

East, M.D.M, Washoe County, State of Nevada being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of said Section 2; thence North 89° 37' East along the northerly line of said Section 2 a distance of 879.2 feet; thence South 1° 26' West a distance of 2726.4 feet to a point on the East-West center line of said Section 2; thence South 0° 07' East 1320.7 feet to the southerly line of the North half of the Southwest quarter of said Section 2; thence South 89° 08' West along said southerly line a distance of 879.2 feet to the westerly line of said Section 2; thence North 0° 07' West along said westerly line a distance of 1317.9 feet to the West one quarter corner of said Section 2; thence North 1° 26' East 2736.6 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 81.75 acres more or less.

DATES: Upon publication in the **Federal Register**, the mineral interests owned by the United States in the land described above, will be segregated from appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws. The segregation will terminate upon: issuance of a patent for the mineral interests, rejection of the the application, or 2 years from the date of this publication, whichever comes first. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For additional information, contact Ron Moore at (702) 885-6155.

Dated: October 7, 1997.

Daniel L. Jacquet,

*Acting Assistant District Manager,
Nonrenewable Resources, Carson City,
Nevada.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NV-930-1430-00; N-57698]

Notice of Realty Action: Lease/ Conveyance for Recreation and Public Purposes

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management.

ACTION: Recreation and Public Purpose Lease/conveyance.

SUMMARY: The following described public land in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada has been examined and found suitable for lease/conveyance for recreational or public purposes under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 *et seq.*). Our Lady of Victory Catholic Church proposes to use the land for a church facility.

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

T. 22 S., R. 61 E.,

Sec. 14: W½SW¼NW¼NE¼NW¼.

Containing 1.25 acres, more or less.

The land is not required for any federal purpose. The lease/conveyance is consistent with current Bureau planning for this area and would be in the public interest. The lease/patent, when issued, will be subject to the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and applicable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, and will contain the following reservations to the United States:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States, Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine and remove such deposits from the same under applicable law and such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. And will be subject to:

1. An easement 30.00 feet in width along the West boundary in favor of Clark County for roads, public utilities and flood control purposes. Detailed information concerning this action is available for review at the office of the Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas District, 4765 W. Vegas Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the above described land will be segregated from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for lease/conveyance under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, leasing under the mineral leasing laws and disposals under the mineral material disposal laws.

For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, interested parties may submit comments regarding the proposed lease/conveyance for classification of the lands to the District Manager, Las Vegas District, 4765 W. Vegas Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89126.

Classification Comments

Interested parties may submit comments involving the suitability of the land for a church facility. Comments on the classification are restricted to whether the land is physically suited for the proposal, whether the use will maximize the future use or uses of the land, whether the use is consistent with local planning and zoning, or if the use is consistent with State and Federal programs.

Application Comments

Interested parties may submit comments regarding the specific use proposed in the application and plan of development, whether the BLM followed proper administrative procedures in reaching the decision, or any other factor not directly related to the suitability of the land for a church facility.

Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the State Director. In the absence of any adverse comments, the classification of the land described in this Notice will become effective 60 days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. The lands will not be offered for lease/conveyance until after the classification becomes effective.

Dated: October 8, 1997.

Mark R. Chatterton,

*Assistant District Manager, Non-Renewable
Resources, Las Vegas, NV.*

[FR Doc. 97-27669 Filed 10-17-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Final Environmental Impact Statement for General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plans, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona; Notice of Availability

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior, has prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the General Management Plan and Development Concept Plans (GMP/DCP) for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona. This document is an abbreviated FEIS. The contents of this abbreviated document must be integrated with the Draft EIS (1995) and the Supplemental EIS (1996) in order to reflect completely the proposed action, its alternatives, and full analysis of environmental factors. As an aid to readers, the FEIS contains a guide to finding the most relevant portions of each document, along with a summary of anticipated activities to clarify the proposed action to all concerned.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Four alternatives were considered. The proposed action, detailed in the SEIS, is entitled the New Proposed Action Alternative. In response to public comments on the SEIS, the proposed action is further clarified in the FEIS. Except for factual corrections (detailed in the Errata section), there are no substantive changes in activities proposed initially in the SEIS. However,

reasonable and prudent mitigation measures are added, resulting from formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the endangered Sonoran pronghorn, the lesser long-nosed bat, and the recently listed cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl. The concept of the proposed action is two-fold: within the region, enact principles of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program by adopting a regional perspective to improve visitor services and conserve resources; and within the monument, improve management capabilities to enhance visitor opportunities and protect resources and wilderness values. The effect desired from implementing these actions is to enhance protection, understanding, and recognition of Sonoran desert ecosystems and further strengthen relations with the Tohono O'odham Nation, Mexico, and other neighbors of the monument. Under the proposed plan, the NPS would seek redesignation of the monument as Sonoran Desert National Park. No tolls, traffic re-routes, or speed limit reductions are proposed for State Route 85.

