

could result from implementation of the selected action. The measures have been incorporated into Alternative A, and are presented in detail in the Final Chiricahua General Management Plan/ Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

A consistent set of mitigation measures would be applied to actions that result from this plan. Monitoring and enforcement programs will oversee the implementation of mitigation measures. These programs will assure compliance monitoring; biological and cultural resource protection; traffic management, noise, and dust abatement; noxious weed control; pollution prevention measures; visitor safety and education; revegetation; architectural character; and other mitigation measures.

Mitigation measures will also be applied to future actions that are guided by this plan. In addition, the National Park Service will prepare appropriate compliance reviews (i.e., National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and other relevant legislation) for these future actions.

Public and Interagency Involvement

On June 14, 1999, the National Park Service published in the **Federal Register** (Vol 64 Number 58 pg 16487–88) a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the Chiricahua General Management Plan. The Final Chiricahua General Management Plan/FEIS has been developed pursuant to sections 102(2)'' of the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91–190) and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1508.22). Through scoping, a formal public comment process, public meetings and outreach, and meetings with government entities on the Draft Chiricahua General Management Plan/DEIS, the National Park Service conducted this planning process in consultation with affected federal agencies, state and local governments, tribal groups, and interested organizations and individuals.

Scoping

Scoping typically occurs at the beginning of a planning process. However, in the case of the Draft Chiricahua General Management Plan/FEIS, scoping began in 1992. Scoping sessions by the park staff, a public open house, a press release, and a letter to 392 people on the mailing list for both Chiricahua NM and Fort Bowie National Historic Site (NHS) raised a series of issues. After a national reorganization in

the National Park Service, the general management planning process was restarted in 1996 with a different planning team. The first step in the second process was a review of the work previously done and the incorporation of the 1992 public comments.

In early May 1998, a newsletter was mailed to all interested parties and those on the park mailing list informing them of GMP projects for both Chiricahua NM and Fort Bowie NHS. The newsletter invited the public to attend meetings to discuss both plans. Notices of the public meetings were also sent to nearby newspapers. Four meetings were held the week of May 18th in the towns of Portal, Willcox, and Bowie, and at a school just outside of Chiricahua NM. A total of 19 people attended the meetings. The GMP process for each park was described at each meeting, as were the two parks. There was general appreciation expressed for the parks, and recommendations were made not to change them.

All suggestions were discussed and notes were taken. Another 24 mailed responses were received from newspaper readers. Letters were also sent to six Apache tribes and one nation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and to two interested individual American Indians. No responses were received.

A Notice of Intent to publish an Environmental Impact Statement was published in the **Federal Register** in June of 1999. A 30-day public comment period followed ending on July 15, 1999. A Web site (<http://www.nps.gov/planning/chir>) was established to facilitate making information about the planning process available to the public. A total of 5 responses were received requesting information on the planning process. Groups included one organization interested in land issues, one interested in handicapped accessibility, and two unaffiliated individuals.

The DEIS NOA announced the availability of the Draft Chiricahua General Management Plan/DEIS and solicited comments from the public through January 2000. The final incorporation of public comment is part of the Final Chiricahua General Management Plan/FEIS and documented in Appendix 4, March 2001, made available for public review per the Notice of Availability published in the **Federal Register**, March 26, 2001 (Vol 66 Number 58 pg 16487–88).

Conclusion

Alternative A provides the most comprehensive and effective method

among the alternatives considered for meeting the National Park Service's purposes, goals, and criteria for managing Chiricahua National Monument and for meeting national environmental policy goals. The selection of Alternative A, as reflected by the analysis contained in the environmental impact statement, would not result in the impairment of park resources and would allow the National Park Service to conserve park resources and provide for their enjoyment by visitors.

Dated: June 18, 2001.

Alan W. Cox,

Superintendent, Chiricahua National Monument, National Park Service.

Dated: June 19, 2001.

Michael D. Synder,

Acting Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 01–28302 Filed 11–9–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Record of decision, cooperative management plan and environmental impact statement, Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service, the state of Minnesota's Department of Natural Resources, and the state of Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources have signed a record of decision (ROD) for the final cooperative management plan and final environmental impact statement for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway (Riverway), Minnesota and Wisconsin. The purpose of the cooperative management plan is to set forth the basic management philosophy for the riverway and to provide the strategies for addressing issues and achieving identified management objectives.

The Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway is a narrow corridor that runs for 52 miles along the boundary of Minnesota and Wisconsin, from St. Croix Falls/Taylor's Falls to the confluence with the Mississippi River. The National Park Service (NPS) manages a portion of the upper 27 miles of lands and waters of this corridor. The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin administer the lower 25 miles. The

states and the federal government jointly conduct planning for the riverway.

