

Sec. 21, lots 4–8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, subdivisions undescibed;
 Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, subdivision undescibed;
 Secs. 23 to 25;
 Sec. 26, lot 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ west of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 34, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ west of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 35;
 Sec. 36.
 T. 9 N., R. 30 E.,
 Secs. 25 to 36.
 T. 7 N., R. 31 E.,
 Secs. 2 to 11;
 Secs. 14 to 23;
 Secs. 26 to 35.
 T. 8 N., R. 31 E.,
 Secs. 1 to 23;
 Secs. 26 to 35.
 T. 9 N., R. 31 E.,
 Sec. 31.

The area described contains approximately 113,260 acres in Mineral County. The area the Bureau of Land Management proposes for continuation is described as follows (excluding any non-Federal land):

Mount Diablo Meridian

T. 8 N., R. 29 E.,
 Sec. 1;
 Sec. 12;
 Sec. 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$.
 T. 9 N., R. 29 E.,
 Sec. 25;
 Sec. 36.
 T. 7 N., R. 30 E.,
 Secs. 1 to 3;
 Sec. 4, lot 1, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 9, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Secs. 10 to 15;
 Sec. 16, east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$ east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Secs. 22 to 26;
 Sec. 27, east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 35, east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 36.
 T. 8 N., R. 30 E.,
 Sec. 1;
 Sec. 2;
 Sec. 3, lots 4 to 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 4 to 7, inclusive;
 Sec. 8, lots 1, 2, 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 9, lots 4 to 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 10, lots 6 to 12;
 Secs. 11 to 14;
 Sec. 15, lots 1 to 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, subdivisions undescibed;
 Sec. 16, lots 4 to 6, subdivisions undescibed;
 Sec. 17, lots 6 to 14, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 18;
 Sec. 19, lots 5 to 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 20, lots 3 to 11, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 21, lots 4 to 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, subdivisions undescibed;

Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, subdivision undescibed;
 Secs. 23 to 25, inclusive;
 Sec. 26, lot 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 33, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ east of Hwy 359 right-of-way;
 Sec. 34, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ east of Hwy 359;
 Sec. 35;
 Sec. 36.
 T. 9 N., R. 30 E.,
 Secs. 25 to 36.
 T. 7 N., R. 31 E.,
 Secs. 2 to 11;
 Secs. 14 to 23;
 Secs. 26 to 35.
 T. 8 N., R. 31 E.,
 Secs. 1 to 23;
 Secs. 26 to 35.
 T. 9 N., R. 31 E.,
 Sec. 31.

The area described contains approximately 60,037 acres in Mineral County.

The HWAD was originally established as a naval ammunition depot. The facility was subsequently transferred from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Army. The HWAD serves as the primary ammunition depot and plant on the west coast, with service provided to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

The difference between the portion of the withdrawal proposed for continuation by the Army and the portion proposed for continuation by the Bureau of Land Management is the Mt. Grant area.

The Army states that the Mt. Grant watershed is the source of water required to support the missions at the HWAD. The Mt. Grant area is undeveloped except for a water delivery system maintained by the Army. The Army states that full control of the area is needed to monitor and control access by the public. The Army is concerned that uncontrolled access could lead to degradation of the watershed. The Army has acquired non-Federal land in the Mt. Grant area in order to protect the watershed. Degradation of the watershed would require the Army to install an expensive water filtration system. The Army contends that Mt. Grant is being used for the purpose for which it was withdrawn, which is to provide water in support of the depot. At one time, a small portion of the Mt. Grant area was used as a live fire area and is contaminated by munitions. The Army has been making periodic sweeps of this area for clean up purposes.

The Bureau of Land Management's finding is that the Mt. Grant area is not being used for the purpose for which it was withdrawn, which is "development and use as an ammunition depot." Although there is a water delivery

system that supports the depot, that system can be authorized by a right-of-way reservation to the Army. The BLM has mechanisms, such land use planning decisions, to protect the watershed. Mt. Grant is generally undeveloped and pristine and the area has outstanding scenic, natural, and recreation values. Currently, access by the public is allowed, but controlled by the Army. The Bureau of Land Management can manage the Mt. Grant area for recreation while protecting the watershed values for the Army.

