

on July 31, 1997 (61FR40954). Hoffmann's rock-cress (*Arabis hoffmannii*) (Munz) Rollins, Santa Rosa Island manzanita (*Arctostaphylos confertiflora*) (Eastw.), island barberry (*Berberis pinnata* Lag. ssp. *insularis*) (Munz), soft-leaved paintbrush (*Castilleja mollis*) (Pennell), island bedstraw (*Galium buxifolium*) (Greene), Hoffmann's slender-flowered gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* Benth. ssp. *hoffmannii*) (Eastw.) A.D. Grant & V.E. Grant, Santa Cruz Island bushmallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*) (Torr. & A.Gray) (Greene ssp. *nesioticus*) (B.L. Rob. in A. Gray) Kearney, island malacothrix (*Malacothrix indecora* Greene), Santa Cruz Island malacothrix (*Malacothrix squalida* Greene), island phacelia (*Phacelia insularis* Munz ssp. *insularis*), and Santa Cruz Island fringe-pod (*Thysanocarpus conchuliferus* Greene) were listed as endangered and Santa Cruz Island dudleya (*Dudleya nesiotica* Moran) and island rush-rose (*Helianthemum greenei* Robinson) were listed as threatened. All 13 taxa are endemic to the Northern Channel Islands (Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel), with the exception of two populations of *Helianthemum greenei* that occur on the more southerly island of Santa Catalina. The plants occur in a variety of habitats: coastal terrace, coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. All 13 plant species and their habitats have been variously affected or are currently threatened by one or more of the following—soil loss, historic and continuing habitat alteration by mammals alien to the Channel Islands (pigs, goats, sheep, donkeys, cattle, deer, elk, horses, bison); direct predation by these same alien mammals; habitat alteration by native seabirds; competition with alien plant taxa; and increased vulnerability to extinction due to reduced genetic viability, depressed reproductive vigor, and the chance of stochastic extinction resulting from small numbers of individuals and isolated populations.

The goal of this plan is to stabilize and protect existing populations to allow for the downlisting of *Arabis hoffmannii*, *Arctostaphylos confertiflora*, *Berberis pinnata* ssp. *insularis*, *Castilleja mollis*, *Galium buxifolium*, *Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *hoffmannii*, *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* var. *nesioticus*, *Malacothrix indecora*, *Malacothrix squalida*, *Phacelia insularis* var. *insularis*, and *Thysanocarpus conchuliferus*, and the delisting of *Dudleya nesiotica* and *Helianthemum greenei*.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the draft recovery plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of this plan.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).

Dated: March 22, 1999.

Michael J. Spear,

California/Nevada Operations Manager,
Sacramento, California

[FR Doc. 99-7390 Filed 3-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Notice of Availability of the Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan (CFRMP) Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the 5,410 Acre Coquille Forest Near the Community of Bridge, in Coos County, OR

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) intends to file a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan (CFRMP) with the Environmental Protection Agency. Both the FEIS and the Plan, which will provide guidance for resource management activities on the 5,410 acre Coquille Forest, are now available for review.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted through April 26, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Address written comments to Mr. Ronald D. Kortlever, Superintendent, Siletz Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 569, Siletz, Oregon.

To obtain a copy of the FEIS or CFRMP, please write Mr. Gary Varner, Forester, at the above address, or telephone 541-444-2679. Copies of the FEIS and CFRMP have been sent to all agencies and individuals who participated in the scoping process or who have already requested copies of these documents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Gary Varner, 541-444-2679.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BIA, through consultation with the Coquille Indian Tribe (Tribe), has developed the CFRMP in conformance with the requirements of the Coquille Restoration

Act (Public Law 101-42), as amended by Pub. L. 104-208 of September 30, 1996 (25 U.S.C. 715c, 110 Stat. 3009-537). The Coquille Forest was created from a fraction of more than 300,000 acres that are under the jurisdiction of the Coos Bay District of the Bureau of Land Management (CBD/BLM). In September 1994, the CBD/BLM approved a Resource Management Plan, and its associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), that would provide guidance for the management of those 300,000+ acres for 10 to 15 years into the future. The BIA and the Tribe, through the Coquille Forest Resource Management Plan, have adopted the land allocations, management practices, standards and guidelines in the BLM's plan that are applicable to the 5,410 acre Coquille Forest. The CFRMP is materially the same as the CBD/BLM Resource Management Plan.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations at 40 CFR Part 1506.3 allow federal agencies to adopt an EIS prepared by other federal agencies, if the proposed action is substantially the same as that of the issuing agency. An adopting agency that was not a cooperator in the original EIS must recirculate that EIS as an FEIS, with a 30 day review and comment period, before issuing a record of decision on the proposed action. The BIA is following this procedure by recirculating the BLM's EIS, which was approved two years before the statute authorizing the establishment of the Coquille Forest was enacted, along with the CFRMP.

