

# Notices

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

#### Advisory Committee Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. No. 92-463), notice is hereby given of the following committee meeting:

*Name:* Federal Grain Inspection Service Advisory Committee.

*Date:* May 10-11, 1995.

*Place:* Double Tree Hotel, Kansas City Airport, 8801 112th Street, N.W., Kansas City, MO.

*Time:* 8:30 a.m. May 10 and May 11.

*Purpose:* To provide advice to the Administrator of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) with respect to the implementation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act.

The agenda includes: (1) Financial status of Agency, (2) Wheat Classification, (3) Test weight per bushel as a quality measurement for Soft Red Winter Wheat, (4) Standardization of Commercial Inspection Equipment, (5) Promoting competition between Official Agencies, (6) On-Line/At-Line Inspections, (7) Implementation of New Moisture Meter, (8) ERS Soybean Cleaning Study, and (9) other matters.

The meeting will be open to the public. Public participation will be limited to written statements, unless permission is received from the Committee Chairman to orally address the Committee. Persons, other than members, who wish to address the Committee or submit written statements before or after the meeting, should contact the Administrator, GIPSA, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 96454, Washington, D.C. 20090-6454, telephone (202) 720-0219 or FAX (202) 205-9237.

Dated: April 12, 1995.

**Calvin W. Watkins,**

*Acting Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 95-9507 Filed 4-17-95; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 040795A]

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Notice of Availability of a Proposed Recovery Plan for Review and Comment; Public Hearings

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability; public hearings.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS has developed its Proposed Recovery Plan for the Snake River sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), Snake River fall chinook salmon, and Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). It is available upon request. NMFS seeks public comment and has scheduled 11 public hearings on this Proposed Recovery Plan.

**DATES:** Comments on the Proposed Recovery Plan must be received by July 17, 1995, if they are to be considered during preparation of a final recovery plan. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for dates and times of public hearings.

**ADDRESSES:** Requests for a copy of the Proposed Recovery Plan should be addressed to Recovery Plan Coordinator, National Marine Fisheries Service, 525 NE Oregon Street, Portland, OR 97232 telephone: 503-230-5400. Written comments and materials regarding the Proposed Recovery Plan should be directed to the same address. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for locations of public hearings.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert Jones, Recovery Plan Coordinator, (503-230-5420).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Salmon are culturally, economically, and symbolically important to the Pacific Northwest. Columbia River chinook populations were at one time acknowledged to be the largest in the world. Prior to the 1960's, the Snake River was the most important drainage in the Columbia River system for producing salmon. But in the 1990's, Snake River salmon struggle to exist. Snake River salmon have declined to

such low levels that protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is needed to prevent their extinction (56 FR 58619, November 20, 1991; 57 FR 14653, April 22, 1992; 59 FR 42529, August 18, 1994; and 59 FR 66784, December 28, 1994). In the 1800's, there were approximately 1.5 million Snake River chinook salmon; by 1994, only 1,800 adults returned to the Snake River. Snake River fall chinook salmon numbered over 72,000 50 years ago, but only 400 adults were counted at Lower Granite Dam in 1994. As many as 4,400 Snake River sockeye salmon could be found 40 years ago, but last year only one returned to Redfish Lake.

The ESA requires that the agency responsible for a listed species develop and implement a recovery plan for its conservation (defined by the ESA as recovery to delisting) and survival, unless it is determined that such a plan will not promote the conservation of the species. Accordingly, NMFS appointed the Snake River Salmon Recovery Team (Team) to assist in the development of the recovery plan for the Snake River salmon. In May 1994, the Team submitted its final recommendations to NMFS. NMFS used these recommendations to formulate the Proposed Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan.

The conservation of natural salmon and their habitat has not been afforded balanced consideration in past resource allocation decisions. Natural salmon are those that are the progeny of naturally spawning parents. Development in the Pacific Northwest has often proceeded with the assumption that improved technology or management would mitigate impacts on natural salmon stocks. The Region's reliance on uncertain mitigation schemes (as opposed to fundamental conservation strategies) has been a very costly approach, both for natural salmon and the public.

However, recent efforts have concentrated on conserving natural salmon and their habitats. There is new emphasis being placed on natural fish escapement, improved migration conditions for juveniles and adults, increased riparian area protection, and equitable consideration of natural fish in resource allocation processes. This focus differs from previous management and represents important progress