

County and 30,000 acre-feet of M&I water to Salt Lake County water treatment plants; 1,590 acre-feet of M&I water already contracted to southern Utah County cities, and 40,310 acre-feet of M&I water to Utah Lake for exchange to Jordanelle Reservoir. The Preferred Alternative is analyzed in the March 2004, Utah Lake System Draft Environmental Impact Statement and in the March 2004, Draft Supplement to the Bonneville Unit Definite Plan Report. Implementation of the Utah Lake System requires the execution of contracts and agreements among the parties involved with the project. The contracts and agreements to be publicly negotiated will include repayment, construction, funding, water petitions, Warren Act conveyance, water conservation, and other related documents.

Information, Comments, and Inquiries: Pursuant to the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, section 9(f), 43 U.S.C. 485h(f), interested parties may submit written data, views and arguments concerning the contracts and agreements to the address below. Additional information on matters related to this notice can also be obtained from: Mr. Reed Murray, 302 East 1860 South, Provo Utah, 84606, (801) 379-1237, rmurray@uc.usbr.gov.

Dated: May 18, 2004.

Ronald Johnston,

Program Director, Department of the Interior.
[FR Doc. 04-11641 Filed 5-21-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-RK-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[GWCR Meeting Notice No. 4-04]

Guam War Claims Review Commission

The Guam War Claims Review Commission, pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 10), hereby gives notice in regard to the scheduling of meetings for the transaction of Commission business, as follows:

Date and Time: Wednesday, June 2, 2004, 10 a.m.; Thursday, June 3, 2004, 10 a.m.; Friday, June 4, 2004, 10 a.m.

Place: 600 E St., NW., Room 6002, Washington, DC.

Subject Matter: Discussion of the report which the Commission is required to submit to the Secretary of the Interior and Congressional committees under the Guam War Claims Review Commission Act, Public Law 107-333.

Status: Open.

Requests for information concerning these meetings should be addressed to David Bradley, Executive Director, Guam War Claims Review Commission, c/o Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, 600 E St., NW., Washington DC 20579, telephone (202) 616-6975, FAX (202) 616-6993.

Mauricio J. Tamargo,

Chairman.

[FR Doc. 04-11602 Filed 5-21-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-93-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Assessment for McNary and Umatilla National Wildlife Refuges and Notice of Two Public Open Houses

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent and notice of two public open houses.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) intends to prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) for the McNary and Umatilla National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs). The FWS is furnishing this notice in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and their implementing regulations in order to: Advise other agencies and the public of our intentions; and obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues to include in the CCP and EA. Opportunities for public input will be announced throughout the CCP/EA planning and development process.

DATES: Please provide written comments on the scope of the CCP/EA by July 8, 2004. Two public open houses will be held. The first one is scheduled for June 16, 2004, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the McNary National Wildlife Refuge Environmental Education Center in Burbank, Washington. The second open house is scheduled for June 23, 2004, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the Riverfront Center, in Boardman, Oregon (addresses follow).

ADDRESSES: Address comments, questions, and requests for further information to: Gary Hagedorn, Project Leader, Mid-Columbia River National Wildlife Refuge Complex, PO Box 2527, Pasco, WA 99302-2527. Comments may be faxed to (509) 545-8670, or e-mailed to fw1planningcomments@fws.gov as

well. Additional information concerning the NWRs is available on the following Internet site: <http://midcolumbiariver.fws.gov/>. Addresses for the public open house locations follow.

1. McNary National Wildlife Refuge Environmental Education Center, 311 Lake Road, Burbank, WA. Directions: From Pasco, Washington, follow State Highway 12 East over the Snake River; turn left onto Maple Street; and follow signs into McNary NWR parking lot.

2. Riverfront Center, 2 Marine Drive, Riverfront Room, Boardman, OR. Directions: From Interstate 84, take the City of Boardman Exit #165; turn north onto Main Street; cross the railroad overpass; turn right onto Marine Drive; and travel approximately one mile to the Riverfront Center on the Columbia River.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Hagedorn, Project Leader at (509) 545-8588.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By Federal law (National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 [Refuge Administration Act] 16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee), all lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System will be managed in accordance with an approved CCP by 2012. A CCP guides management decisions; and identifies refuge goals and long-range objectives and strategies for achieving the purposes for which a refuge was established. During the CCP planning process, many elements will be considered including: Wildlife and habitat management, public use opportunities, and cultural resource protection. Public input into the planning process is essential. The CCP for Umatilla and McNary NWRs will describe desired conditions for the refuges and how FWS will implement management strategies. The FWS will prepare an EA in accordance with procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370d).

Umatilla NWR encompasses 26,888 acres with units along the Columbia River in both Washington and Oregon. It was established in 1969 to mitigate wildlife habitat losses that occurred when the habitat was flooded after completion of the John Day Lock and Dam. A large portion of the Umatilla NWR is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and is managed by the FWS under Cooperative Agreement "for the conservation, maintenance, and management of wildlife resources thereof, and its habitat thereon."

