

**Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on the Protection of Important Seabird Nesting Islands on Maine's Coast**

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice advises the public that the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) intends to gather information necessary for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the protection of important seabird, wading bird, shorebird and bald eagle nesting islands on Maine's coast. This notice is being furnished as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) to obtain suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS.

**SCOPING INFORMATION:** Private island owners, other individuals, organizations of all sorts and other interested parties are encouraged to participate in the scoping process in order to identify and discuss the major issues that should be addressed in the EIS. A series of public scoping meetings (meetings) will be held in Ellsworth, Machias, Rockland, Brunswick, Wells and Augusta in November, 1995. These meetings will (1) provide a brief description of the project, (2) solicit advice about the scope of issues that should be addressed, what the significant issues are, and potential alternative courses of action, (3) seek input about review, consultation, coordination, clearance or permit requirements, and (4) describe the role of the Service in the planning and decision-making process. The major tool used to collect public comment will be an issues workbook which will be available at the meetings. The dates, times and locations of these meetings will be announced in area newspapers and through direct mailings. Those who are unable to attend one of the meetings can request a copy of the issues workbook from the contact person identified below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Stan Skutek, Refuge Manager, Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 279, Milbridge, Maine 04658 or telephone (207) 546-2124.

**WRITTEN COMMENTS INFORMATION:** All written comments and completed workbooks should be sent to the contact person listed above by January, 1996, or no later than 30 days after the last meeting is held.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge has

been acquiring islands in Maine over the past decade, through donations and purchases from willing sellers. The majority of the Refuge islands support nesting seabirds habitat. In addition, the Service has been actively involved in providing technical assistance and promoting efforts to protect coastal nesting island habitat in partnership with private landowners, non-governmental organizations (e.g. land trusts and statewide conservative groups) and state agencies. During the last two years, the Service has worked with partners to discuss the importance of island nesting birds and to explore voluntary tools available to promote island wildlife habitat protection. In recent years, the number of landowners interested in selling their islands to the Service has increased, and the Service has recognized the need to solicit public input in directing future habitat protection work on coastal nesting islands. In order for the Service to continue to acquire seabird, wading bird, shorebird and eagle habitat on Maine's coastal islands, the Service has decided to pursue an EIS. The EIS process will allow the public to continue to provide input and direction to the Service for protection of these important habitats.

A range of alternative actions—including no action, the Service's proposed action, and other reasonable actions—will be presented in the EIS. All viable actions, including those that may be taken by others outside the federal government, are open for consideration. No final decision will be made until all interested parties, organizations and individuals have had the opportunity to review and comment on the EIS. The environmental review of the project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NEPA as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1300-1508), other appropriate federal regulations and Service procedures for compliance with those regulations. It is estimated that a Draft EIS will be available for public review and comment in April 1995.

Ronald E. Lambertson,

*Regional Director.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-55-M**

**Marine Mammals; Stock Assessment Reports**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of completion and availability of final marine mammal

stock assessments and guidelines for preparing stock assessments.

**SUMMARY:** Section 117 of the 1994 amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) requires the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to prepare stock assessments for each marine mammal stock that occurs in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. The Service made draft stock assessments and preliminary guidelines available for public review and comment on August 23, 1994. Comments received from the public and from scientific review groups (established according to section 117) were reviewed and incorporated into the reports and guidelines, as appropriate. Final stock assessments have been completed and are now available for polar bears, walrus, and northern sea otters in Alaska; southern sea otters in California and northern sea otters in Washington State; and two West Indian manatee stocks in the southeastern United States and Puerto Rico. Final guidelines for preparing these stock assessments are also available.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of these final stock assessments and final guidelines are available from the Division of Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mail Stop 840-ARLSQ, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jeff Horwath, Division of Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance, Arlington, Virginia, at 703/358-1718. For specific information about stock assessments for polar bears, walrus, and northern sea otters in Alaska, contact David McGillivray in the Service's Office of Marine Mammals Management, Anchorage, Alaska, at 907/786-3800. For specific information about stock assessments for southern sea otters in California and northern sea otters in Washington State, contact Carl Benz in the Service's field office in Ventura, California, Telephone 805/644-1766. For specific information about stock assessments for West Indian manatees in the southeastern United States and Puerto Rico, contact Robert Turner in the Service's field office in Jacksonville, Florida, Telephone 904/232-2580.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 30, 1994, the MMPA Amendments of 1994 were enacted into law (Public Law 103-238). New section 117 of the MMPA required the Service and the NMFS (as appropriate) to prepare and periodically revise stock assessments for marine mammals that occur in waters