DATES: The Regional Director, NPS, Midwest Region approved the ROD, on May 7, 2001. The Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources approved the ROD on May 2, 2001. The Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources approved the ROD on October 11, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, P.O. Box 708, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin 54024, telephone 715-483-3284.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

The NPS, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources prepared the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) for the cooperative management plan for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway (October 2000). Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190 (as amended), and the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality at 40 CFR 1505.2, the Department of the Interior, NPS, has prepared the following ROD on the EIS.

In Wisconsin, the Department of Natural Resources is required to comply with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA) as described in s.1.11, Wis. Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code, to assure consideration of the short and long-term environmental and economic consequences of policies, plans, programs or other actions upon the quality of the human environment. As a cooperating agency in plan development and in design of the public review process, the Department has assured the CMP/EIS satisfies the substantive and procedural requirements of WEPA.

This ROD is a concise statement of what decisions were made, what alternatives were considered, the environmentally preferred alternative, the basis for the decision, and the mitigating measures developed to avoid or minimize environmental impacts.

Decision (Selected Action)

The managing agencies will implement the preferred riverway management alternative and the preferred management structure option, as described in the FEIS (with some minor clarifications, as listed in appendix A (Errata Sheet) of this ROD).

The managing agencies will emphasize protection and enhancement of the riverway's diverse character. Long stretches of the lower riverway's natural and rural landscape will be maintained, while allowing limited, planned development in communities that is consistent with the historic character of the communities. Limited new development could occur within existing municipalities along the river, although maintenance of the overall character of the municipalities will be emphasized. Outside of municipalities, landowners will be encouraged to maintain the natural character of the landscape, particularly the blufflines, as seen from the water. Protection of natural resources, including the valley's important biological diversity, will be enhanced. Riverway users will continue to find opportunities to engage in a wide range of recreational experiences. The emphasis will be on maintaining and enhancing the diverse landscape character and the diverse water-based recreational opportunities.

The Lower St. Croix Management Commission will continue as the primary policy body for joint management of the riverway. The Minnesota DNR, Wisconsin DNR, and NPS will continue as the three voting members. The management commission will include an additional nonvoting member from the newly created Lower St. Croix Partnership Team that will serve an advisory role. The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission will continue in its administrative support and nonvoting advisory roles. The three managing agencies will provide staff for the management commission for riverway management, and for plan implementation. The two state departments of natural resources will adopt rules to form a basis for riverway ordinances that local governments will be required to adopt and enforce. The states will have objection (Wisconsin) or certification (Minnesota) authority over local ordinances, amendments to the ordinances, and variances. The management commission's technical committee will review local zoning actions. The technical committee and managing agencies can comment on the proposed actions. Managing agencies will have no veto authority over a local government's decision on a conditional use permit, or subdivision; if there were disagreement, appeals could be made to the courts. Existing water use enforcement roles will continue and the three agencies will provide staff for on-water law enforcement, rescue, and related activities. The three agencies

will provide staff for management of lands each owns.

Other Riverway Management Alternatives and Management Structure Options Considered

Five other riverway management alternatives were evaluated in the draft and final environmental impact statements.

Alternative A would seek to maintain long stretches of the lower riverway's natural and rural landscape, while allowing limited, planned development within the boundary that was consistent with the historic character of the riverway's communities. However, a slightly greater proportion of the lower riverway would encompass town landscapes, allowing greater opportunities for development within or adjacent to riverway towns. Additional residential development would also occur in rural areas. Riverway users would continue to find an array of recreational opportunities, including increased opportunities for more social activity on parts of the river, but no efforts would be made to regulate user activities if they were not causing significant damage to the resource or posing safety hazards to others.

Alternative B would stress maintaining the current landscape character within the riverway boundary and maintaining the diversity of water recreational experiences as much as possible. However, the overall level of recreational use would be allowed to increase but some use would be reallocated and separated. New development would be more limited than alternative A and slightly more limited than the preferred alternative.

Alternative C would achieve the same conditions as alternative B—views of the land within the boundary and the diversity of river recreational experiences would be maintained. The major difference from other alternatives would be in the strategy used to maintain the diversity of recreational experiences would be to freeze the growth of recreational use.

Alternative D would promote and restore the natural qualities of the lower riverway—the predominance of natural features over modern developments would increase. Natural landscapes would be restored where feasible and managing agencies would strive to make the landscape appear more natural than it does now. Emphasis would be placed on promoting quieter, slower, and less intrusive experiences that would not disturb others. Overall recreational use would be reduced.

