contaminated ground water and that the plants are in compliance with the SDWA MCL for arsenic.

V. Summary of Community Relations Activities

The State and EPA initiated community relations activities in March 1992 by conducting a public meeting to discuss sampling results of the Lidgerwood municipal water supply and private wells within the study area. While not a large meeting, the State has maintained an on-going effort to meet the continued interest expressed by area residents. Community relations activities included public meetings; routine publication of progress fact sheets; development and distribution of a pamphlet entitled, "Things You Should Know About the Arsenic Sampling of Water Supplies in the Richland, Wyndmere, Lidgerwood Area (An Informal Discussion);" and a tour of the Rural Water Treatment Plant (OUI) upon the completion of construction activities. A short video titled, "A Taste of Water" chronicles the history of the Site and is being publicly distributed.

# VI. Site Summary

Based upon validation sampling and analyses of the data gathered from the individual water quality monitoring programs, it has been determined that the RAs for both Operable Units of the Arsenic Trioxide Site have achieved the ROD objective of reducing human exposure to arsenic-contaminated ground water and that the water treatment plants are in compliance with the MCL for arsenic, pursuant to the SDWA. These analyses are included as appendices to each RA Report and are sufficient to support deletion of the Site from the NPL. After deletion from the NPL, the Site will be monitored by the State which has primacy for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program, and which will enforce compliance with all MCLs, including arsenic. EPA, Region VIII's Water Management Division provides oversight of the State's PWSS program. Five-year reviews, or their equivalent, are required at this Site because the remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above health-based levels. The five-year review will be completed for this site no later than June 30, 1998.

Dated: September 25, 1995.

Jack McGraw,

Acting Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII.

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# **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

# Fish and Wildlife Service

# 50 CFR Part 17

#### RIN 1018-AD50

**Endangered and Threatened Wildlife** and Plants; Proposed Endangered Status for Twenty-five Plant Species From the Island of Oahu, Hawaii

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service,

Interior. **ACTION:** Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes endangered status pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), for 25 plant taxa—Chamaesyce herbstii ('akoko), Chamaesyce rockii ('akoko), Cyanea acuminata (haha), Cyanea humboldtiana (haha), Cyanea koolauensis (haha), Cyanea longiflora (haha), Cyanea st.-johnii (haha), Cyrtandra dentata (ha'iwale), Cyrtandra subumbellata (ha'iwale), Cyrtandra viridiflora (ha'iwale), Delissea subcordata ('oha), Eragrostis fosbergii (No common name (NCN)), Gardenia mannii (nanu), Labordia cyrtandrae (kamakahala), Lepidium arbuscula ('anaunau), *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. koolauensis (NCN), Lobelia monostachya (NCN), Melicope saintjohnii (alani), Myrsine juddii (kolea), Phyllostegia hirsuta (NCN), Phyllostegia kaalaensis (NCN), Pritchardia kaalae (loulu), Schiedea kealiae (NCN), Trematolobelia singularis (NCN), and Viola oahuensis (NCN). All 25 taxa are endemic to the island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. The 25 plant taxa and their habitats have been variously affected or are currently threatened by one or more of the followingcompetition, predation, or habitat degradation from alien species; human impacts: fire: and natural disasters. This proposal, if made final, would implement the Federal protection provisions provided by the Act. **DATES:** Comments from all interested parties must be received by December 1, 1995. Public hearing requests must be

received by November 16, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and materials concerning this proposal should be sent to Robert P. Smith, Pacific Islands Ecoregion Manager, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 6307, P.O. Box 50167, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert P. Smith, Pacific Islands Ecoregion Manager (see ADDRESSES section) (telephone: 808/541-2749; facsimile 808/541-2756).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

# Background

Chamaesyce herbstii, Chamaesyce rockii, Cyanea acuminata, Cyanea humboldtiana, Cyanea koolauensis, Cyanea longiflora, Cyanea st.-johnii, Cyrtandra dentata, Cyrtandra subumbellata, Cyrtandra viridiflora, Delissea subcordata, Eragrostis fosbergii. Gardenia mannii. Labordia cyrtandrae, Lepidium arbuscula, Lobelia gaudichaudii ssp. koolauensis, Lobelia monostachya, Melicope saint-johnii, Myrsine juddii, Phyllostegia hirsuta, Phyllostegia kaalaensis, Pritchardia kaalae, Schiedea kealiae, Trematolobelia singularis, and Viola oahuensis are endemic to the island of Oahu. Hawaiian Islands.

The island of Oahu is formed from the remnants of two large shield volcanoes, the younger Koolau volcano on the east and the older Waianae volcano to the west (Department of Geography 1983). Their original shield volcano shape has been lost as a result of extensive erosion, and today these volcanoes are called mountains or ranges, and consist of long, narrow ridges. The Koolau Mountains were built by eruptions that took place primarily along a northwesttrending rift zone (Macdonald et al. 1983) and formed a range now approximately 60 kilometers (km) (37 miles (mi)) long (Foote et al. 1972). Median annual rainfall for the Koolau Mountains varies from 130 to 640 centimeters (cm) (50 to 250 inches (in)), most of which is received at higher elevations along the entire length of the windward (northeastern) side (Taliaferro 1959).

Nineteen of the proposed plant taxa occur in the Koolau Mountains-Chamaesyce rockii, Cyanea acuminata, Cyanea humboldtiana, Cyanea koolauensis, Cyanea longiflora, Cyanea st.-johnii, Cyrtandra dentata, Cyrtandra subumbellata, Cyrtandra viridiflora, Delissea subcordata, Gardenia mannii, Labordia cyrtandrae, Lobelia gaudichaudii ssp. koolauensis, Lobelia monostachya, Melicope saint-johnii, Myrsine juddii, Phyllostegia hirsuta, Trematolobelia singularis, and Viola oahuensis. The vegetation communities of the Koolau Mountains, especially in the upper elevations to which many of the proposed plant taxa are restricted, are primarily lowland mesic and wet forests dominated by Metrosideros polymorpha ('ohi'a) and/or other tree or