under the jurisdiction of the United States. These reports must contain information regarding the distribution and abundance of the stocks, population growth rates and trends, estimates of annual human-caused mortality from all sources, descriptions of the fisheries with which the stocks interact, and the status of each stock.

Although many of the items included in the reports were described explicitly in the MMPA, many elements, including a quantitative definition of the parameters used in calculating Potential Biological Removal (PBR) levels, were defined only in general terms. To promote consistent interpretation of the provisions of the law, the NMFS convened a workshop composed of NMFS and FWS scientists in June 1994 to develop preliminary guidelines to be used in preparing draft stock assessments.

On August 23, 1994, the Service published in the Federal Register a notice of availability of draft guidelines and stock assessments (59 FR 43353) for polar bears, Pacific walrus, and Alaska sea otters in Alaska, southern sea otters in California and northern sea otters in Washington State, and West Indian manatees in the southeastern United States and Puerto Rico. A 90-day public comment period expired on November 21, 1994. Substantial background information was provided in that notice, and is not repeated at this time. On November 16, 1994, the Service, in response to public concerns, extended the public comment period through December 1, 1994 (59 FR 59243). This new expiration date provided several additional days for public comment while reducing public confusion by aligning the Service's cut-off date with that of the NMFS; that agency was developing their own stock assessments and had also extended their comment period to December 1, 1994. The Service also concluded that it would allow a reasonable amount of time for the Alaska Scientific Review Group (see next two paragraphs) to review public comments prior to the Group's scheduled meeting of December 12-13, 1994.

In addition to the requirements to develop stock assessments, section 117 of the amendments to the MMPA also required the NMFS, in consultation with the Service and others, to establish three independent regional Scientific Review Groups (SRG) representing Alaska, the Pacific Coast (including Hawaii), and the Atlantic Coast (including the Gulf of Mexico). These SRG's were charged with providing advice on the stock assessments and

other issues appropriate for pursuing the goals of the MMPA.

Subsequent to the close of the comment period for the draft stock assessments, the Service provided copies of public comments, as appropriate, to members of the Alaska, Pacific, and Atlantic SRG's for review and consideration. All public comments and the input of the appropriate SRG's was considered by the Service in producing the final stock assessments announced by this Federal Register notice. Final guidelines have also been completed. Following is a brief summary of comments received and the Service's response to those comments.

#### Comments

##### *Polar Bear*

Multiple stock assessment versus single stock assessment. *Comment:* Public comment favored development of two independent stock assessments versus one combined stock assessment for both the Beaufort Sea and Chukchi/Bearing Seas stocks. *Response:* The Service agrees and has recognized the information on the two stocks contained in the initial draft stock assessment into two individual final stock assessments.

Minimum population estimate. *Comment:* Public comment was not received on the minimum population estimate for the Beaufort Sea stock or lack of an estimate for the Chukchi/Bearing Seas stock. However, a reanalysis of Service/National Biological Service mark and recapture data for the Beaufort Sea stock resulted in a revised  $N_{(min)}$  estimate of 1,717 animals.

Maximum productivity rates. *Comment:* One organization, and an observer at the Alaska SRG commented that the initial  $R_{(max)}$  value of 10 percent was greater than observed rates and suggested that a review of data used for the calculation be conducted. *Response:* The  $R_{(max)}$  from the draft stock assessment was revised based on modeling of observed reproduction and survival rates for polar bears in the Beaufort Sea stock. A 6 percent value is now used.

Mortality. *Comment:* Several commenters suggested that the Service should present the harvest averages for the last 5-year period instead of the longer-term averages. *Response:* The Service concurs and has modified the stock assessments accordingly. A common concern was that modeling the effects of mortality did not account nor make adjustment for the skewed sex ratio of the harvest. The final estimate of the Potential Biological Removal (PBR) level for the Beaufort Sea stock

includes the appropriate adjustment for the sex of harvested animals.

