

County, Utah; and one in Grand Canyon National Park in Coconino County, Arizona. A status survey conducted in 1990 discovered that one Utah population was nearly extirpated, while the other Utah population was subjected to major habitat alteration and destruction. The Arizona population was discovered in 1991. An emergency rule determining the Kanab ambersnail to be endangered was published on August 8, 1991, and expired on April 3, 1992.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 17, 1992.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule is available for inspection by appointment, during normal business hours, at the Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2060 Administration Building, 1745 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John L. England at the above address, telephone (801) 524-4430 or FTS 588-4430.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Kanab ambersnail is a terrestrial snail in the family Succineidae. It has a mottled grayish-amber to yellowish-amber colored shell. The shell is dextral (right-handed spiral), thin-walled, with an elevated spire and a broad, patulous (expanded) aperture. Fully mature individuals are about 14 to 19 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) long, 7 to 9 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) in diameter, with $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ whorls in a drawn out spire. Its eyes are borne at the ends of long peduncles (stalks), while the tentacles are reduced to small protuberances at the base of the eye stalks (Pilsbry 1948, Clarke 1991).

Specimens of the Kanab ambersnail were first collected in 1909 by James Ferriss from: "The Greens", 6 miles above Kanab, on Kanab Wash, on a wet ledge among moss and cyripediums" (Ferriss 1910, Pilsbry 1948). These specimens were originally placed in the species *Succinea hawkinsi* (Ferriss 1910, Chamberlin and Jones 1929). Henry Pilsbry (1948) transferred these specimens to the genus *Oxyloma* and erected the subspecies *kanabensis* in the species *haydeni* for them. Clarke (1991) notes that Pilsbry's decision to accord the Kanab ambersnail subspecific status was preliminary, and that, as Pilsbry himself noted, its taxonomic status should be reevaluated. Clarke (1991) and Wu (Colorado Museum of Natural History, Boulder, pers. comm., 1992) suggest that the Kanab ambersnail may deserve full species status. For the purpose of this

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AB67

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule To List the Kanab Ambersnail as Endangered

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) determines the Kanab ambersnail (*Oxyloma haydeni* ssp. *kanabensis*) to be an endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Critical habitat is not being designated at this time. Three populations of this snail are known to exist: Two on wetlands in private ownership in Kane

listing action, the Service will recognize this taxon at the subspecies level. If the Kanab ambersnail is later recognized at species level, this will not affect its designation as endangered.

The Kanab ambersnail lives in marshes watered by springs and seeps at the base of sandstone or limestone cliffs. It is absolutely associated with a perennially wet soil surface or shallow standing water. The snails also are frequently seen just within the mouths of vole burrows. None are found in drier areas, such as under logs or in other microhabitats commonly frequented by other land snails (Clarke 1991, and E. Spamer, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, pers. comm., 1992).

The presence of cattail (*Typha domingensis*), or at least the permanently wet ground which cattail indicates, is believed to be a critical component of the species habitat. The Kanab ambersnail is most densely aggregated under fallen cattail stalks at the edges of thick cattail stands. Vegetative cover is a necessity for the snails (Clarke 1991). Wetland grasses and sedges, if not overgrazed, also will provide suitable habitat for the species (B. Lunceford, private individual, pers. comm., 1991). The American robin (*Turdus migratorius*) has been observed to feed on the Kanab ambersnail and may be the snail's principal natural predator (Clarke 1991).

The Kanab ambersnail is known from three populations. The two Utah populations are about 2 km (1.3 miles) apart on privately owned lands in the Kanab Creek drainage. Other likely sites in this area were searched on foot by Blaine Lunceford, a knowledgeable local biologist from Kanab, Utah, and during the Service's sponsored status survey effort (Clarke 1991), but no other Kanab ambersnail colonies were discovered in Utah. In 1991, a third population was discovered in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, approximately 91 km (57 miles) from the Utah populations.

The larger Utah Kanab ambersnail population is located in Three Lakes Canyon, a tributary drainage of Kanab Creek, about 10 km (6 miles) northwest of the town of Kanab, Utah. The Kanab ambersnail occurs throughout the marshes and wet meadows which surround the "Three Lakes" ponds, an area about 1.3 km (0.8 miles) long and up to 90 m (100 yards) wide. This population was estimated to have as many as 100,000 individuals in June 1990. Soon thereafter, a significant portion of this habitat was destroyed by earth-moving equipment (Clarke 1991, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991). In February 1991, the landowners were alerted by a Service representative to

the presence of this imperiled snail on their property. At that time, the owners indicated a willingness to conserve the Kanab ambersnail.