In addition to the proposed action, three other alternatives are presented (which are detailed in the SEIS). The Existing Conditions/No Action Alternative would basically continue the existing management situation. The Former Preferred Future Alternative proposed adding 2,130 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and called for significant cultural resource preservation efforts and new facilities in several locations within the monument. The New Ideas Alternative proposed 3,650 acres for wilderness, and existing or new park facilities would be relocated at or outside the monument boundary.

REVIEW COPIES: Copies of the FEIS will be available for on-site review as follows: (1) Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 208-6843; (2) Planning Team Leader, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, Denver, CO 80225-0287, (303) 969-2273; and (3) Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Route 1, Box 100, Ajo, AZ 85321, (520) 387-7661. A limited number of copies for distribution are available on request from either the Superintendent or Planning Team Leader.

DECISION: A Record of Decision will be approved no sooner than 30 days after the Environmental Protection Agency's filing of their receipt of this FEIS in the **Federal Register**. The National Park

Service officials jointly responsible for the decision will be the Regional Directors of the Intermountain and the Pacific West Regions. Subsequently, the officials responsible for implementing the plan will be the Regional Director, Intermountain Region and the Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Dated: October 1, 1997.

John J. Reynolds,
Pacific West Region.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 97-21

Robert M. Binenfeld, M.D. Revocation of Registration

On June 23, 1997, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Robert M. Binenfeld, M.D., (Respondent), of Monroe, New York. The Order to Show Cause notified him of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke his DEA Certificate of Registration, AB4921210, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), and deny any pending applications for registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823(f), for reason that he is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of New York.

On July 11, 1997, Respondent filed a request for a hearing, and the matter was docketed before Administrative Law Judge Gail A. Randall. On July 21, 1997, Judge Randall issued an Order for Prehearing Statements. Thereafter, on August 8, 1997, the Government filed a Motion for Summary Disposition and Motion to Stay Proceedings, alleging that effective December 19, 1994, the State of New York, Department of Health, State Board for Professional Medical Conduct (Board) revoked Respondent's license to practice medicine and therefore, Respondent is not authorized to handle controlled substances in that state.

On August 11, 1997, Judge Randall issued an Order providing Respondent with an opportunity to respond to the Government's motion. In addition, Judge Randall stayed the proceedings pending her ruling on the Government's motion.

On August 21, 1997, Respondent filed a response to the Government's motion, arguing that, "[m]any statements made by the [Board] are untrue." Respondent

however, did not deny that he is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of New York.

On August 26, 1997, Judge Randall issued her Opinion and Recommended Decision, finding that Respondent lacked authorization to handle controlled substances in the State of New York; granting the Government's Motion for Summary Disposition; and recommending that Respondent's DEA Certificate of Registration be revoked. Neither party filed exceptions to her opinion, and on October 1, 1997, Judge Randall transmitted the record of these proceedings to the Acting Deputy Administrator.

The Acting Deputy Administrator has considered the record in its entirety, and pursuant to 21 C.F.R. 1316.67, hereby issues his final order based upon findings of fact and conclusions of law as hereinafter set forth. The Acting Deputy Administrator adopts, in its entirety, the Opinion and Recommended Decision of the Administrative Law Judge.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that the Hearing Committee of the Board issued a Decision and Order dated August 26, 1994, finding among other things, that Respondent committed gross negligence, gross incompetence, negligence and incompetence in his practice of medicine. As a result, the Hearing Committee ordered the revocation of Respondent's license to practice medicine in the State of New York. Effective December 19, 1994, the Board's Administrative Review Board affirmed the Hearing Committee's decision to revoke Respondent's medical license. Subsequently, on February 21, 1995, the State of New York, supreme Court-Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department denied Respondent's request for a stay of the Board's order.

Therefore, the Acting Deputy Administrator finds that Respondent is not currently authorized to practice medicine in the State of New York. As a result, the Acting Deputy Administrator concludes that it is reasonable to infer that Respondent is not authorized to handle controlled substances in that state.

The DEA does not have statutory authority under the Controlled Substances Act to issue or maintain a registration if the applicant or registrant is without state authority to handle controlled substances in the state in which he conducts his business. 21 U.S.C. 802(21), 823(f) and 824(a)(3). This prerequisite has been consistently upheld. See *Romeo J. Perez, M.D.* 62 FR