Status of stock. *Comment:* One comment stated that polar bear stocks in Alaska should be designated as "strategic" because of the lack of information regarding population size and status, inherently low reproductive capability, and threats emanating from the harvest rates and industry.

*Response:* The Service has concluded that the stocks are "non-strategic." The rationale for these decisions are described in detail within the stock assessment and the calculations of PBR.

##### *Pacific Walrus*

Minimum population estimate. *Comment:* Several groups believed this estimate should be based on the estimated population size obtained during the last range-wide aerial survey (1990). They pointed out the survey was conducted during an ice minimum period when only a few walrus were counted along the ice edge. While many walrus were counted on land, presumably many more were in the water and were not counted. *Response:* The stock assessment report follows guidelines outlined in the NMFS Workshop Report to use the best available scientific information to calculate the minimum population estimate, ( $N_{min}$ ), not the total estimated population, ( $N_{best}$ ). The minimum estimate obtained is based on a sum of the direct counts of the walrus observed on land, plus the adjusted estimate of that portion of the population observed on the ice.

Maximum productivity rates. *Comment:* Several groups suggested the 0.06 value for  $R_{max}$  in the draft stock assessment was too low; one group believed it to be too high. *Response:* Commenting groups typically confused the term maximum net productivity, as defined by the amended MMPA and the PBR Workshop, with maximum productivity. The available data for maximum growth at a small population size for the Pacific walrus are scant. Estimated values of  $R_{max}$  derived from population models are equivocal. In our reassessment, the Service consulted with experts from several agencies and the Alaska SRG. Recognizing the limitations of the best available data and that the  $R_{max}$  value proposed in the draft stock assessment may not fully account for a skewed sex ratio in the population, the Service chose to follow the recommendation of the Alaska SRG to tentatively adopt 0.08 as a more plausible estimate of  $R_{max}$ . The Service is in the process of reviewing available information and is open to revision of

this value when and if it becomes appropriate.

**Mortality.** *Comment:* Several groups questioned the use of calculating the estimated average annual mortality due to subsistence harvest on the basis of a 30 year data set. Some groups believed the estimate of struck and lost was too high. *Response:* The Service agrees that using the most recent 5-year period to calculate average annual mortality is an approach which more accurately reflects current harvest trends and levels; the value was recalculated using new information from Russian colleagues obtained since publication of the draft stock assessment. While the available information on struck and lost rates is somewhat dated (collected during the late 1960's-early 1970's), it is the only sound scientific information collected to date. The Service believes it is appropriate to use these data until such time as newer scientifically rigorous data can be obtained.

**Status of stock.** *Comment:* Several groups objected to the draft stock assessment's categorization of the Pacific walrus stock as "strategic." *Response:* Using the new, updated, and adjusted information discussed above and presented in the final stock assessment, the Service has concluded the stock is "non-strategic."

#### *Northern Sea Otter in Alaska*

**Single species focus.** *Comment:* The stock assessment inappropriately focused on a single species. It should have included Alaska Natives in its focus. *Response:* The stock assessment was developed based on the MMPA requirements and guidance developed for all stock assessments which focused on the status, incidental fisheries take, and other human take of marine mammal species.

**Multiple stocks vs. single stock.** *Comment:* The Service was inconsistent on the treatment of single versus multiple stocks. Several commenters suggested that sea otters should be treated as multiple stocks, while others agreed with a single Alaska stock. *Response:* The Service will continue to consider splitting the Alaska stock of sea otters into multiple stocks if the scientific data supports such a split.

**Minimum population estimate.** *Comment:* Several commenters suggested that the minimum population estimate was too low since they believed that sea otter populations in Alaska have been growing rapidly. Others concurred with the minimum population estimate. *Response:* The Service is aware of the uncertainty of the population abundance of Alaska sea otters. This is based on the fact that

survey results are dated and variable. The stock assessment followed the guidelines and used the best available information to calculate the minimum population estimate, not the total estimated population. Additional language was added to clarify the variability of survey results. Additionally, the table in the stock assessment was updated to include more recent data that had become available.