This notice is furnished in accordance with Section 1503.1 of the CEQ regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500 through 1508) implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and the Department of the Interior Manual (516 DM 1-6), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Dated: March 23, 1999.

Kevin Gover,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 99-7513 Filed 3-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Indian Gaming

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of amendments to approved Tribal-State Compact.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-497, 25 U.S.C. 2710, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish, in the **Federal Register**, notice of approved Tribal-State Compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III (casino) gambling on Indian reservations. The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through his delegated authority, has approved the Amendments to the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians and the State of Wisconsin Gaming Compact of 1992, which was executed on December 18, 1998.

DATES: This action is effective March 26, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4066.

Dated: February 11, 1999.

Kevin Gover,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 99-7514 Filed 3-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[OR-931-6320-05; GP9-0099]

Seed Orchard Pest Management Programs at the Walter H. Horning, Charles A. Sprague, Travis Tyrrell, and Provolt Seed Orchards, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Clackamas, Josephine, Lane, and Jackson Counties, OR

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice; intent to prepare environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, (BLM) will prepare a draft and final environmental impact statement (EIS) on a proposed action to develop a pest management program at all four of its Oregon Seed Orchards: the Horning Seed Orchard near Colton, the Sprague Seed Orchard near Merlin, the Tyrrell Seed Orchard near Lorane, and the Provolt Seed Orchard near Grants Pass.

The BLM invites written comments on the scope of the analysis. In addition, the BLM gives notice of the environmental analysis and decision making process that will occur on the proposed action so that interested and

affected people are aware of how they may participate and contribute to the final decision.

DATES: Comments concerning the scope of the analysis should be received in writing by May 10, 1999, to ensure timely consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Dennis Weber, Project Leader, Horning Seed Orchard, 27004 S. Sheckly Road, Colton, OR 97017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harvey Koester, Orchard Manager, Sprague and Provolt Seed Orchards (541) 770-2401; Glenn Miller, Orchard Manager, Tyrrell Seed Orchard, (541) 683-6445; or Jim Hallberg, Orchard Manager, Horning Seed Orchard, (503) 824-2151.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM Seed Orchards are managed primarily for the production of Douglas-fir, and sugar pine seed. Minor species managed for seed production include western hemlock, noble fir, western red cedar, western white pine, ponderosa pine, incense cedar, and Port-Orford cedar. The seed is used to produce seedlings for reforestation on BLM lands in Oregon and for use in cooperative orchard efforts. Some of the seed is used in the tree improvement program to produce genetically superior trees. The primary objective of the orchards is to produce seed of high quality and sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the BLM and of their cooperative partnerships. Use of pest management technology and products is necessary to achieve this goal.

The BLM will conduct an environmental analysis to determine what type of pest management program will be used at the Horning, Sprague, Tyrrell, and Provolt Seed Orchards in western Oregon to produce seed and seedlings for the BLM in Oregon. The pest management practices that will be analyzed include, but are not limited to, control of unwanted vegetation by mechanical and chemical methods; control of diseases using sanitation, biological control organisms, and fungicides; control of insect pests with biological and chemical insecticides and use of sanitation; and control of animal pests through mechanical and preventative measures. Fertilization practices will also be considered in this analysis.

In preparing the environmental impact statement, the BLM will identify and consider a range of alternative pest management programs. One alternative will be a no action (continuation of the present pest management program) alternative. Another alternative will be a pest management program without the

use of chemical pesticides. Other alternatives will be pest management programs comprised of various combinations of control methods.

Public participation will be especially important at several points during the analysis. The first point is during the scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7), which includes:

1. Defining the scope of the analysis and nature of the decision to be made.
2. Identifying the issues and determining the significant issues for consideration and analysis within the environmental impact statement.
3. Defining the proper make up of the interdisciplinary team.
4. Exploring possible alternatives.
5. Identifying potential environmental effects.
6. Determining potential cooperating agencies.
7. Identifying groups or individuals interested or affected by the decision.

The BLM will be seeking information, comments, and assistance from Federal, State, and local agencies and other individuals or organizations interested in or affected by the proposed action.

Public participation will be solicited by person-to-person contact and/or by mail to known interested and affected publics and key contacts regarding scope of the analysis. In addition, news releases will be used to give the public general notice. Input from interested people and organizations will be used in preparation of the draft environmental impact statement.

The draft environmental impact statement is expected to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to be available for public review by October 1999. At that time, EPA will publish a notice of availability of the draft environmental impact statement in the **Federal Register**.

The comment period on the draft environmental impact statement will be 60 days from the date the EPA's notice of availability appears in the **Federal Register**. It is very important that those interested in the proposed action participate at that time. To be most helpful, comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible and may address the adequacy of the statement or the merits of the alternatives discussed (see Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act 40 CFR 1503.3).

Following the comment period on the draft environmental impact statement, substantive comments will be analyzed, considered, and responded to by the BLM in preparing the final