

South Resource Management Plan (1988) and Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan (1983). The preferred alternative identifies five potential Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural ACEC (2,395 acres); Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural ACEC (7,090 acres); Crossman Peak Scenic ACEC (48,855 acres); Swansea Historic District ACEC (5,973 acres); and, Three Rivers Riparian ACEC (2,246 acres). There are up to four additional potential ACECs in one or more of the other alternatives: Black Peak Cultural ACEC (740 acres); Cienega Mining District Historic ACEC (6,649 acres); Lake Havasu Aubrey Hills Natural Area ACEC (19,088 acres); and, Whipple Wash Natural Area ACEC (10,962 acres). The following types of resource use limitations would generally apply to these ACECs: (1) Design grazing prescriptions to achieve the desired plant community objectives; (2) Recreation facilities would be limited to projects that protect ACEC values; (3) Camping would be limited to developed or signed sites; (4) Travel would be permitted only on designated open and signed routes. For detailed information see Chapter 2, Description of Alternatives, Special Area Designations section.

A Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared by the BLM for the Resource Management Plan accordance with planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610 and NEPA at 40 CFR 1502. The Lake Havasu Field Office Resource Management Plan affects only the BLM-administered Federal lands and Federal interests located within the planning area boundary.

Dated: September 16, 2005.

Elaine Y. Zielinski,
Arizona State Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NM-923-1430-ET; NMNM 055653]

Public Land Order No. 7645; Partial Revocation of Public Land Order No. 2051; New Mexico

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order partially revokes a Public Land Order insofar as it affects 40.16 acres of public land withdrawn

for use by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, now New Mexico State University, for research purposes in connection with Federal programs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 31, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gilda Fitzpatrick, BLM New Mexico State Office, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502, 505-438-7597.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The land has been patented to a mining claimant. Since the land has been conveyed out of Federal ownership this is a record-clearing action only.

Order

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 (2000), it is ordered as follows:

Public Land Order No. 2051, which withdrew public land for use by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, now New Mexico State University, for research purposes in connection with Federal programs, is hereby revoked insofar as it affects the following described land:

New Mexico Principal Meridian

T. 23 S., R. 2 E.,

Sec. 23, lots 19 and 20 (formerly described as S½ of lots 3 and 4).

The area described contains 40.16 acres in Dona Ana County.

Dated: September 13, 2005.

Rebecca W. Watson,

Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 05-19645 Filed 9-29-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NM-930-1430-ET; NMNM 56994, NMNM 56995, NMNM 56996, NMNM 56997, NMNM 56998, NMNM 56999, and NMNM 57000]

Public Land Order No. 7646; Revocation of Coal Classification Withdrawals; NM

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order revokes 7 Executive Orders in their entirety as to approximately 512,380 acres withdrawn for coal classification purposes. This order opens the lands to surface entry and nonmetalliferous mining.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 31, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gilda Fitzpatrick, BLM New Mexico

State Office, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502, (505) 438-7597.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The lands were originally withdrawn to protect the potential coal resources from mining claims, but since coal is now a leaseable mineral the withdrawals are no longer needed. Copies of the original withdrawal orders containing legal descriptions of the lands involved are available from the BLM New Mexico State Office at the address listed above.

Order

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 (2000), it is ordered as follows:

1. The Executive Orders dated December 23, 1910, February 6, 1911, April 22, 1911, May 18, 1911, August 25, 1915, October 14, 1915, and July 30, 1917, which withdrew lands for coal classification purposes, are hereby revoked in their entirety.

2. At 10 a.m. on October 31, 2005, the lands referenced 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 10 a.m. on October 31, 2005, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those received thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

3. At 10 a.m. on October 31, 2005 the lands referenced in Paragraph 1 will be opened to nonmetalliferous mineral location and entry under the United States mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. Appropriation of any of the lands under the general mining laws prior to the date and time of restoration is unauthorized. Any such attempted appropriation, including attempted adverse possession under 30 U.S.C. 38 (2000), shall vest no rights against the United States. Acts required to establish a location and to initiate a right of possession are governed by State law where not in conflict with Federal law. The Bureau of Land Management will not intervene in disputes between rival locators over possessory rights since Congress has provided for such determinations in local courts.