**Potential Biological Removal.** *Comment:* Commenters suggested that the Potential Biological Removal level should not be determined because of the uncertainty associated with the minimum population estimate and the lack of current survey information. *Response:* See "Minimum population estimate" discussion above.

**Maximum productivity rate.** *Comment:* Several commenters suggested that the maximum productivity rate was too high, while another believed it to be accurate. *Response:* After reviewing public comments and the comments of the Alaska Scientific Review Group, the maximum productivity rate was increased to 20 percent based on information in the scientific literature.

**Incidental take.** *Comment:* Comments were received describing the incidental take of sea otters by commercial fisheries as insignificant, while another commenter suggested that our incidental take data was inadequate to evaluate commercial fishery interactions. *Response:* The best available information was used by the Service. If more information becomes available, future stock assessments will be modified accordingly.

**Native harvest.** *Comment:* One commenter believed that too much information was provided on Native harvest while another suggested expanding the section to describe geographic patterns of Native harvest. *Response:* Because the focus of the stock assessment was to be commercial fisheries incidental take, other human-caused mortality was generally described. In the case of human-caused mortality to sea otters, this includes Native harvest.

**Other human-caused mortality.** *Comment:* The comment was received that the section on human-caused mortality should be expanded to include historic information. *Response:* This section was expanded.

#### *Southern Sea Otter in California*

**Annual human-caused mortality.** *Comment:* Sentiment was expressed that the Service needs to clarify that southern sea otter mortality attributable

to drowning in lobster pots is unknown, but may be a significant contributor to the lack of population growth at San Nicolas Island. It was further stated that this information should be included in the "Fisheries Information" section of the stock assessment. *Response:* The Service agrees; comments were incorporated into the final stock assessment.

**Potential Biological Removal (PBR).** *Comment:* Comment was received that the stock assessment should clarify that the NMFS will defer to the opinion of the Service regarding PBR for this species, and that the option of the Service is that incidental take should remain at zero. *Response:* This comment was noted but not incorporated into the final stock assessment. The section on PBR has been expanded and retains the clarification that the 1994 amendments to the MMPA do not pertain to the southern sea otter. No take is allowed.

**Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing, recovery plan, and translocation effort.** *Comment:* Comments were received that the final stock assessment should: (1) Note the date and reason for listing this stock as threatened under the ESA; (2) indicate that a recovery plan has been developed and is being revised; (3) explain that the Service has attempted to establish a reserve population at San Nicolas Island, California; (4) discuss Public Law 99-625 and the closely associated Management Zone to prohibit range expansion and protect fishery resources; (5) indicate that a number of otters have entered the Management Zone and have died, or may have died, as a consequence of efforts to capture and remove them; and (6) discuss that an uncertain number of sea otters may have been killed in recent years by small oil spills and unusual diseases. *Response:* These comments were incorporated into the final stock assessment.

**Maximum productivity rate.** *Comment:* Comment was received that  $R_{(max)}$  for the southern sea otter appeared to be closer to 4 percent or 5 percent rather than the 6 percent rate used in the stock assessment and that this should be explained. *Response:* The 6 percent rate continues to be used in the final stock assessment. The Service believes that adequate data is presented in the "Current and Maximum Net Productivity Rates" section to justify use of the 6 percent rate.

*Comment:* One commenter believed that the Service should note that before 1985, when such fisheries were prohibited, the take of southern sea otters was far above the estimates of PBR. Therefore, if restrictions on gill nets were lifted, then the southern sea

otter would be designated as a "strategic stock," requiring formation of a Take Reduction Team to advise on measures that should be taken to ensure that incidental take does not exceed the PBR. *Response:* The final stock assessment was modified to incorporate these comments.

*Northern Sea Otter in Washington State*

Annual human-caused mortality. *Comment:* The Service should elucidate Indian treaty rights, particularly in relation to MMPA recovery objectives. It was further stated that this information should be included in the "Fisheries Information" section of the stock assessment. *Response:* The "Annual Human-Caused Mortality" section of the stock assessment was changed to acknowledge the tribal rights claim. However, until this issue is legally clarified, the Service is unable to provide better information and guidance.

