sign language interpretation, tour transportation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact the BLM as provided below.

This will be the final meeting of the Upper Snake River District RAC. After October 1, the RAC will be split into two separate FACA-chartered RACs, one each for the new BLM Idaho Falls District and the Twin Falls District. The new RACs will each meet next on November 9 and 10, 2004; the Idaho Falls District RAC will meet on this date in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and the Twin Falls District RAC will meet on this date in Jerome, Idaho. The exact location of these meetings will be announced through press releases to local media.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Howell, RAC Coordinator, Upper Snake River District, 1405 Hollipark Dr., Idaho Falls, ID 83401. Telephone (208) 524–7559.

Dated: July 28, 2004.

#### Joe Kraayenbrink,

District Manager.

[FR Doc. 04-17622 Filed 8-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P

### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

#### **National Park Service**

# Minor Boundary Revision at Saratoga National Historical Park

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior. **ACTION:** Announcement of park boundary revision.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the boundary of Saratoga National Historical Park is revised to include Tract No. 01–127 within the boundaries of the park, as depicted on map number 374/80,000 prepared by the National Park Service in November 2003.

# **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**Rachel McManus, National Park Service Land Acquisition Officer, 978–458– 7653

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section** 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make minor boundary revisions and acquire by donation lands or interests therein adjacent to an area of the National Park System that will contribute to, and are necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of such an area. With regard to areas of the National Park System within the Northeast Region, this authority has been delegated to the Regional Director. A determination has

been made that: (1) It is necessary to include a 1.29-acre parcel of land owned by Prospect Hill Cemetery Association in the Village of Victory, Saratoga County, New York, referred to as Tract No. 01-127 and adjacent to federally owned Tract No. 01-123. within the boundary of Saratoga National Historical Park by donation of interests therein to the United States of America for the proper preservation, protection, interpretation and management of the Park; and (2) the conditions contained in 16 U.S.C. 460l-9(c)(2) have been met. As required by 16 U.S.C. 460l-9(c)(1), written notice has been provided to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the

The location map and other supporting documentation are available for inspection at the National Park Service, Northeast Region, Realty Division, New England Office, 222 Merrimack Street, Suite 400E, Lowell, MA 01852.

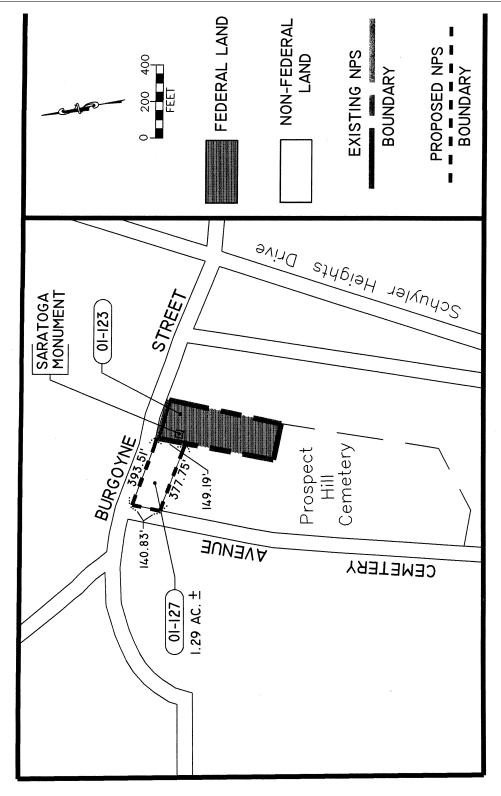
Dated: December 11, 2003.

#### Marie Rust,

Regional Director, Northeast Region.

**Note:** This document was received at the Office of the Federal Register on July 29, 2004

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P



A PORTION OF SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, STATE OF NEW YORK

REVISED BOUNDARY MAP

DRAWING NO. 374 NERRD

80,000 NOV., 2003

[FR Doc. 04–17579 Filed 8–2–04; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4312–52–C

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### **National Park Service**

Notice of Availability of Subsistence Resident Zone Boundary Maps, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Alaska

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: On February 25, 2002 the communities of Dot Lake, Healy Lake, Northway (including Northway, Northway Village, and Northway Junction), Tanacross, and Tetlin were added (see Federal Register, February 25, 2002, page 8481) to the subsistence resident zone for Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 13.43(b). The resident zone communities for the park, including the five new communities, are listed at 36 CFR 13.73(a)(1). This designation as resident zone communities means that permanent residents of these communities may hunt on those lands designated as Wrangell-St. Elias National Park (subject to other applicable Federal Subsistence regulations) without needing the special subsistence eligibility permit described in 36 CFR 13.44.