Alternative E, the no-action alternative, provides a baseline for

comparing the other alternatives. The managing agencies would continue to manage the lower riverway as they have in the past. The agencies would continue to follow the 1976 Master Plan (with some changes based on current management practices) and the Lower St. Croix Management Commission's policy resolution. Management would focus on maintaining existing land use and recreational use patterns and would react to recreational use as they have in the past. Rural residential development would be allowed to a greater degree than all of the alternatives except alternative A. The Riverway Management Policy Resolution would be used to address new issues that arose.

Four management structure options were evaluated in the draft and final environmental impact statements.

Option 1 would also retain the management commission but would include a local government representative. The planning task force would be restructured and made permanent. It would assist in rules interpretation, mediation, and coordination for land management and/or water use management. Options 2 and 3 would further expand the management commission and create a water patrol. Option 2 would create a joint powers board for land use management, whereas option 3 would create a riverway board to manage land use. Option 4 would continue the existing management structure for policy direction and land and water use.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

A ROD must identify the environmentally preferable alternative, which is that alternative which causes the least damage to the biological environment, and that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources. Alternative D is the environmentally preferred alternative, although not by a great measure over the selected action. Alternative D includes a greater emphasis on restoration of natural qualities, fewer areas for new residential or commercial development, and a reduction in overall water use and speed levels when compared to the selected action and the other alternatives. Alternative D would result in primarily negligible to moderate positive effects to resources, compared to primarily negligible to minor positive effects to resources under the selected action. However, the selected action provides greater, more holistic emphasis on the maintenance and enhancement of the outstandingly remarkable values for which the riverway was designated as a

unit of the national wild and scenic river system (namely, scenic, recreational, and geologic values). The selected action better ensures the riverway's unique diversity of landscape character and water surface recreational opportunities, which result in somewhat fewer benefits to resources than under alternative D.

The management structure options address the organizational structure and administration of the riverway only. Impacts of these options are associated with nonenvironmental type effects such as costs, staffing requirements, and agency roles and responsibilities. Consequently, there is no environmentally preferred option.

Basis for Decision

The Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system because of its scenic, recreational, and geologic values. These combined values are the hallmark of this diverse resource. Both the riverway's landscape character and its water-based recreation reflect diverse uses. Parts of the valley remain relatively wild and undisturbed, while other areas reflect the valley's proximity to a large urban area. On-water recreation reflects the diversity of the surroundings: experiences range from the quiet solitude of a nonmotorized area to a very social and highly motorized environment. The new management strategy for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway provides greater emphasis than ever to ensure continuation and enhancement of that diversity. This emphasis on protection of the riverway's diversity, along with improvements in the protection of riverway's natural, cultural, and scenic resources, reduction in conflicts between landowners and recreational users, and implementation costs provided the basis for selecting the preferred alternative for implementation.

It must also be noted that the Lower St. Croix Planning Task Force, composed of interested members of the public, citizens representing boaters, businesses, landowners, environmental groups, local governments, and various other interests, and staff of the riverway managing agencies, played a key role in developing the preferred alternative and completing the riverway plan. The overall direction and most of the elements of the preferred alternative for managing the lower riverway were agreed upon by the citizen-driven task force in a consensus-based process.

The managing agencies consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on two occasions regarding the

likely effects of the cooperative management plan on the endangered winged mapleleaf and Higgins' eye pearly mussels. Based on those consultations, the FWS determined that the selected action would not jeopardize the continued existence of the two species. A copy of the FWS' April 2, 2001 biological opinion is attached to this ROD as appendix B.

Findings on Impairment of Riverway Resources and Values

The NPS may not allow the impairment of riverway resources and values unless directly and specifically provided for by legislation or proclamation establishing the riverway. Impairment that is prohibited by the NPS Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of riverway resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. In determining whether impairment would occur, park managers examine the duration, severity, and magnitude of the impact; the resources and values affected; and direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the action. According to NPS policy, an impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is: (a) Necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the riverway; (b) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the riverway or to opportunities for enjoyment of the riverway; or (c) identified as a goal in the riverway's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

This policy does not prohibit all impacts to riverway resources and values. The NPS has the discretion to allow impacts to riverway resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a riverway, so long as the impacts do not constitute impairment. Moreover, an impact is less likely to constitute impairment if it is an unavoidable result, which cannot be further mitigated, of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of riverway resources or values.