*Comment:* A comment was received that the Service should identify the number and source(s) of animals translocated to Washington State. *Response:* These comments were incorporated into the final stock assessment.

Maximum Productivity Rate. *Comment:* One commenter stated that the Service should describe and discuss data used to determine that  $R_{(max)}$  is 12 percent for the Alaska sea otter in Washington State. *Response:* The "Population Size" section was modified slightly and now describes the type of data and survey techniques used. However, actual survey counts were not included in the final stock assessment.

Sea otter/fishery interaction. *Comment:* One commenter indicated that the Service should include information on sea otter/fishery interactions in Washington State.

*Response:* This suggestion was incorporated into the final stock assessment.

*Comment:* One commenter stated that the Service should indicate the present distributions of sea otters and gill-net fisheries in Washington State coastal waters. *Response:* The Service agrees and has incorporated the comment into the final stock assessment.

*West Indian Manatees*

Annual mortality data. *Comment:* Comments were received that the Service should use the most recent mortality data for the Florida manatee. *Response:* The Service concurs. Summary data through December 1994, as provided by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, has been incorporated into the final stock assessment.

Stock definition and range. *Comment:* One commenter questioned the Service's definition of a single stock of Florida manatees and suggested that an Atlantic coast stock and a Gulf coast stock would be more appropriate.

*Response:* The Service considered the merits of delineating two stocks of Florida manatees, but prefers to retain a single stock classification, noting that genetic studies published to date do not strongly support the definition of clearly distinct stocks. Furthermore, intensive studies of far south Florida manatee movements are lacking, and it may be premature to conclude that no genetic exchange between Atlantic coast and

Gulf coast animals. Should new information become available, the Service will re-evaluate the stock definition as needed. Such re-evaluations will be easily accommodated, especially in light of section 117 of the MMPA that requires annual review and, if appropriate, revision of stock assessments for strategic stocks. West Indian manatees, in light of their endangered status, are classified as strategic animals.

Potential Biological Removal.

*Comment:* Concerns were raised about the designation of a PBR level for manatees and the implications for Section 7 consultations under ESA and incidental take policy regarding manatees. *Response:* The Service has already addressed these concerns in the narrative of the assessments.

*Summary of Final Stock Assessments*

Along with the requirement of section 117(b)(3) of the 1994 amendments to the MMPA that require publication in the Federal Register of a notice of availability of final stock assessments, a summary of those final stock assessments must also be published. Appropriately, the following table lists summary information for the Service's final stock assessments for polar bears, walrus, and northern sea otters in Alaska, southern sea otters in California, and northern sea otters in Washington State; and two West Indian manatee stocks in the southeastern United States and Puerto Rico.

Dated: September 20, 1995.  
John G. Rogers, Jr.,  
Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS FOR SPECIES OF MARINE MAMMALS UNDER FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Species	Stock area	SRG region	FWS region	$N_{(min)}$	$R_{(max)}$	$F_{(r)}$	PBR	Annual estimated average human-caused mortality	Annual fishing-caused mortality	Strategic status
Polar bear-Chukchi/Bering Sea stock.	Chukchi and Bering Seas-Alaska and Russia.	AKA	7	1 N/AV	1 N/AV	1.0	1 N/AV	55 .....	0 .....	No.
Polar bear-Beaufort Sea stock.	Beaufort Sea-Alaska and Canada.	AKA	7	1,579	0.06	1.0	<sup>2</sup> 72	63 .....	0 .....	No.
Sea otter-Alaska stock.	Alaska .....	AKA	7	100,000	0.2	1.0	10,000	506 .....	<1 .....	No.
Pacific walrus ...	Alaska and Russia.	AKA	7	188,316	0.08	1.0	7,533	5,895 .....	16 .....	No.
West Indian manatee-Florida stock.	Southeastern U.S.A.	ATL	4	1,822	0.04	0.1	3	<sup>3</sup> 49 .....	<1 .....	Yes.

## SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENTS FOR SPECIES OF MARINE MAMMALS UNDER FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Species	Stock area	SRG region	FWS region	N <sub>(min)</sub>	R <sub>(max)</sub>	F <sub>(t)</sub>	PBR	Annual estimated average human-caused mortality	Annual fishing-caused mortality	Strategic status
West Indian manatee-An-tillean stock.	Puerto Rico .....	ATL	4	86	0.04	0.1	0	2 .....	Unknown	Yes.
Southern sea otter-California stock.	Central California and San Nicolas Island.	PAC	1	2,376	0.06	0.1	<sup>4</sup> N/AP	<sup>5</sup> Unknown	<sup>6</sup> Unknown	Yes.
Sea otter-Washington stock.	Neah Bay to Destruction Island, WA.	PAC	1	360	0.12	0.5	11	<sup>7</sup> Unknown	<sup>6</sup> Unknown	No.

<sup>1</sup> N/AV indicates Not Available.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted upwards to 72 animals from the calculated PBR of 48 to reflect the approximate 2 male:1 female sex ratio of the harvest. See stock assessment for additional information.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated average human-caused mortality for the West Indian manatee—Florida stock from 1984–1992. The estimated average annual human caused mortality from 1974–1992 is 36 animals.

<sup>4</sup> N/AP indicates Not Applicable. Although the PBR level for the southern sea otter—California stock was calculated to be 7, their incidental take is not governed under Section 118 of the 1994 amendments to the marine Mammal Protection Act.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown. Human caused mortalities of sea otters have been attributed to drowning in gill nets and lobster/crab pots, shootings, boat collisions, disease, and oil spills. However, data are insufficient for estimating annual losses. See stock assessment for additional information.

<sup>6</sup> Unknown. Observer coverage is inadequate to estimate annual fishery mortality.

<sup>7</sup> Sea otters in Washington State are susceptible to the same sources of human-caused mortality as they are in California.

[FR Doc. 95–24622 Filed 10–3–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

### Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force Ruffe Control Committee Meeting

**AGENCY:** Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces a meeting of the Ruffe Control Committee, a committee of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. The Committee will meet to discuss the following items: ruffe surveillance in 1995; ballast water management; population investigations; ruffe movement and distribution in the Iron and Sand Rivers; round goby in the Great Lakes; and, developments in the implementation of the aspects of the Ruffe Control Program.

**TIME AND DATE:** The Ruffe Control Committee will meet from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, November 9, 1995. The meeting will be held at the Clarion Inn, 31200 Detroit Industrial Expressway, Romulus, Michigan, 48174 (near Detroit Metro Airport).

**STATUS:** The meeting is open to the public. Interested persons may make oral statements to the Committee or may file written statements for consideration.

**CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:** Tom Busiahn, Ruffe Control Committee Chairperson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fishery Resources Office, 2800 Lake Shore Drive East, Ashland, Wisconsin 54806 at (715) 682–6185.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.A. App. I), this notice announces a meeting of the Ruffe Control Committee, a committee of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force established under the authority of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–646, 104 Stat. 4761, 16 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*, November 29, 1990). Minutes of meeting will be maintained by Coordinator, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, Room 840, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203 and the Chairperson, Ruffe Control Committee, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fishery Resources Office, 2800 Lake Shore Drive East, Ashland, Wisconsin 54806, and will be available for public inspection during regular business hours, Monday through Friday within 30 days following the meeting.

Dated: September 28, 1995.

Rowan W. Gould,

Deputy Assistant Director—Fisheries.

[FR Doc. 95–24623 Filed 10–3–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

### National Park Service

#### Jimmy Carter National Historic Site

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice of Advisory Commission meeting.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Commission Act that a meeting of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Advisory Commission will be held at 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., at the following location and date.

**DATES:** October 27, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** The Windsor Hotel, Windsor Avenue, Americus, Georgia 31709.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Fred Boyles, Superintendent, Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Route 1, Box 800, Andersonville, Georgia 31711, (912) 924–0343.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The purpose of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site Advisory Commission is to advise the Secretary of the Interior or his designee on achieving balanced and accurate interpretation of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

The members of the Advisory Commission are as follows: Dr. Steven Hochman, Dr. James Sterling Young, Dr. Donald B. Schewe, Dr. Henry King Stanford, Dr. Barbara Fields, Director, National Park Service, Ex-Officio member.

The matters to be discussed at this meeting include the status of park development and planning activities. This meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited. Any member of the public may file with the commission a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed. Written statements may also