

considered necessary for conservation of the 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 a public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. The Service will consider all information presented during a public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. The Service and other Federal agencies will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

The species considered in this draft recovery plan is the Louisiana quillwort (*Isoetes louisianensis*). This small, semi-aquatic plant is in a family of primitive seedless plants closely related to ferns (Isoetaceae). It occurs in the East Gulf Coast Physiographic Province in shallow, sandy blackwater streams in riparian woodland/bayhead forest areas included in a landscape of pine flatwoods. It is currently known only from St. Tammany and Washington Parishes in southeastern Louisiana where it occurs on private land. This species is extremely vulnerable because of its small population size and restricted range. Any activity which would affect the hydrology or stability of the streams in which the plant occurs, such as gravel mining and timbering (without the use of Best Management Practices), could potentially affect this species.

The objective of this proposed plan is to delist the Louisiana quillwort. Delisting will be considered when 10 viable and geographically distinct populations from separate drainages are protected. Actions needed to reach this goal include: (1) Protecting and monitoring populations; (2) surveying for new populations; (3) conducting life history studies; and (4) educating the public on the conservation needs of this species. After consideration of comments received during the review period, it will be submitted for final approval.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the recovery plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of the plan.

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

Dated: September 21, 1995.

Linda LaClaire,

Acting Field Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 95-23955 Filed 9-26-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Availability of a Draft Recovery Plan for the Utah Pediocactus: San Rafael Cactus (*Pediocactus despainii*) and Winkler Cactus (*Pediocactus winkleri*) for Review and Comment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces the availability for public review of a draft recovery plan for the Utah Pediocactus: San Rafael Cactus (*Pediocactus despainii*) and Winkler Cactus (*Pediocactus winkleri*). The two cacti occur in Emery and Wayne Counties, Utah. The Service solicits review and comment from the public on this draft recovery plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before November 27, 1995, to ensure they receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft recovery plan may obtain a copy by contacting the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lincoln Plaza, Suite 404, 145 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115. Written comments and materials regarding this plan should be sent to the Field Supervisor at the Salt Lake City address given above. Comments and materials received are available on request for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John L. England, Botanist (see **ADDRESSES** above), at telephone 801/524-5001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) 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 the species, establish criteria for

recovery levels for downlisting or delisting them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, 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. The Service will consider all information presented during a public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. The Service and other Federal agencies also will take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

The San Rafael cactus is a small, leafless, stem succulent, with yellowish to peach color flowers 1.5 to 2.5 cm (0.6 to 1.0 in) long and 1.8 to 2.5 cm (0.7 to 1.0 in) in diameter. The San Rafael cactus is restricted to the San Rafael Swell of central Emery County, Utah, and is known from three populations with a total number of individuals estimated to be about 20,000.

The Winkler cactus is a small, leafless, stem cactus with peach to pink flowers borne on the upper end of the tubercles near the apex of the stem. The flowers are 1.7 to 2.2 cm (0.7 to 0.9 in) long and 1.7 to 3.0 cm (0.7 to 1.2 in) in diameter. The Winkler cactus is restricted to Wayne and Emery Counties, Utah, and is known from six populations with a total number of individuals estimated to be about 5,000.

The San Rafael cactus was listed as an endangered species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), on September 16, 1987 (52 FR 34917). The Winkler cactus was proposed for listing as an endangered species under the authority of the Act on October 6, 1993 (58 FR 52062). The final rule listing the Winkler cactus has been held up in the recent moratorium on listing actions. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) expects to publish the final rule once the moratorium is lifted. For that reason, and because the Service is also preparing multispecies recovery plans and recovery plans that address candidate species where appropriate, the Winkler cactus is included in this recovery plan.

These species were listed due to being highly desirable specimen plants for cactus collections, their limited habitat and small population size, and to current and potential threats from off-road vehicle use, trampling by both

humans and domestic livestock, and by mineral resource exploration and development. The goal of the recovery plan is to maintain viable populations of the species at their known sites to ensure the species survival, and to guide recovery efforts to facilitate downlisting of the species.

Recovery efforts will focus on protecting the species' population and habitat from habitat destroying activities and preventing collections from natural populations through the sections 7 and 9 prohibitions of the Act for plan species. Biological and ecological research of the species' biology and their relationships and interactions with their environment is necessary to guide future management of the species' population and habitat to ensure their continued survival and the preservation of the species' ecosystem. Additional recovery efforts will focus on inventory of potential habitat and minimum viable population studies of their known populations.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the recovery plan described above. All comments received by the date specified in the **DATES** section above will be considered prior to approval of the recovery plan.

