

Daily News. Copies of the decision may be obtained by contacting the Alaska State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, 222 West Seventh Avenue, #13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599 (907) 271-5960).

Any party claiming a property interest which is adversely affected by the decision, an agency of the Federal government or regional corporation, shall have until November 3, 1995 to file an appeal. However, parties receiving service by certified mail shall have 30 days from the date of receipt to file an appeal. Appeals must be filed in the Bureau of Land Management at the address identified above, where the requirements for filing an appeal may be obtained. Parties who do not file an appeal in accordance with the requirements of 43 CFR Part 4, Subpart E, shall be deemed to have waived their rights.

Katherine L. Flippen,
Acting Chief, Branch of Southwest Adjudication.

[FR Doc. 95-24670 Filed 10-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JA-P

[ES-930-05-1320-020241A]

Amendment to the List of Affected States Under Federal Coalbed Methane Recovery Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Removal of Pennsylvania from the list of affected States.

SUMMARY: The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (the Act) Pub. L. 102-486) requires that the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) administer a Federal program to regulate coalbed methane development in states where coalbed methane development has been impeded by disputes or uncertainty over ownership of coalbed methane gas. As required by the Act, the Department of the Interior, with the participation of the Department of Energy, developed a List of Affected States to which this program would apply (58 FR 21589, April 22, 1993). The List of Affected States is currently comprised of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

The legislative body of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the form of a resolution passed on June 28, 1995, petitioning the Secretary of the Interior for removal from the List of Affected States. The resolution stated that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania request the Secretary of the Interior to remove and delete Pennsylvania from the list of

"Affected States" that will be subject to Federal regulations implementing section 1339 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Section 1339 of the Act provides three mechanisms by which a state may be removed from the List of Affected States:

1. A state may pass a law or resolution requesting removal;

2. The governor of a state may petition for removal, but only after giving the legislature six months notice, during a legislative session, of his intention to submit the petition; or

3. The state legislature implements a law or regulation permitting and encouraging the development of coalbed methane.

Since the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has met the condition for removal from the List of Affected States by passing a resolution requesting removal, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is officially removed from the List of Affected States.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David R. Stewart, Chief, Branch of Resources Planning and Protection, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States, 7450 Boston Boulevard, Springfield, Virginia 22153, or telephone (703) 440-1728; or Charles W. Byrer, U.S. Department of Energy, 3610 Collins Ferry Road, Morgantown, West Virginia 26507, or telephone (304) 291-4547.

Dated: September 25, 1995.

Gary D. Bauer,

Acting State Director.

[FR Doc. 95-24615 Filed 10-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GJ-M

[NV-1990-01; N46-83-004P]

Final Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability, final environmental impact statement for the Placer Dome U.S. Bald Mountain Mine Expansion Project.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Bureau of Land Management has prepared, by a third party contractor, and made available for a 30-day public review, the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Placer Dome U.S. Bald Mountain Mine Expansion Project, located in White Pine County, Nevada.

DATES: The Final Environmental Impact Statement will be distributed and made available to the public on September 29, 1995. The period of availability for public review for the Final Environmental Impact Statement ends

on October 30, 1995. At that time a Record of Decision will be issued regarding the Proposed Action.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement can be obtained from: Bureau of Land Management, Ely District Office, 702 N. Industrial Way, HC 33 Box 33500, Ely, NV 89301. The Final Environmental Impact Statement is available for inspection at the following locations: Bureau of Land Management Nevada State Office (Reno); Bureau of Land Management Ely District; Eureka, White Pine, and Elko County Libraries; and the University of Nevada libraries in Reno and Las Vegas.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Netcher, EIS Team Leader, at the above address or telephone (702) 289-1872.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Final Environmental Impact Statement analyses the potential environmental impacts from the expansion of the current gold mining operations at Bald Mountain Mine and development of the Horseshoe/Galaxy Mine (Proposed Action) and reasonable alternatives. Alternatives analyzed consist of: No Action; haul road design; waste rock dump configurations; and reclamation options. The Bureau of Land Management's preferred alternative is described within the The Final Environmental Impact Statement. The Final Environmental Impact Statement also responds to the issues raised during the scoping period and comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Issues analyzed of major concern involve potential impacts to groundwater, visual resources, wildlife habitat, the economy and social services of White Pine and Elko Counties, and cumulative impacts. Twelve letters and two oral comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement were received. All substantive comments were incorporated for improving document clarity, further defining issues, and improving analysis of potential impacts in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The primary concerns and issues presented in these comments involved mine reclamation, long term monitoring for toxic substances, and impacts to groundwater.

The Bald Mountain Mine expansion would consist of modification of the processing circuit with a wet crushing that would produce a split flow of ore. This processing facility would consist of both heap leaching and carbon-in-leach facilities with associated tailings. The Bald Mountain Mine expansion would also consist of expansion of the current

Top Pit and development of the Sage Flats Pit with corresponding waste rock dumps. The Horseshoe/Galaxy mine would involve construction and operation of a new mine with open pits, crushing facilities, waste dumps, conventional heap leaching facilities, and several ancillary facilities.