During early December 1991, a flightless flock of ten domestic gray lag geese and a domestic mallard duck were released on Three Lakes, within one of the habitat areas of the Kanab ambersnail, further jeopardizing the species population. Most of these birds were captured by employees of the Service and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and released into suitable waterfowl habitat not harboring populations of the Kanab ambersnail. It is not known, at this time, if any harm was inflicted on the Kanab ambersnail population.

The smaller, nearly extirpated, Utah population occurs in a marsh, watered by a seep, at the foot of a cliff in Kanab Creek Canyon. The Kanab ambersnail was once common at this site. Though once larger, this habitat was discovered to have been reduced to a long narrow marsh measuring about 46 m (150 feet) long and 15 cm (6 inches) wide in 1990. The marsh was partially dewatered by a ditch and drainpipe installed by the landowner to provide water for domestic livestock that graze in a field between the marsh and Kanab Creek. An intensive search of this habitat in 1990 revealed only three live snails (Clarke 1991). No live Kanab ambersnail individuals were observed at this site in 1991 (J. England, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pers. comm., 1991).

The Arizona population was discovered by Earle Spamer as a consequence of a National Park Service sponsored inventory of the invertebrate fauna in Grand Canyon National Park (Spamer and Bogan 1992a, 1992b). This population occurs in wetland habitat fed by springs cascading down the cliffs of the canyon wall within the gorge of the Grand Canyon. The wetland where this population resides is approximately 100 m (109 yards) long and 10 to 30 m (11 to 33 yards) wide found parallel to the Colorado River. Previous to 1991, gastropod surveys of the Grand Canyon had failed to identify any populations of the Kanab ambersnail (Pilsbry and Ferris 1911, Daniels 1911, Cockerell 1927, Henderson 1914, and Spamer and Bogan 1992a, 1992b), and in fact, the Genus *Oxyloma* was unknown to the State of Arizona except in the fossil fauna (Bequaert and Miller 1973, Spamer and Bogan 1992a, 1992b).

Federal action on this species began on May 22, 1984, when the Service published a notice of review of invertebrate wildlife for listing as endangered or threatened species, which included the Kanab ambersnail as

a category 2 species (49 FR 21664). Category 2 comprises species for which the Service has information indicating the appropriateness of a proposal to list the species as endangered or threatened, but for which more substantial data are needed on biological vulnerability and threats. On January 6, 1989, the Service published an updated notice of review of animals for listing as endangered or threatened which maintained the Kanab ambersnail as a category 2 species (54 FR 554).

In 1990, the Service commissioned a status survey of candidate Utah snails, including the Kanab ambersnail. The final report was completed in April 1991 and concluded that the Kanab ambersnail was in imminent danger of extinction and that immediate action should be taken to save it (Clarke 1991). The Service considered the information developed in the 1991 report sufficient to elevate the Kanab ambersnail from a category 2 to a category 1 species. The recent precipitous decline of the snail, combined with the species' extreme vulnerability to further habitat modification or other catastrophic occurrences, prompted the Service to emergency list the Kanab ambersnail as endangered on August 8, 1991 (56 FR 37668). This emergency protection expired on April 3, 1992. The Service published a proposed rule to extend permanent designation of this species as endangered on November 15, 1991 (56 FR 58020). That proposed rule constituted the Service's final petition finding for this species.

Summary of Comments and Recommendations

In the November 15, 1991, proposed rule and associated notifications, all interested parties were requested to submit factual reports or information that might contribute to the development of a final rule. Appropriate State Agencies, County Governments, Federal Agencies, scientific organizations, and other interested parties were contacted and requested to comment. Newspaper notices concerning this proposed action were published in the Salt Lake Tribune, the Deseret News, and the Southern Utah News during the period December 3 to December 6, 1991.

During the comment period between November 15, 1991, and January 14, 1992, two written comments were received. One supported the listing proposal and provided additional information concerning threats to the species. One acknowledged the proposal, but neither supported nor opposed listing.

Two oral comments were received. One supported listing. The other was received at a meeting held at the request of the Five County Association of Governments (southwestern Utah). Representatives of the Service met with representatives of Kane County to explain the Service's rationale for proposing the species and to receive the County's comments. The County Commissioners were concerned that the listing of the Kanab ambersnail had prevented a private landowner from developing his property and that the Service should compensate him for the loss of his property rights. The Service recognizes that potential restrictions in land use to protect the Kanab ambersnail could limit the future development plans of the private landowner and is working through a third party, The Nature Conservancy, to acquire the necessary interest in the habitat of the Kanab ambersnail to ensure its continued protection while providing the landowner fair and reasonable compensation.

