's reasons for this determination was published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

**References Cited**

Ayensu, E.S., and R.A. Defliipps. 1978. Endangered and Threatened Plants of the United States. Smithsonian Institution and World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Washington D.C. xv + 403 pp.  
 Center for Plant Conservation. 1992. Report on the Rare Plants of Puerto Rico. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Little, E.L., R.O. Woodbury, and F.H. Wadsworth. 1974. Trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Second volume. U.S. Department of Agriculture handbook no. 449. Washington, D.C. 1024 pp.  
 Vivaldi, J.L., and R.O. Woodbury. 1981. Status Report on *Pleodendron macranthum* (Baill.) van Tieghem. Unpublished report submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 38 pp.

**Author**

The primary author of this proposed rule is Mr. Eugenio Santiago-Valentín, Caribbean Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 491,

Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622 (809/851-7297).

**List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17**

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

**Proposed Regulations Promulgation**

Accordingly, it is hereby proposed to amend part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

**PART 17—[AMENDED]**

1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407; U.S.C. 1531-1544; 16 U.S.C. 4201-4245; Pub. L. 99-625, 100 Stat. 3500; unless otherwise noted.

2. It is proposed to amend § 17.12(h) by adding the families "Caneliaceae—Canela family" and "Myrtaceae—Myrtle family," in alphabetical order, and adding the following species, in alphabetical order, under the families indicated, to the list of Endangered and Threatened Plants, to read as follows:

**§ 17.12 Endangered and threatened plants.**  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 (h) \* \* \*

Species		Historic range	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name					
Caneliaceae—Canela family:						
<i>Pleodendron macranthum</i>	Chupacallos	U.S.A. (PR)	E		NA	NA
Myrtaceae—Myrtle family:						
<i>Eugenia haematocarpa</i>	Uvillo	U.S.A. (PR)	E		NA	NA
Polygonaceae—Buckwheat family:						
<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	Ortegón	U.S.A. (PR)	T		NA	NA

Dated: September 2, 1993.  
**Richard N. Smith,**  
 Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.  
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