

The lands are not needed for Federal purposes. The patent is consistent with the Headwaters Resource Management Plan and would be in the public interest.

The patent, when issued, will be subject to the following terms, conditions and reservations:

1. Provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and to all applicable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

2. A right-of-way for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

3. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals.

4. A limited reverter provision wherein the lands will revert back to the United States if they are not substantially developed on or before 5 years after issuance of patent. However, under no circumstances will any portion of the lands that have been used for any purpose that may result in the disposal, placement, or release of any hazardous substance revert to the United States.

Detailed information concerning this action is available for review at the office of the Bureau of Land Management, Butte Field Office, 160 North Parkmont, Butte, Montana.

Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the lands will be segregated from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for conveyance under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and leasing under the mineral leasing laws. For a period of 45 days from the date of this notice, interested parties may submit comments regarding the proposed conveyance or classification of the lands to the Field Manager, Butte Field Office, 106 North Parkmont, Butte, Montana 59701.

Classification Comments: Interested parties may submit comments involving the suitability of the land for a shooting range. 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 shooting range.

Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the State Director. In the absence of any adverse comments, the classification will become effective 60 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: September 3, 2002.

Steve Hartmann,

Acting Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 02-23153 Filed 9-9-02; 12:08 pm]

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of Land Management did a cadastral survey to verify the unauthorized use of public land. The Eavensons have constructed a commercial building, set up a mobile home and landscaped the yard surrounding the mobile home, and built a pole barn on the property. The disposal is deemed necessary to allow the Eavensons the legal use of the property and avoid having to remove the improvements. The disposal is consistent with the Bureau's planning efforts, State and local government programs, and applicable regulations. The land has been examined and is suitable for disposal by direct sale pursuant to Section 203 of the FLPMA of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713). The direct sale will be subject to:

1. A reservation to the United States of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States in accordance with the 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 mine and to remove the minerals, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior. A more detailed description of this reservation, which will be incorporated in the document of conveyance.

Publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** will segregate the public land from settlement, location and entry under the public land laws including the mining laws but not from sale. All comments received within the allowed time, will be reviewed by the Field Office Manager, who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any adverse comments, this realty action becomes the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Dated: August 20, 2002.

Joel E. Farrell,

Assistant Field Manager for Resources.

[FR Doc. 02-23192 Filed 9-11-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

Royalty Policy Committee of the Minerals Management Advisory Board; Notice and Agenda for Meeting

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Royalty Policy Committee of the Minerals Management Advisory Board will meet at the

Sheraton Denver West Hotel in Lakewood, Colorado.

DATES: Tuesday, October 22, 2002, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The Sheraton Denver West Hotel, 360 Union Boulevard, Lakewood, Colorado, 80228, telephone (303) 987-2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Gary Fields, Royalty Policy Committee Coordinator, Minerals Revenue Management, Minerals Management Service, P.O. Box 25165, MS 300B3, Denver, CO 80225-0165, telephone (303) 231-3102, fax (303) 231-3781, email gary.fields@mms.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Secretary of the Interior established a Royalty Policy Committee on the Minerals Management Advisory Board to provide advice on the Department's management of Federal and Indian minerals leases, revenues, and other minerals-related policies. Committee membership includes representatives from States, Indian tribes and allottee organizations, minerals industry associations, the general public, and Federal departments.

At this 15th meeting, the committee will elect a Parliamentarian and receive subcommittee reports on sodium/potassium, coal, and marginal properties. Previous committee recommendations on the appeals process will be discussed with the MMS Director. The MMS will present reports on financial management, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the royalty-in-kind initiatives. The MMS will provide an update if new Energy Legislation is passed by Congress, and the Committee will discuss the possibility of forming a subcommittee to study potential implications of a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decision on an offshore natural gas pipeline system handling Gulf of Mexico production.