Information regarding the Arizona population was not received until after the proposed rule was published, thus, the Service was not able to solicit public comments regarding that population. The fact that the emergency listing expired on April 3, 1992, made it impossible to publish the new information and extend the public comment period. The status of the Kanab ambersnail is so precarious that to delay the final listing could have serious consequences on the continued existence of the species. The new population in Arizona is very small and located on National Park Service lands. Its discovery does not change the fact that the species is in danger of extinction throughout its range.

Effective Date

The Service finds for good cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3)) that the effective date for this rule is the date of publication in the *Federal Register*. This finding is based upon the fact that this rule continues the same protective measures of the emergency rule of August 8, 1991 (56 FR 37668) for the Kanab ambersnail.

Summary of Factors Affecting the Species

After a thorough review and consideration of all information available, the Service determines that the Kanab ambersnail should be classified as an endangered species. Procedures found at Section 4(a)(1) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and regulations (50 CFR part 424)

promulgated to implement the listing provisions of the Act were followed. A species may be determined to be an endangered or threatened species due to one or more of the five factors described in Section 4(a)(1). These factors and their application to the Kanab ambersnail (*Oxyloma haydeni* ssp. *kanabensis* Pilsbry) are as follows:

A. The Present or Threatened Destruction, Modification, or Curtailment of Its Habitat or Range

As noted previously, the Kanab ambersnail is absolutely associated with a perennially wet soil surface or shallow standing water at the three locations described earlier. This habitat type is rare in extreme south-central Utah, and similar spring habitat inventoried for snails in the Grand Canyon revealed no populations of the Kanab ambersnail except at one small unique site.

The smaller Utah population in Kanab Creek Canyon was seriously reduced in numbers and extent by the recent dewatering of its limited habitat to provide water for livestock. This activity nearly extirpated this population, with only three individuals found during an extensive search of its habitat in 1990 (Clarke 1991).

The larger Utah population in Three Lakes Canyon was estimated to number 100,000 snails in June 1990. Early in 1991, the open marshy area above the uppermost of the three lakes was graded in an attempt to smooth its contours to improve its aesthetic appeal for future development purposes (Clarke 1991). The private landowner had seriously contemplated draining the largest pond, which could devastate the snail population, but appears to have abandoned the idea for the time being. The private landowner also has plans for building a retirement home and/or developing a recreational vehicle park and campground in the Three Lakes area, which could result in further habitat alteration or destruction (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991).

Historically, the snail's Utah habitat was used for grazing purposes, which could have impacted the snails in the past and may have been a factor in the species' current limited distribution. A low level of grazing continues in the species' known habitat. Heavy grazing removes the dense protective vegetative cover which shields the species from its avian predators (B. Lunceford, pers. comm., 1991).

The total area harboring Kanab ambersnail populations is extremely small with a total estimated area of less than 40.5 ha (100 acres). Localized natural or man-caused catastrophic occurrences have the potential to

destroy any one of the species' three habitat areas and its narrowly endemic populations.

B. Overutilization for Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, or Educational Purposes

Overutilization is not known to be a threat. However, the Kanab ambersnail may be vulnerable to collecting either for scientific or private shell collections. Due to its size, the smaller Utah population is exceptionally vulnerable to extinction from collection. The Arizona population occurs in an area that receives significant intense visitor usage and may be vulnerable to trampling or incidental molestation from visitors to its limited habitat (L. Stevens, National Park Service, pers. comm., 1992).

C. Disease or Predation

Disease and predation are not believed to be major problems affecting the continued survival of the Kanab ambersnail. The snail is preyed upon by the American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), but this is a natural condition (Clarke 1991). At present, predation is not thought to be significant to the species, provided crucial environmental factors that reduce the degree of predation are not significantly altered, such as loss of vegetative cover.

During early December 1991, a flightless flock of ten domestic gray lag geese and a domestic mallard duck were released on Three Lakes within one of the habitat areas of the Kanab ambersnail, further jeopardizing the species' population. These birds were captured by employees of the Service and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, within a week of the initial release, and relocated to other suitable waterflow habitat not harboring populations of the Kanab ambersnail. It is not known, at this time, if any harm was inflicted on the Kanab ambersnail population.

D. The Inadequacy of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms

No Federal or State laws or regulations mandate protection of the Kanab ambersnail or its habitat in Utah. The known populations occur on private lands managed primarily for commercial or agricultural uses. The Arizona population occurs within the Grand Canyon National Park and could receive significant protection from the National Park Service through existing authorities protecting the natural values of the Park.

