

comments on the DEIS. Comments will be recorded on tape and transcribed by a court reporter, and will be part of the official record. Statements are limited to 10 minutes and must include the commentor's name in order to be included in the official record. Address and affiliation are optional.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ronald J. Schuster, Westwide Settlement Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007 (Mail Code D-5010), Denver, Colorado 80225, telephone (303) 236-9336 ext. 237.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An identical notice is published in this **Federal Register** regarding extension of comment period on the proposed rules and regulations implementing the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982.

Dated: May 31, 1995.

Daniel P. Beard,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 95-13692 Filed 6-2-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-94-P

Travel Management Plan for Owyhee Reservoir, Owyhee Project, Oregon

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), in accordance with the provisions of the Off-road Vehicle Use regulation and Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, is implementing a Travel Management Plan for Reclamation lands in the vicinity of Owyhee Reservoir, Oregon. The purpose of the Travel Management Plan is to provide appropriate and safe access to Reclamation lands.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the travel management plan is June 5, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Owyhee Reservoir Resource Management Plan (RMP) Travel Management Plan map are available at:

- Bureau of Reclamation, Snake River Area Office, 214 Broadway Avenue, Boise, ID 83702.
- Malheur County Courthouse, Vale, Oregon, 97918.
- Bureau of Land Management, Vale District Office, 100 Oregon Street, Vale, OR 97918.
- Lake Owyhee State Park, PO Box 247, Adrian, OR 97901.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Dunn, Natural Resource Specialist, Bureau of Reclamation, Snake River Office, 214 Broadway Avenue, Boise, ID, 83702, (208) 334-9844.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In April 1994 Reclamation completed a RMP and Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact for approximately 26,190 acres of land and 12,740 acres of water surface at Owyhee Reservoir in southeastern Oregon. The RMP was developed through extensive public involvement and interagency consultation and coordination. To meet the goal of providing appropriate and safe access to Reclamation lands consistent with Reclamation's Off Road Vehicle use regulations in 43 CFR part 420, a Travel Management Plan was incorporated into the RMP.

The Travel Management Plan designates all Reclamation lands at Owyhee Reservoir closed to motorized travel except for those roads and areas specifically designated as "open" for such use. Areas and roads designated as "open" are shown on Reclamation's Owyhee Reservoir RMP Travel Management Plan map in the RMP and available separately at the addresses above. This designation of "open" lands at Owyhee reservoir supersedes the Notice of Off-Road Vehicle Use published in 39 FR 46951, Aug. 9, 1979.

Dated: May 19, 1995.

John W. Keys, III,
Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-13573 Filed 6-2-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-94-M

Fish and Wildlife Service

Environmental Impact Statement for the Reintroduction of Grizzly Bears to the Bitterroot Mountains of Central Idaho and Western Montana

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public open houses.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces its intention to hold public scoping sessions in the States of Idaho and Montana, and in one major city elsewhere, to further identify issues and develop management alternatives for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the reintroduction of grizzly bears to the Bitterroot Mountains of central Idaho and western Montana. This notice is being furnished as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (CFR 1501.7) to obtain input from other agencies and the public on issues and alternatives to be considered in the EIS.

DATES: Public scoping sessions will be held in Boise, Grangeville, and Orofino, Idaho; Hamilton, Helena, and Missoula, Montana; and Salt Lake City, Utah, from

July 5 through July 11, 1995. The times and locations of the open houses will be announced in the local media and in mailings to interested public. Written comments should be received by July 20, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Questions and comments concerning these public scoping sessions should be addressed to Dr. John Weaver, Team Leader, Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Environmental Impact Statement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 5127, Missoula, Montana 59806.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John Weaver (see **ADDRESSES** section) at telephone (406) 329-3254.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Historically, the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) was a widespread inhabitant of the Bitterroot Mountains in central Idaho and western Montana. The last documented grizzly bear was killed in the late 1930's, although occasional unverified reports persist. In 1975, the grizzly bear was listed as a threatened species in the 48 contiguous States under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). An interagency task force, working with a citizen's involvement group, drafted a chapter on grizzly bear recovery in the Bitterroot Ecosystem. Several scoping meetings were held in local communities of central Idaho and western Montana to gather public comments. The chapter developed for the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan calls for an EIS to evaluate a full range of grizzly bear recovery alternatives, including the reintroduction of four to six grizzly bears per year for 5 years to the wilderness areas of central Idaho as an experimental, nonessential population under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act.

During scoping meetings concerning the chapter on the Bitterroot Ecosystem and the Notice of Intent to complete an EIS (60 FR 2399), the public identified several issues. These included recovery needs of the grizzly bear, recovery options and statutory classification, boundaries of the recovery zone, location and costs of a reintroduction program, management authority, concern for human safety, control of nuisance bears, and possible restrictions on human uses of public and private lands. Preliminary alternatives suggested to date include—(1) no action (natural recolonization from other grizzly bear populations), (2) reintroduction of grizzlies as a threatened species (management similar to other grizzly bear populations), and (3) reintroduction of grizzlies as an experimental, nonessential population