The location and dates of future meetings will be published in the **Federal Register** and posted on our Internet site at http://www.mrm.mms.gov//Laws_R_D/RoyPC/RoyPC.htm. The meetings are open to the public without advance registration on a space available basis. The public may make statements during the meetings, to the extent time permits, and file written statements with the committee for its consideration. Written statements should be submitted to Mr. Fields at the mailing address listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Transcripts of committee meetings will be available 2 weeks after each meeting for public inspection and copying at MMS's Minerals Revenue Management, Building 85, Denver

Federal Center, Denver, Colorado. Meeting minutes will be posted on our Internet site at http://www.mrm.mms.gov//Laws_R_D/RoyPC/RoyPC.htm about 5 weeks after the meeting.

Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, 5 U.S.C. Appendix 1, and Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-63, revised.

Dated: August 28, 2002.

Cathy J. Hamilton,

Acting Associate Director for Minerals Revenue Management.

[FR Doc. 02-23145 Filed 9-11-02; 8:45 am]

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will be to identify and analyze potential impacts of a new set of water quality and supply related mitigation measures.

Background

Elwha Dam was built in 1911, and Glines Canyon Dam in 1925, limiting anadromous fish to the lowest 4.9 miles of river (blocking access to more than 70 miles of Elwha River mainstream and tributary habitat). The two dams and their associated reservoirs have also inundated and degraded important riverine and terrestrial habitat and severely affected fisheries habitat through increased temperatures, reduced nutrients, reduced spawning gravels downstream, and other changes. Consequently, salmon and steelhead populations in the river have been considerably reduced or eliminated, and the river ecosystem within Olympic National Park significantly and adversely altered.

In 1992, Congress enacted the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (PL 102-495) directing the Secretary of the Interior to fully restore the Elwha river ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries, while at the same time protecting users of the river's water from adverse impacts associated with dam removal. The records of decision associated with this process indicated removal of both dams was needed to fully restore the ecosystem. However, impacts to water quality and supply will result from release of sediments, which have accumulated behind the dams. The 1996 EIS proposed and analyzed mitigation measures to protect water quality and ensure supply for each of the major downstream users. These users included the city of Port Angeles' municipal and industrial consumers, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe's fish hatchery, the state chinook salmon rearing channel, and the Dry Creek Water Association. Many private wells along the river could also be affected, but mitigation proposed for these users would remain substantially the same.

Currently, surface water from a rock fill diversion and intake pipe at river mile 3.3 supplies the city's industrial clients and the state rearing channel. Mitigation to protect the city's industrial customers described in the 1996 EIS included the installation of an infiltration gallery to collect water filtered from the riverbed and open-channel treatment with flocculants, chemicals and polymers during dam removal. The city's municipal customers are supplied with a subsurface Ranney collector on the east-side of the river at river mile 2.8. To maintain water yield, the 1996 EIS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Elwha Ecosystem Restoration Implementation; Olympic National Park; Clallam and Jefferson Counties, WA; Notice of Intent To Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and its cooperating agencies are undertaking a conservation planning and environmental impact analysis process intended to supplement the 1996 Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Implementation final environmental impact statement (1996 EIS). Two dams, built in the early 1900s, block the river and limit anadromous fish to the lowest 4.9 river miles. The 1996 EIS is the second of two environmental impact statements that examined how best to restore the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fishery in Olympic National Park. Dam removal was determined to be the preferred option for restoration, and the 1996 EIS also identified a desired suite of actions to remove the dams. As a step towards accomplishing these objectives, Congress directed purchase of the dams (which occurred in February 2000 for \$29.5 million, as stipulated by Pub. L. 102-495). However, release of sediment from behind the dams would result in sometimes severe impacts to water quality or to the reliability of supply to downstream users during the dam removal impact period of about 3-5 years, which the 1996 EIS proposed mitigating through a series of specific measures (see below). Subsequently, new research and changes unrelated to the implementation project have emerged. Therefore, the primary purpose of this Supplemental EIS (SEIS)