In addition to adding these five communities to the subsistence resident zone, a boundary mapping process was also adopted (see 36 CFR 13.73(a)(2). This process provides for either a default boundary consisting of the area designation used for census purposes or the area designated by the park superintendent in consultation with the communities. In consultation with Dot Lake, Healy Lake, Northway, Tanacross, and Tetlin, the superintendent has determined boundaries for each of these communities.

Notice is hereby provided of boundary designations for each of the five communities in accordance with the consultation provisions of section 13.73(a)(2). As provided, copies of the designated resident zone boundaries are available at the park headquarters office in Copper Center, Alaska

# FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hunter Sharp, Acting Superintendent, or Barbara Cellarius, Subsistence Coordinator, at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, P.O. Box 439, Copper Center, AK 99573, telephone (907) 822–5234.

Dated: June 22, 2004.

#### Ralph Tingey,

Acting Regional Director, Alaska Region. [FR Doc. 04–17584 Filed 8–2–04; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4312–HC–P

#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

#### **National Park Service**

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ General Management Plan, Crater Lake National Park, Douglas, Jackson and Klamath Counties, Oregon; Notice of Availability

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, as amended), and the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR part 1500–1508), the National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior, has prepared a draft general management plan (GMP) and environmental impact statement (EIS) for Crater Lake National Park, Oregon. The draft GMP identifies and analyzes four alternatives which respond to both NPS planning requirements and to the issues identified during the public scoping process. The "no-action" alternative (Alternative 1) describes the existing conditions and trends of park management and serves as a baseline for comparison in evaluating the other alternatives. The three "action" alternatives variously address visitor use, natural and cultural resource management, and park development. Alternative 2, the preferred alternative, emphasizes increased opportunities in recreational diversity, resource preservation, research and resource education. Under Alternative 3 visitors would experience a greater range of natural and cultural resources through recreational opportunities and education. The focus of Alternative 4 would be on preservation and restoration of natural processes.

Scoping: Public meetings and newsletters have been used to keep the public informed and involved in the conservation planning and environmental impact analysis process for the draft GMP. A mailing list was compiled that consisted of members of government agencies, nongovernmental groups, businesses, legislators, local governments, and interested citizens.

The Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on May 25, 2001. A newsletter issued January 2001 introduced the GMP planning process (a total of 72 written comments were received in response). Public meetings were held during April

2001 in Klamath Falls, Medford, Roseburg, and Salem and were attended by 96 people. A second newsletter issued in July 2001 summarized all comments received in the meetings and in response to newsletter 1. These comments were used to complete the park purpose and significance statements that serve as the foundation for the rest of the GMP planning (and were referred to throughout development of the draft GMP).

A third newsletter distributed in the spring of 2002 described the draft alternative concepts and management zoning proposed for managing the park (a total of 95 comments were received in response). In general, opinions were fairly divided in support of individual alternatives and potential ways to address issues. A number of letters favored continued snowmobile use, while other people favored elimination of snowmobiles in the park. Opinions were divided regarding ways to manage traffic congestion on Rim Drivemaintaining current two-way traffic, converting part of the road to one-way traffic, using shuttles, or closure of the road to traffic. Most respondents favored use of shuttles. A number of people who opposed partnering with private industry were concerned with the potential of large-scale commercialization within the park.

Proposed Plan and Alternatives: Alternative 1 is the "no action" alternative and represents continuation of the current management direction and approach at the park. It is a way of evaluating the proposed actions of the other three alternatives. Existing buildings and facilities in the park would remain; some historic structures would be adaptively used. Munson Valley would continue to serve as the center of NPS administration, maintenance, and housing. The existing road access and circulation system within the park would continue, and visitor recreational opportunities and interpretive programs in the park would continue.

Alternative 2 is the agency preferred alternative and has also been determined to be the "environmentally preferred" alternative. Management of the park would emphasize increased opportunities for recreational diversity and research and education. Most recreational opportunities would remain, but new opportunities along Rim Drive would allow visitors to directly experience the primary resource of Crater Lake in ways other than driving. Any new uses around the rim would be non-motorized and low impact. Research and educational opportunities would be enhanced. A