Dated: September 19, 1995.

Gene A. Kolkman,

Ely District Manager.

[FR Doc. 95-24614 Filed 10-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-M

[UT-920-05-1330-00]

Classification Standards for Establishing Known Leasing Areas for Gilsonite

SUMMARY: The Secretary of the Interior, through Secretarial Orders 3071 and 3087, transferred the authority under 43 U.S.C. 21 to classify public lands for leasable minerals to the Director, Bureau of Land Management. On May 22, 1986, regulations were finalized at 43 CFR part 3500 which provided for prospecting permits for gilsonite on lands that were not known to contain valuable deposits of gilsonite. Lands with known gilsonite deposits will be subject to competitive leasing procedures only. On January 20, 1995, a notice was published in the Federal Register inviting comments on a proposed standard which would be used to determine whether lands will be subject to competitive leasing for gilsonite. A total of two comments were submitted on the proposed standard within the 60-day comment period identified in the notice. The first commenter suggested that the standard was too restrictive and should be broadened to include lands beyond the mappable surface exposure of a gilsonite vein. We recognize that some gilsonite veins continue to be minable at depth even though they are not exposed on the surface, but that is not always the case. Under the proposed standard, if a mappable gilsonite vein occurs in any part of a legal subdivision (generally a 40-acre tract), all of the lands within the tract will be considered as a known gilsonite area. This has the effect of extending the vein as much as 1,320 feet beyond any surface expression. The second commenter suggested that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) use a more restrictive standard which would require a vein to exhibit consistent surface exposures of at least 18 inches in width. This commenter further stated that application of the broad standard identified in the January 20, 1995,

Federal Register notice would eliminate prospecting permits for gilsonite because all prospective gilsonite areas have mappable gilsonite veins exposed at the surface. BLM has determined that the more restrictive standard suggested by this commenter places a more rigorous standard for determining whether lands should be leased competitively than the gilsonite industry places on itself before making a decision to open a mine. Furthermore, the regulations at 43 CFR part 3554 provide for an exploration license which enables interested parties to further explore unleased deposits of gilsonite. This allows a prospective lessee to obtain any necessary information about the deposit before obtaining a lease. Lands not known to contain gilsonite veins or extensions of existing veins where no gilsonite is mappable at the surface would still be available for prospecting through a prospecting permit. However, issuing prospecting permits on lands containing clearly defined veins of gilsonite imposes an unnecessary administrative burden on the BLM to process both a prospecting permit and a preference-right lease application when the existence of a gilsonite vein is known in advance. The public interest is best served by leasing such gilsonite deposits through a competitive process, ensuring a fair return for the public's resources.

The Director, Bureau of Land Management, has determined that the following standard will be used to define Known Gilsonite Leasing Areas: Lands will be defined as a Known Gilsonite Area and subject to competitive leasing if they contain a gilsonite vein that can be mapped as a continuous vein based on surface exposures and other indications of a continuous linear feature using generally accepted geologic mapping techniques. The Known Gilsonite Leasing Area shall be described by aliquot parts generally no smaller than a quarter-quarter section or, when appropriate, a lot. If any part of the lot or quarter-quarter section contains a portion of a mapped vein meeting the classification standard, that subdivision shall be included within the Known Gilsonite Leasing Area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, Division of Mineral Resources, Attn: James Kohler, P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0155.

Dated: August 14, 1995.

Mat Millenbach,

Utah State Director.

[FR Doc 95-24611 Filed 10-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-M

[NV-930-1430-01; N-60040]

Notice of Realty Action: Non-Competitive Sale of Public Lands

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Non-competitive sale of public lands in Clark County, Nevada.

SUMMARY: The following described public land in Clark County, Nevada, has been examined and found suitable for sale utilizing non-competitive procedures, at not less than the fair market value. Authority for the sale is Section 203 and Section 209 of P.L. 94-579, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1719).

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

T. 25 S., R. 59 E.,

Sec. 11: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 20 acres, more or less.

This parcel of land, situated in Clark County, NV, is being offered as non-competitive sale to Consolidated Freightways Corporation.

The land is not required for any Federal purposes. The sale is consistent with current Bureau planning for this area and would be in the public interest.

The patent, when issued, will contain the following reservations to the United States:

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

2. All minerals.

and will be subject to:

1. Those rights for a road granted to the Nevada Department of Transportation by right-of-way CC-020583 under the Act of 11-09-1921 (042 Stat. 0216).

2. Those rights for transmission line purposes granted to Nevada Power Company by right-of-way Nev-055383 under the Act of 10-21-1976 (090 Stat. 2776; 43 U.S.C. 1761).

Upon publication of this notice in the Federal Register, the above described land will be segregated from all forms of appropriation the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for sales and disposals under the mineral disposal laws. This segregation will terminate upon issuance of a patent or 270 days from the date of this publication, whichever occurs first. For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, interested parties may submit comments to the District Manager, Las Vegas District, 4765 West Vegas Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89108. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the State