interested agencies, organizations, and individuals to provide comments on the issues which should be addressed in the FIS

**DATES:** Written comments regarding the scope of the EIS should be received on or before March 10, 1995. A scoping workshop will be held on February 22, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Curt Smitch; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 3773 Martin Way East; Building C, Suite 101; Olympia, Washington 98501. Comments received will be available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday). A scoping workshop will be held from 6:00–9:00 p.m. at the Bellevue Red Lion Hotel; Overlake Room; 300 112th Avenue S.E.; Bellevue, Washington 98004.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Vogel, Wildlife Biologist; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 3773 Martin Way East; Building C, Suite 101; Olympia, Washington 98501, (360) 534-9330.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The applicant has launched an effort to address species conservation and ecosystem management on approximately 171,000 acres of private land in the Cascade Mountains of Washington. The subject ownership occurs in a "checkerboard" pattern in an area commonly referred to as the I-90 Corridor. The term "checkerboard" refers to alternate sections of public and private land. This effort will include the development of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and application for an incidental take permit as authorized under section 10 of the Act. The applicant intends to request permits for the incidental take of the northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina) which would occur as a result of timber harvest within a portion of the owl sites present on the subject property. There are currently more than 100 owl sites present within the larger 419,000-acre planning area.

The applicant plans to avoid the take of marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus*), but will likely include murrelets in the incidental-take permit application in the event take occurs accidentally. The applicant also plans to include grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos = U.a. horribilis*) and gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) in the permit application to cover circumstances where these species may occur on the subject property in the future and may at some point be subject to disturbance. The applicant is also addressing

numerous other species in the HCP and intends to request an unlisted species agreement.

As a further opportunity for interested persons to comment on these and other issues associated with this planning effort, a scoping workshop is scheduled for 6:00–9:00 p.m. on February 22, 1995. The workshop location will be the Overlake Room of the Bellevue Red Lion Hotel, 300 112th Avenue S.E.; Bellevue, Washington 98004.

Interested parties may contact the Service at the address listed above to receive additional information, including a map for the workshop location.

Dated: February 1, 1995.

## Thomas Dwyer,

Deputy Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-3079 Filed 2-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

Intent To Prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Application of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to the Pacific Coast

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

ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice advises the public that the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) intends to gather information to prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the application of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) on the Pacific coast. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) require publication of a notice to inform other agencies and the public on the scope of issues to be addressed and identified in the EIS. All previous public comments received by the FWS during the review of the 1993 Draft Coastal Barriers Study, conducted according to Section 6 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990, will be considered part of the information gathering process for this

Changes to individual mapped coastal barrier unit boundaries that would depict new development or structural changes are not within the scope of this programmatic EIS. All major issues raised during the public review of the 1993 Draft Coastal Barriers Study and maps regarding technical criteria used in mapping the units have been considered and will be addressed in the EIS. Any future changes to individual units in the current inventory will require the recommendation of the Governors or Congressional representatives of the affected States.

Please submit recommendations or comments on the scope of issues to be addressed in this EIS by 45 days after the publication of this notice.

**DATES:** Written comments should be received by March 27, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to: CBRA EIS Team Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 911 NE. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232–4181.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paula Levin, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 911 NE. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 9732-4181, (503) 231-2068. Table "A" provides a summary of technical changes on the 1993 Draft Coastal Barrier Maps of California, Oregon, and Washington. No unit boundary changes were made in Hawaii. however, the EIS will address the applicability of the technical criteria to the coastal barriers in Hawaii, the Pacific Islands and the other affected States. The 1994 draft Coastal Barrier maps can be viewed at the central locations listed in this notice. The maps are being provided for informational purposes at the locations listed and only to county planning offices in those counties where unit boundaries were changed.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Coastal barriers are unique landforms that provide protection for diverse aquatic habitats and are the mainland's first line of defense against the impacts of coastal storms and erosion.

Congress recognized the vulnerability of coastal barriers to development by passing the Coastal Barriers Resource Act in 1982 (CBRA). CBRA (Pub L. 97-348) established the Coastal Barriers Resources System (System) that prohibits all new Federal expenditures and financial assistance within the units of that System unless specifically excepted by the Act. Congress took this action because Federal expenditures and financial assistance have the effect of encouraging development of coastal barriers. By restricting these Federal expenditures, Congress intended to minimize the loss of human life, wasteful expenditure of Federal revenues, and damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources associated with coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts.

In 1990, Congress passed the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (CBIA). The CBIA (Pub. L. 101–591) tripled the size of the System by adding coastal barriers of the Great Lakes and additional areas along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. The System currently includes 560 units, comprising almost 1.3 million acres and about 1,200 shoreline miles.