After analyzing the environmental impacts described in the final cooperative management plan/ environmental impact statement and public comments received, the NPS has determined that implementation of the preferred alternative will not constitute an impairment to the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway's resources

and values. The actions comprising the preferred alternative are intended to maintain and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values for which the riverway was designated as a unit of the national wild and scenic river system. While the preferred alternative would have some adverse effects on park resources and recreational use, none of the impacts would adversely affect resources or values to a degree that would prevent the NPS from fulfilling the purposes of the riverway, threaten the natural or cultural integrity of the riverway, or eliminate the opportunity for people to enjoy the riverway. Overall, the preferred alternative would protect and enhance the riverway's natural, cultural, and scenic resources and the diverse recreational uses found there.

Measures To Minimize Harm

The preferred alternative provides a policy-level management framework for the riverway. Within this broad context, the preferred alternative includes all practical measures to minimize environmental harm. However, additional appropriate mitigation will be identified as part of follow-up implementation plans and for individual construction projects (such as bridge and utility line replacements) to further minimize resource impacts. Additional environmental documentation, with mitigation measures, will be required before project implementation. Management actions designed to avoid or minimize impacts to resources, such as keeping people away from bald eagle nests, will continue to be employed as necessary. New regulations may be instituted to address resource protection needs that might arise from recreational use within the riverway. The managing agencies will also implement their respective components of the FWS's recovery plans for the endangered winged mapleleaf mussel and the Higgins' eye pearly mussel, which include measures to minimize impacts and recover these species.

Public Involvement

Public involvement was vitally important throughout the planning process. The public had two primary avenues by which it participated in the development of the plan—participation in the Lower St. Croix Planning Task Force and responses to newsletters, workbooks, and the draft and final versions of the plan/EIS. The task force met 53 times between February 1996 and August 1998. Membership in the task force was open throughout the planning process to all interested

citizens. Persons could attend any meetings they wanted to; new participants were welcome throughout the process. Notification of task force meetings and workshops was provided through mailing lists and news releases; all meetings were open to the public.

During the planning process two newsletters and three workbooks were prepared and mailed to the public. Newsletter No. 1 (May 1996) alerted citizens that the planning process was beginning. It included draft purpose, significance, and exception resource/value statements, and asked for public comment on these statements, on desired futures for the riverway, and on issues the plan should address.

Newsletter No. 2 (November 1996) summarized responses to Newsletter No. 1 and identified changes made in the purpose, significance, and exceptional resource/value statements based on the public's comment. The newsletter also identified the issues and concerns to be addressed in the plan, described landscape units of the lower St. Croix, and described the activities of the task force. This newsletter was informational and no public input was collected.

In April 1997 Workbook No. 1 was published. The workbook described potential land and water management areas, and five preliminary management alternatives (plus a "no action" alternative), as well as a "vision" for the lower riverway. The public was asked to comment on the management alternatives and on the vision statement.

Workbook No. 2 (April 1998) was intended to compile the existing products of the task force and serve as a reference tool for persons who intended to participate in a preferred alternative workshop. This workbook was informational and no public input was collected.

Workbook No. 3 (also April 1998) focused on the guidelines for revising state land use and surface water regulations. The public was asked to indicate its support for different options being considered by the task force.

The draft cooperative management plan/environmental impact statement for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway was released to the public on September 17, 1999. The 60-day public review period ended on November 30, 1999. About 650 copies of the document were distributed to federal and state officials and agencies, local governments, organizations, individuals, and public libraries. The document also was available via the internet. Informational open houses were held on October 26 and 27, 1999. The purpose of the open houses was to

discuss and answer questions about the document and solicit written comments concerning the plan. The managing agencies received almost 900 written responses during the public review period (including 600 "form" postcards). The plan was subsequently revised and the final cooperative management plan/environmental impact statement was distributed in October 2000. About 475 copies of the final document were distributed in both paper and CD-ROM formats. The final plan/EIS also was available via the internet.

Because of irregularities in the distribution of the final document and because of reinitiation of consultation with the FWS pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the managing agencies elected to extend the required 30-day "no action" period until January 31, 2001. This resulted in a no action period of more than 90 days. Notice of this decision was published in the **Federal Register** and in local papers; a letter explaining the extension also was sent to the project mailing list. Between release of the final plan and January 31, 2001, the managing agencies received 23 written responses from the public. Most of the responses repeated comments that already had been provided on the draft plan/EIS and responded to by the managing agencies. Concerns related to the following general topic areas were expressed: land use regulation guidelines, water surface use guidelines, regulatory uniformity between the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and geographic boundaries of land management areas. Many of the comments were about issues that are beyond the scope of the plan or that will be addressed in state rulemaking processes that will commence upon approval of this ROD.

