

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]

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#### 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