E. Other Natural or Manmade Factors Affecting Its Continued Existence

All known individuals of the Kanab ambersnail are found in two small populations with very small total areas in Three Lakes Canyon and Kanab Creek Canyon in Utah (Clarke 1991) and one within the Grand Canyon in Arizona (Spamer and Bogan 1992a, 1992b). These extremely localized populations may be vulnerable to natural disasters such as extreme drought, flood, fire, or disease. It also can be jeopardized by human activities such as periodic burning to improve the area for cattle grazing or other economic activity, or poisoning of the ponds so that desirable sport fish might thrive (Clarke 1991). The Kanab Creek Canyon population may be nearly extirpated, but is potentially important as a source of genetic diversity (Clarke 1991).

The Service carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats faced by this species in determining to make this rule final. Based on this evaluation, the preferred action is to list the Kanab ambersnail as an endangered species. It is restricted to three known populations, one of which may be extirpated. Habitat loss and degradation have already drastically reduced population levels at the Kanab Creek Canyon site and may have significantly reduced population numbers at the Three Lakes Canyon site. Planned development in the Three Lakes Canyon site could result in further habitat loss and degradation. The Grand Canyon population is very restricted and highly accessible and is receiving intense recreational usage from visitors. Without the protection of the Act, the Kanab ambersnail is highly susceptible to additional habitat and population losses. Endangered status, which means that the snail is in danger of extinction throughout a significant portion of its range, is a more accurate assessment of the species' status than threatened status.

Critical Habitat

Section 4(a)(3) of the Act requires, to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, that the Secretary designate critical habitat at the time a species is determined to be endangered or threatened. The Service finds that it is not prudent to determine critical habitat for the Arizona and smaller Utah populations at this time. As discussed under Factor B in the "Summary of Factors Affecting the Species," the smaller Utah population is extremely vulnerable to the threat posed by possible overcollection for this

population. The rulemaking identifies the smaller population's habitat as being adjacent to sandstone cliffs in Kanab Creek Canyon. If the general area was clearly delineated in a critical habitat map, it would be a simple matter to locate the smaller population by walking along the foot of the cliffs. It would take only one instance of collection to completely eliminate the smaller population, which contained three live individuals in 1990. If the smaller population is genetically different from the larger population, this would be a significant loss to the subspecies' gene pool.

The species' Arizona population is on Federal lands within the Grand Canyon managed by the National Park Service. The publication of its precise location may increase the threat of habitat destruction and possible incidental molestation of individuals through increased visitation by curious visitors to the Grand Canyon (See Factor B in the "Summary of Factors Affecting the Species"). The National Park Service is aware of the species and its location within the Grand Canyon and is mandated to protect the species through the Act and other laws and regulations affecting the natural resources of national parks.

The Service made a proposal to designate critical habitat for the species' larger Utah population in the proposed rule (56 FR 58020). The Service finds that the designation of critical habitat for that larger Utah population is not presently determinable. Section 4(b)(2) of the Act requires the Service to consider economic and other impacts of designating a particular area as critical habitat. Because of all the work that had to be accomplished in the short timeframe (240 days) between the emergency rule and the due date for publishing this final rule, there has not been time to accumulate the necessary information for determining the economic impacts of designating the species' critical habitat. The Service has deemed it prudent for the conservation and protection of the Kanab ambersnail to proceed with the final rule, designating the species as endangered without critical habitat, so that the protection of the Act will not lapse while the necessary economic analysis is being accomplished for the species' proposed critical habitat, as authorized under 16 U.S.C. § 1533(b)(6)(c) and 50 CFR § 424.12(a).

The Act requires that a final critical habitat determination must be made within 2 years of the publication date for the original proposed rule, which will be November 15, 1993.

Available Conservation Measures

Conservation measures provided to species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act include recognition, recovery actions, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain practices. Recognition through listing encourages and results in conservation actions by Federal, State, and private agencies, groups, and individuals. The Act provides for possible land acquisition and cooperation with the States, and requires that recovery actions be carried out for all listed species. The protection required of Federal Agencies and the prohibitions against taking and harm are discussed, in part, below.

Section 7(a) of the Act, as amended, requires Federal Agencies to evaluate their actions with respect to any species that is proposed or listed as endangered or threatened and with respect to its critical habitat, if any is being designated. Regulations implementing this interagency cooperation provision of the Act are codified at 50 CFR part 402. Section 7(a)(2) requires Federal Agencies to insure that activities they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of such a species or to destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat. If a Federal action may affect a listed species or its critical habitat, the responsible Federal Agency must enter into formal consultation with the Service.