Conclusion

The above factors and considerations justify selection of the alternative identified as the preferred alternative in the final environmental impact statement. The managing agency officials responsible for the approval of the selected action are the NPS' Midwest Regional Director, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Commissioner, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary. By his signature, Secretary Bazzell is certifying WEPA compliance.

Note: Appendices A and B (referred to above) have been omitted from this notice. Persons who are interested in obtaining copies of the appendices should contact the Superintendent, Lower St. Croix National

Scenic Riverway, at the address or telephone number noted above.

Dated: October 18, 2001.

David N. Given,

Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 01-28303 Filed 11-9-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Availability of Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for re-analysis of Cumulative Impacts on the Sonoran Pronghorn, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Park Service announces the availability of a DSEIS for Cumulative Impacts on the Sonoran Pronghorn, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona.

DATES: The DSEIS will remain available for public review for 45 days from the publication of this notice. If any public meetings are held concerning the DSEIS, they will be announced at a later date.

COMMENTS: If you wish to comment, you may submit your comments by any one of several methods. You may mail comments to Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, 10 Organ Pipe Drive, Ajo, AZ 85321. Please also include: "Ref: Supplemental EIS, Sonoran Pronghorn".

You may also comment via the Internet to [Laurie Domler@nps.gov](mailto:Laurie.Domler@nps.gov). Please submit Internet comments as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Please also include "Ref: Supplemental EIS, Sonoran Pronghorn". Please include your name and return address in your Internet message. Finally, you may hand-deliver comments to Organ Pipe Cactus National Park, Headquarters, 10 Organ Pipe Drive, Ajo AZ 85321. Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the

record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses available for public inspection in their entirety.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the DSEIS for re-analysis of Cumulative Impacts on the Sonoran Pronghorn are available from the Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, 10 Organ Pipe Drive, Ajo, AZ 85321. Public reading copies of the DSEIS will be available for review at the following locations:

Office of the Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, 10 Organ Pipe Drive, Ajo, AZ 85321, Telephone: (520) 387-7661
 Planning and Environmental Quality, Intermountain Support Office—Denver, National Park Service, 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy., Denver, CO 80225-0287, Telephone: (303) 969-2036

Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Department of Interior, 18th and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240, Telephone: (202) 208-6843

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Final General Management Plan/Development Concept Plans/Environmental Impact Statement was approved in 1997. On February 12, 2001, The United States District Court for the District of Columbia (Civil Action No. 99-927) found that the EIS did not fully comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 because the cumulative impacts (re: Sonoran pronghorn) of all agency activities were not fully analyzed.

The major issue to be addressed in the EIS Supplement is the Sonoran Pronghorn. The pronghorn, one of five subspecies of pronghorn, has evolved in a unique desert environmental and has distinct adaptations to this environment that distinguished it from other subspecies. In 1967, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated the Sonoran Pronghorn as endangered. The most recent estimates indicate that approximately 100 pronghorn exist in the United States today. The only habitat in which Sonoran pronghorn currently remain in the United States is federally-owned land in Southwest Arizona. The court order declared that the USFWS issued Biological Opinions that failed to address the impacts of the

National Park Service and other surrounding federal agencies current and planning activities on the pronghorn in an "environmental baseline". The court order also declared that the National Park Service issued an environmental impact statement that failed to address the cumulative impacts of their activities on the pronghorn, when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency undertake those actions.

Pursuant to the court order, the National Park Service, through a supplement to the GMP/EIS, will address all cumulative impacts of actions on the Sonoran Pronghorn that were not fully considered at the time of its GMP, regardless of what agency undertakes those actions. The National Park Service is not proposing to add, change, or delete any alternatives or impacts of alternatives that were presented in either the Draft General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Impact Statement or the Supplement to the Draft General Management Plan/Development Concept Plans/Environmental Impact Statement. Alternatives addressed will be (1) Existing Conditions/No Action Alternative (2) New Proposed Action Alternative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Park at the above address and telephone number.

Dated: June 28, 2001.

William Ladd,

Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 01-28139 Filed 11-9-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of the Final General Management Plan/Visitor Use and Facilities Plan and the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Voyageurs National Park, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102 (2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Park Service announces the availability of the final general management plan/visitor use and facilities plan and the final environmental impact statement (FGMP/FEIS) for Voyageurs National Park.

DATES: The required no-action period on this FGMP-FEIS will expire 30 days