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

Dated: September 21, 1995.

Elliot N. Sutta,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-23945 Filed 9-26-95; 8:45 am]

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National Park Service

Gary Marina, Final Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior
ACTION: Availability of the final environmental impact statement for the proposed Gary Marina, adjacent to Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) for the Gary Marina. The city of Gary proposes to construct a marina on Lake Michigan adjacent to the west boundary of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The proposed marina would require an access road through Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The FEIS was prepared by the city of Gary and the NPS.

The city of Gary's and the NPS's preferred alternative for marina access is to construct a road on the abandoned Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad bed, within the west end of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and on U.S. Steel Corporation property adjacent to but outside Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The city of Gary's and the NPS's preferred alternative for the marina location is behind an existing breakwater on land currently owned by U.S. Steel Corporation.

The FEIS includes written responses to comments received on the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement (SDEIS), released in April of 1994, as well as minor changes to the text of the SDEIS.

The 30-day no action period for review of the FEIS will end on October 28, 1995. A Record of Decision will be issued following the 30-day no action period.

ADDRESSES: Public reading copies of the FEIS, 1994 SDEIS, and the 1989 DEIS will be available for review at the following locations:

Headquarters and Visitor Center (corner of Hwy 12 and Kemil Road), Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, 1100 N. Mineral Springs Road, Porter, Indiana 46304 (219-926-7561)
City Hall, City of Gary, 401 Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402 (219-881-1332)
Gary Public Library, City of Gary, 220 West 5th Avenue, Gary, Indiana 46402 (219-886-2484)

A limited number of the FEIS, the 1994 SDEIS, and the 1989 DEIS are available on request from the Superintendent of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (refer to address below).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Engquist, Superintendent, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, 1100 N. Mineral Springs Road, Porter, Indiana 46304, 219-926-7561.

Dated: September 18, 1995.

William W. Schenk,

Field Director, Midwest Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 95-23985 Filed 9-26-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Notice of Inventory Completion of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the Island of Kaua'i in the Collections of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Island of Kaua'i by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Honolulu, HI.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by Bishop Museum's professional staff, and representatives of the following Native Hawaiian organizations: Kaua'i / Ni'ihau Island Burial Council, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Native Hawaiian organizations under 25 U.S.C. 3001(11) and individuals Mr. Edward Ka'iwi and Ms. Aletha Kaohi, of Kaua'i.

The human remains represent at least 85 individuals and 32 associated funerary objects. These remains came to Bishop Museum from the following sources:

In 1900, J. K. Farley donated one skull from Kōloa. In 1916, J. F. G. Stokes collected one calvarium from Māhā'ulepū with a shell and four glass beads. In 1918, the Museum purchased one skull from Wailua from H. Schultz. In 1922, Herbert E. Gregory, Director, and Edwin H. Bryan, Curator of Collections, at Bishop Museum, with Kaua'i residents H. & R. von Holt, L. Thurston, and Lindsay Anton Faye, removed seventeen remains, one stone flake, twenty shells and two wood fragments from Kalalau, Nu'alolo Valleys. In 1922, Gerrit P. Wilder donated a skull from Kīpū Kai. In 1926, C. J. Fern and W. W. Henderson donated one set of fragmentary remains from Hanalei. In 1927, H. E. Gregory collected one fragmentary set of skeletal remains from Kīpū Kai. In 1928, Wendell C. Bennett and Kenneth P. Emory, Anthropologists at Bishop Museum, collected two sets of remains from sands dunes, Lihu'e district. In October 1928, W. C. Bennett shipped twelve remains, mostly skulls, from Waimea. In December 1928, Bishop Museum received four crania from Keālia, from W. C. Bennett. In 1929, W. C. Bennett removed fifteen sets of remains from Kīpū Kai, Kaunalewa caves, and Nu'alolo. The remains from Nu'alolo were associated with 1 bead. In 1936, the Museum received one set of human remains from Hā'ena from an anonymous donor. In 1947, George Arnemann donated one skull from Kalihi Kai and one from Ka'aka'aniu. In 1948, Mrs. William Weinrich donated one skull from Kaua'i. In 1949, a group of students under K. P. Emory, excavated thirteen human remains a