McNary NWR encompasses approximately 15,894 acres located 30 miles upstream of Umatilla NWR, near Burbank, Washington. It was established in 1953 as mitigation for wildlife habitat losses that occurred when the Columbia River corridor was flooded after completion of the McNary Dam which created Lake Wallula. Seven areas were identified in a General Plan, completed in 1953, and signed by the Secretaries of Army and Interior, and the Directors of Fish and Game for both Oregon and Washington. Each of these areas were to be managed "for the conservation, maintenance, and management of wildlife, resources thereof, and its habitat thereon." For most of the intervening years, the FWS managed two of these seven areas as McNary NWR, though most of the underlying ownership was still held by the USACE. The State of Washington, and later the USACE, managed the other areas identified in the General Plan known as Habitat Management Units. In 1999, legislation was passed transferring ownership of the existing 3,636-acre McNary NWR from the USACE to FWS in fee title. The legislation also authorized the USACE, FWS, and Port of Walla Walla to negotiate an exchange of NWR lands with the Port. As a result, the FWS was granted management responsibility for four USACE Habitat Management Units adjacent to McNary NWR under terms of a cooperative agreement signed in January 2000. The USACE continues to own the lands while both agencies work toward permanent transfer in fee title.

Habitat types found on both refuges include shrub-steppe uplands, croplands, woody riparian areas, basalt cliffs, emergent marshes, and large open water marshes due to inundation of Lake Umatilla and Lake Wallula. Several islands were also created when these reservoirs were flooded. Both refuges provide important migratory and wintering habitat for numerous bird species especially waterfowl.

Preliminary Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities

The FWS has identified the following preliminary issues, concerns, and opportunities:

Habitat Management and Restoration: What actions shall the NWRs take to sustain and restore priority species and habitats over the next 15 years?

Public Use and Access: What kinds of recreation opportunities should be provided? Are existing access points and NWR uses adequate and appropriate?

Invasive Species Control: How do invasive species affect functioning

native systems and what actions should be taken to reduce the incidence and spread of invasive species?

Dated: May 14, 2004.

David J. Wesley,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.

[FR Doc. 04-11632 Filed 5-21-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Availability of the Recovery Plan for Five Freshwater Mussels—Cumberland Elktoe (*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*), Oyster Mussel (*Epioblasma capsaeformis*), Cumberlandian Combshell (*Epioblasma brevidens*), Purple Bean *Villosa perpurpurea*), and Rough Rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica strigillata*)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the final recovery plan for five freshwater mussels—Cumberland elktoe (*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*), oyster mussel (*Epioblasma capsaeformis*), Cumberlandian combshell (*Epioblasma brevidens*), purple bean (*Villosa perpurpurea*), and rough rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica strigillata*). These species are endemic to the Cumberland and Tennessee River systems in Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. Recent research has greatly increased our understanding of the ecology of these species. The recovery plan includes specific recovery objectives and criteria to be met in order to delist these mussels to threatened status or delist them under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this recovery plan are available by request from Bob Butler, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 160 Zillicoa Street, Asheville, North Carolina 28801 (Telephone 828/258-3939, Ext. 235). Recovery plans that have been approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service are also available on the Internet at <http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Butler at the address and telephone number given above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring endangered or threatened animals or plants to the point where

they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems is a primary goal of our endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, we are working to prepare recovery plans for most of the listed species native to the United States. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for the conservation of the species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the necessary recovery measures.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (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 that we provide public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment during recovery plan development. A notice of availability of the agency draft recovery plan for these five mussel species was published in the **Federal Register** on April 22, 2003 (68 FR 19844). A 60-day comment period was opened with the notice, closing on Monday, June 23, 2003. We received comments from 16 interested parties and from six mussel experts who served as official peer reviewers of the recovery plan. All persons who submitted comments supported the recovery plan and the Service's efforts to recover these species. Comments and information submitted by peer reviewers and other interested parties have been considered in the preparation of this final plan and, where appropriate, incorporated.

These five mussels were listed as endangered species under the Act on January 10, 1997 (62 FR 1647). These species are restricted to the Cumberland River system (Cumberland elktoe), the Tennessee River system (purple bean and rough rabbitsfoot), or to both river systems (oyster mussel and Cumberlandian combshell). They once existed in thousands of stream miles and now survive in only a few relatively small, isolated populations many of questionable long-term viability. These populations are found in Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. Currently they occur in the Clinch River (Tennessee and Virginia), Duck River (Tennessee), Nolichucky River (Tennessee), Powell River (Tennessee and Virginia), Bear Creek (Alabama and Mississippi), Beech Creek (Tennessee), Buck Creek (Kentucky), Cooper Creek (Virginia), Indian Creek (Virginia), Marsh Creek (Kentucky), Sinking Creek (Kentucky), Laurel Fork (Kentucky), Big South Fork (Kentucky)