

market value as determined by the authorized officer. A company or individual is limited to one sealed bid. If a company or individual submits two or more sealed bids for this tract, all of the company's or individual's bids will be rejected.

This lease is being offered for sale under the provisions set forth in the regulations for Leasing on Application at 43 CFR 3425.

The lease sale will be held in the Bureau of Land Management Conference Room, 324 South State Street, Suite 302, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 1:00 p.m. on December 18, 1996. At that time, the sealed bids will be opened and read. No bids received after 10:00 a.m., December 18, 1996, will be considered.

Coal Offered

The coal resource to be offered consists of all coal recoverable in the following lands located in Carbon County, Utah, approximately 10 miles north of Price, Utah:

- T. 12 S., R. 9 E., SLM, Utah
Sec. 25, lots 1-4, W2E2, W2 (all);
Sec. 26, E2E2.
- T. 12 S., R. 10 E., SLM, Utah
Sec. 28, E2, E2W2, SWNW, W2SW;
Sec. 29, N2N2, S2NW, NWSW, E2SE;
Sec. 30, lots 1-4, NE, E2W2, N2SE, SWSE.
Containing 2,299.40 acres

Three economically recoverable coal beds, the C Seam, Kenilworth, and D Seams are found in this tract. The seams are all greater than 6 feet in thickness. This tract contains an estimated 22.1 million tons of recoverable high volatile B bituminous coal.

The estimated coal quality using weighted average of samples on an as-received basis is:

12,776-12,889 BTU/lb.; 2.88-3.78 Percent Moisture; .53-.57 Percent sulphur; 7.03-8.07 Percent ash; 47.02-48.48 Percent fixed carbon; 40.36-42.03 Percent volatile matter.

(Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding)

Rental and Royalty

A lease issued as a result of this offering will provide for payment of an annual rental of \$3.00 per acre or fraction thereof and a royalty payable to the United States of 12.5 percent of the value of coal mined by surface methods, and 8 percent of the value of coal mined by underground methods. The value of coal shall be determined in accordance with BLM Manual 3070.

Notice of Availability

Bidding instructions are included in the Detailed Statement of Lease Sale. A copy of the detailed statement and the proposed coal lease are available by

mail at the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0155 or in the Public Room (room 400), 324 South State Street, Suite 301, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111-2303. All case file documents and written comments submitted by the public on Fair Market Value or royalty rates except those portions identified as proprietary by the commentator and meeting exemptions stated in the Freedom of Information Act, are available for public inspection in the Public Room (room 400) of the Bureau of Land Management.

Douglas M. Koza,

Deputy State Director, Natural Resources.

[FR Doc. 96-31045 Filed 12-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-P

[OR-958-0777-54; GP6-0178; OR-19673 (WA)]

Public Land Order No. 7227; Revocation of Geological Survey Order

February 15, 1949.

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order revokes in its entirety a Geological Survey order which withdrew 280.77 acres of public lands for the Bureau of Land Management's Powersite Classification No. 400. The lands are no longer needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn. This action will restore the lands to surface entry. The lands have been and continue to be open to mining and mineral leasing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 6, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Betty McCarthy, BLM Oregon/Washington State Office, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208-2965, 503-952-6155.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1988), it is ordered as follows:

1. The Geological Survey Order dated February 15, 1949, which established Powersite Classification No. 400, is hereby revoked in its entirety as to the following described lands:

Willamette Meridian

T. 25 N., R. 21 E.,
Sec. 10, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, lot 1;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 26 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 6, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 280.77 acres in Chelan and Douglas Counties.

2. The State of Washington has waived its preference right for public highway rights-of-way or material sites as provided by the Act of June 10, 1920, Section 24, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 818 (1988).

3. At 8:30 a.m. on January 6, 1997, the lands described in paragraph 1 will be opened to the operation of the public land laws generally, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. All valid applications received at or prior to 8:30 a.m., on January 6, 1997, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those received thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

Dated: November 4, 1996.

Bob Armstrong,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 96-31041 Filed 12-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-33-P

[NV-030-97-1330-00]

Notice of Closure of Public Lands to Off-Road Vehicle Use and Discharge of Firearms, Carson City, Nevada

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

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that certain public lands in the vicinity of Brunswick Canyon are closed to off-road motorized vehicle use and the discharge of firearms. This closure is necessary to prevent impacts to soil and vegetative resources at a recently reclaimed BLM community sand pit.

EFFECTIVE DATES: This closure goes into effect on November 23, 1996, and will remain in effect until the BLM Authorized Officer determines the reclamation at the pit is successful and the closure is no longer needed.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This closure applies to all motorized vehicle traffic and discharge of firearms except for emergency and law enforcement personnel during the conduct of their official duties. The public lands affected by this closure are described as follows:

Mt. Diablo Meridian

T. 15 N., R. 21 E.,
Sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Authority: 43 CFR 8364—Closure and Restriction Orders; 8365.1-6—Supplementary Rules of Conduct; 8341.2—Off-road Vehicles Conditions of Use, Special Rules.

