in near-shore marine waters. In Washington, Oregon and California, they nest on large limbs of mature or old-growth conifers, flying inland up to 80 kilometers (50 miles) to nest. The Service solicits review and comment from the public on this draft plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before October 10, 1995 to receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft recovery plan may obtain a

the draft recovery plan may obtain a copy by contacting the State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon State Office, 2600 S.E. 98th Avenue, Suite 100, Portland, Oregon 97266 (telephone: 503–231–6179), or the Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 N.E. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232-4181 (telephone: 503-231-6131). Written comments and materials regarding the plan should be addressed to Mr. Russell D. Peterson, State Supervisor, at the above Portland Field Office address. Comments and materials received are available on request for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above Oregon State Office address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Gary S. Miller at the above Oregon State Office address (telephone: 503–231–6179).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Restoring endangered or threatened animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems 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 the conservation of the species, establish criteria for reclassification or delisting, 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 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.

In North America, Marbled Murrelets range along the Pacific coast from Alaska to California. The Washington, Oregon and California population breeds along a coastal strip from the Olympic Peninsula and northern Cascades, Washington, and along the coasts of Oregon and California. Their at-sea distribution becomes discontinuous in this area. The southern end of the breeding range occurs in central California. Some wintering birds are found in southern California and as far south as northern Baja California, Mexico. Marbled Murrelets feed primarily on fish and invertebrates in near-shore marine waters. In Washington, Oregon and California, they nest on large limbs of mature or old-growth conifers, flying inland up to 80 kilometers (50 miles) to nest. Currently, breeding populations are not distributed continuously throughout the forested portion of the three-state area. Recent at-sea survey work also indicates that current populations of Marbled Murrelets are experiencing extremely low recruitment. The principal causes of decline are nesting habitat modification (both loss and fragmentation of nesting habitat) and mortality from net fisheries and oil spills. Critical habitat was proposed for the species on January 27, 1994 (59 FR 3811). Recovery of this species will require securing currently suitable nesting habitat, decreasing adult and juvenile mortality, increasing suitable habitat quality and quantity, and continued research to address more specific life-history requirements.

Public Comment Solicited

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

Author

The author of this notice is Gary Miller (see Oregon State Office address above).

Authority

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

Dated: July 21, 1995.

Michael Spear,

Regional Director, Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 95–19354 Filed 8–9–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

Availability of a Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the availability of a Finding of No Significant Impact.

summary: The purpose of this Notice is to make available to the public the Finding of No Significant Impact pursuant to an Environmental Assessment regarding the release in the United States of three nonindigeneous insects Galerucella calmariensis, Galerucella pusilla, and Hylobius tansversovittatus. The purpose of the release is to reduce and control Lythrum salicaria on Service-managed wetlands and to assist the States in the reduction and control of purple loosestrife on non-Service wetlands.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sean Furniss, Refuge Program Specialist, Division of Refuges, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 600 ARLSQ, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Fish and Wildlife Service made available for public comment an Environmental Assessment through publication on June 19, 1995, in the Federal Register (60 FR 32023). Upon review of the comments received and the scientific evidence supporting the Environmental Assessment, it was determined that the introduction of the three nonindigeneous insects would have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. This finding of no significant impact (FONSI) reads in whole as follows:

Finding Of No Significant Impact

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), U.S. Department of the Interior, proposes to release in the United States three nonindigeneous insects Galerucella calmariensis, Galerucella pusilla, and Hylobius tansversovittatus in addition to the two previously approved nonindigeneous insects Nanophyes marmoratus and N. brevis. The Service proposes to release these five insect species so they can contribute to the biological control of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), an introduced weed, on Servicemanaged wetlands and to assist the States to reduce and control this plant