The two known Utah populations of the Kanab ambersnail are on private lands. The Federal Government may have programs or regulatory authority capable of influencing privately undertaken activities in the habitat of the Kanab ambersnail. Private activities involving dredge and fill of wetlands will be required to have a section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers under the authority of the Clean Water Act. In addition, the landowners may avail themselves of technical assistance offered by the Soil Conservation Service for onfarm soil and water conservation programs which may affect the snail.

The Arizona population occurs on Federal land within Grand Canyon National Park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The National Park Service will be responsible for ensuring that Federal land uses and actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Kanab ambersnail.

The Act and its implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.21 set forth a series of general prohibitions and

exceptions that apply to all endangered wildlife. These prohibitions, in part, make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take (includes harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, or collect; or to attempt any of these), import or export, ship in interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity, or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any listed species. It also is illegal to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any such wildlife that is taken illegally. Certain exceptions apply to agents of the Service and State conservation agencies.

Permits may be issued to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered wildlife species under certain circumstances. Regulations governing permits are at 50 CFR 17.22 and 17.23. Such permits are available for scientific purposes, to enhance the propagation or survival of the species, and/or for incidental take in connection with otherwise lawful activities. Requests for copies of the regulations on animals and inquiries regarding them may be addressed to the Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, room 432, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203 (telephone 703/358-2093; FTS 921-2093).

National Environmental Policy Act

The Service determines that an Environmental Assessment, as defined under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 4(a) of the Act of 1973, as amended. A

notice outlining the Service's reasons for this determination was published in the Federal Register on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

References Cited

Bequaert, J.C. and W.B. Miller. 1973. The mollusks of the arid Southwest; with an Arizona checklist. Univ. Arizona Press, Tucson, 271 pp.

Chamberlin, R.V. and D.T. Jones. 1929. A descriptive catalog of the Mollusca of Utah. Bull. of the Univ. of Utah 19(4):i-x + 1-203.

Clarke, A.H. 1991. Status survey of selected land and freshwater gastropods in Utah. Unpublished report prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado. 70 pp + cxii.

Cockerell, T.D.A. 1927. A large form of *Oreohelix yavapai* in the Grand Canyon. Nautilus 40:101.

Daniels, L.E. 1911. Notes on *Oreohelix*. Nautilus 25:18-19.

Ferriss, J.H. 1910. A collecting excursion north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Nautilus 23:109-112.

Henderson, J. 1914. A new *Sonorella* from the Grand Canyon, Arizona. Nautilus 27:122-124.

Pilsbry, H.A. 1948. Land Mollusca of North America. The Acad. of Nat. Sci. of Philadelphia Monographs. Vol. II (Part 2):797-798.

Pilsbry, H.A., and J.H. Ferris. 1911. Mollusca of the southwestern States, V: The Grand Canyon and northern Arizona. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 63:174-199, pls. 12-14.

Spamer, E.E., and A.E. Bogan. 1992a. Mollusks of the Colorado River Corridor, Grand Canyon, Arizona. 40 pp. in: Blinn, D.W., L.E. Stevens, and J.P. Shannon. 1992. The effects of Glen Canyon Dam on the aquatic food base in the Colorado River Corridor in Grand Canyon, Arizona. National Park Service Report, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. In press.

Spamer, E.E., and A.E. Bogan. 1992b. New Records of Molluska for Grand Canyon National Park and Arizona. Southwestern Naturalist, 10 pp. in press.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1991. Supplemental status report for the Kanab ambersnail (*Oxyloma haydeni kanobensis*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Salt Lake City, Utah. 3 pp.

Author

The primary author of this proposed rule is John L. England, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see ADDRESSES above, telephone 801/524-4430 or FTS 588-4430).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Transportation.

Regulation Promulgation

PART 17—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as set forth below:

1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407; 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544; 16 U.S.C. 4201-4245; Pub. L. 99-625, 100 Stat. 3500, unless otherwise noted.

2. Amend § 17.11(h) by adding the following, in alphabetical order under "SNAILS," to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife:

§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

Species		Range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
SNAILS							
Ambersnail, Kanab	<i>Oxyloma haydeni</i>	USA (AZ, UT)	NA	E	431,459	NA	NA

Dated: March 23, 1992.
 Richard N. Smith,
 Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.
 [FR Doc. 92-8955 Filed 4-16-92; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
50 CFR Part 663
[Docket No. 920400-2100]
Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery
AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, Commerce.