PENALTY: Any person who fails to comply with this closure may be subject to imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or a fine in accordance with the

applicable provisions of 18 USC 3571, or both.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John O. Singlaub, District Manager, Carson City District, Bureau of Land Management, 1535 Hot Springs Road, Carson City, Nevada 89706. Telephone: (702) 885-6000.

A map of the closed area is available at the Carson City District Office.

Dated: November 22, 1996.

Daniel L. Jacquet,

Acting District Manager, Carson City District.
[FR Doc. 96-31018 Filed 12-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-M

National Park Service

Record of Decision; Final Environmental Impact Statement General Management Plan; Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190 as amended), and specifically to regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has prepared the following Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the General Management Plan for the Richmond National Battlefield Park (RNBP), Virginia.

Introduction: Richmond National Battlefield Park, located in Hanover County, Henrico County, Chesterfield County, and the City of Richmond, Virginia, was established in 1936 by the Congress of the United States as part of the National Park System for the battlefield's historic significance.

Public Law 95-625, the National Parks and Recreation Act, requires the preparation and timely revision of GMPs for each unit of the national park system. Section 604 of that Act outlines several requirements for GMPs, including measures for the protection of the area's resources and "indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the unit and the reasons therefor." The previous general plan for this Park was completed in 1971, called the Master Plan for Richmond National Battlefield Park. The issues at RNBP have changed dramatically since 1971. New challenges for park management have emerged since then.

This General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement identifies the purpose, significance, and primary interpretive themes for RNBP. The Plan addresses visitor experience, resource protection, and administrative

requirements that will affect the park over approximately the next 15 years.

Background: The Park owns 763.99 acres in 11 individual units spread over a 132-square mile area. The Park interprets the repeated efforts by the Union army in 1862 and 1864-65 to take Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, and to destroy the Army or Northern Virginia. The Park contains relatively few acres for the thirty plus battles that occurred in the area. Many visitors expect to see more battlefield land preserved and support addition of more acreage to the park. The Congressional definition of the boundary for the park includes too much land for some property owners and local government representatives.

The park evolved from private and state actions to protect the battlefields. The March 2, 1936, authorizing act of Congress (49 Stat. 1155) defines the mission of RNBP as follows:

* * * all such lands, structures, and other property in the military battlefield area or areas of the City of Richmond, Virginia, or within five miles of the city limits of said city or within five miles of the boundary of the present Richmond Battlefield State Park, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, * * * such area or areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

Decision (Selected Action): The National Park Service will implement the proposed action as described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement released July 29, 1996.

The National Park Service will manage resources, staff, and visitors in order to preserve the battlefields and interpret the military actions of the Richmond Civil War integrated with an understanding of the importance of the Confederate capital to both sides. Visitors will be directed to battlefields and other Civil War resource sites in Virginia. The main visitor center will remain at Chimborazo Park augmented with interpretation of the hospital story; NPS will continue to explore the possibilities for cooperative development of a heritage education/Civil War visitor center in Richmond. The plan responds actively to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report to Congress recommending federal involvement in protection of certain battlefields. RNBP's enabling legislation is proposed to be amended by Congress to authorize the appropriation and expenditure of federal funds for the purchase of battlefield lands, including

specific tracts outside the existing legislative boundary. In order to allay concerns of property owners and be specific for potential donations, the NPS will request that Congress (1) redefine the authorized boundary of RNBP to reduce it to include approximately 7,121 acres, within which battlefield resource protection and/or interpretation would be accomplished through a partnership among local, state, and federal government and the private sector; and (2) stipulate that any real property interest acquired by the NPS be acquired only on a willing seller basis; and (3) authorize that appropriated funds may be used to acquire interest in real estate. The environmental consequences of this plan will include expansion of the battlefield resource protection effort, and, with partnerships with other entities, a greatly improved and integrated interpretation of all the Civil War resources in the Richmond area. Expanded partnerships and resource protection efforts would lead to an expanded visitor base. More visitors to the battlefields will result in longer visits to the area by more people, resulting in expanded heritage tourism and increased tourist spending. The benefits will positively affect the metropolitan Richmond area. Nationally significant battlefields would enjoy a greater measure of protection and natural resources would be carefully considered as cultural resource restoration and management plans are developed.

Basis for Decision: The draft plan for this park's general management was carefully crafted over a five year period with considerable public input.

At Richmond National Battlefield Park (RNBP) there is an opportunity to convey to visitors the meaning of the war. Not only is there a strategic explanation for the battles at Richmond, but also the Confederate capital's industrial, economic, political, and social fabric merge with the battlefield stories there. The concentration of diverse Civil War resources found in the Richmond area is unparalleled. A site-specific focus on the battles at Richmond, the combatants, and an understanding of why those battles occurred at Richmond can contribute to a visitor's understanding of the complexity of the American past and provide a means to appreciate strengths and shortcomings in our collective heritage. With a carefully developed battlefield preservation, commemoration, and interpretive effort, including close cooperation with other public and private agencies preserving Civil War resources, RNBP can become