For a period of 90 days from the date of publication of this notice, all persons who wish to submit comments in connection with the proposed continuation of the withdrawals may present their views in writing to the Lands Team Lead in the Nevada State Office. The authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management will undertake such investigations as are necessary to determine the existing and potential demand for the land and its resources. A report will also be prepared for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior, the President, and Congress, who will determine whether or not the withdrawals will be continued and if so, for how long. The final determination on the continuation of the withdrawals will be published in the Federal Register. The existing withdrawals will continue until such final determination is made. The withdrawals segregate the land from operation of the public land laws generally, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws.

Dated: January 28, 1997.

William K. Stowers,
Lands Team Lead.

[FR Doc. 97–3020 Filed 2–6–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–HC–P

National Park Service

Niobrara National Scenic River; Notice of Record of Decision, General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Introduction: Pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Section 1505.2) and the implementing procedures of the National Park Service (NPS) for the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (40 USC 1501 *et seq.*), the NPS has prepared a Record of Decision with respect to the general management plan and final environmental impact statement, Niobrara National Scenic River, Nebraska.

The Record of Decision describes the scenic river management and boundary

alternatives considered, mitigating measures adopted to avoid or minimize environmental impacts, and the reasoning behind the decisions reached.

The Record of Decision is available either through the Superintendent, Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways, P.O. Box 591, O'Neill, Nebraska 68763-0591, (telephone 402-336-3970); or the National Park Service, Midwest Field Area (PL), 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102, (telephone 402-221-3082).

Dated: January 23, 1997.

David N. Given,

Acting Field Director, Midwest Field Area.

[FR Doc. 97-3021 Filed 2-6-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Water Protection

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) of the United States Department of the Interior is making available on the Internet a draft resource document that describes OSM's role in water protection. The document provides an overview of two permitting requirements from the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA): the applicant's determination of probable hydrologic consequences (PHC), and the regulatory authority's cumulative hydrologic impact assessment (CHIA). The web page contains electronic links to sources of hydrologic data that may be useful in making PHC and CHIA determinations.

DATES: OSM is requesting comments on the document until May 15, 1997.

ADDRESS: Electronic or written comments: The resource document can be viewed at the following URL address: <http://www.osmre.gov>. The document contains prompts at several locations for reader response. Readers may also submit electronic comments to: dgrowitz@osmre.gov or mail written comments to the Administrative Record (MS 210), Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas Growitz, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20240; Telephone: (202) 208-2634; E-mail address:

dgrowitz@osmre.gov. Additional information concerning OSM, this resource document, and related documents may be found on OSM's home page at <http://www.osmre.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OSM is making available on its Internet home page a resource document to aid in protecting water and the hydrologic balance under SMCRA's permitting process. The Internet offers an opportunity for electronic presentation of information and dialog to a wide audience.

The OSM resource document is titled "Managing Hydrologic Information, A Resource for Development of Probable Hydrologic Consequences (PHC) and Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessments (CHIA)." A PHC is prepared by the coal operator seeking a permit to mine. The CHIA is prepared by the regulatory authority as part of the analysis is to approve or deny a permit application.

The document does not establish a regulatory standard and would not be binding on OSM or State regulatory authorities. The purpose of the document is to: (1) outline the hydrologic and related geologic requirements of SMCRA, (2) describe approaches for responding to these requirements, and (3) identify resources that may be helpful to industry and regulatory authorities in the permitting process. Some of the available resources described in the document, such as selected hydrologic data bases maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey, are directly accessible electronically through the document.

OSM would like to receive feedback from a wide audience and welcomes constructive comments aimed at making the document a more understandable, useful, and complete resource.

Dated: February 4, 1997.

Arthur W. Abbs,

Acting Assistant Director, Program Support.

[FR Doc. 97-3104 Filed 2-6-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Charles Addo-Yobo, M.D. Revocation of Registration

On May 24, 1995, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Charles Addo-Yobo, M.D., of Farmingdale, New York, proposing the revocation of his DEA

Certificate of Registration AA2601981 pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3) and (a)(5), and denial of any pending applications for renewal of such registration as a practitioner pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823(f), for reason that he is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of New York and he was mandatorily excluded for five years from participation in Medicare/Medicaid programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7(a). The order also advised that should no request for a hearing be filed within 30 days, his hearing right would be deemed waived.

The Order to Show Cause was sent to Dr. Addo-Yobo by registered mail to his DEA registered address. Three attempts were made by the U.S. Post Office to deliver the Order to Show Cause with no success and the order was eventually returned to DEA unclaimed. DEA investigators went to Dr. Addo-Yobo's registered address and were told that he no longer lived there and his whereabouts were unknown. A check with the U.S. Post Office and the State Board for Professional Medical Conduct for the State of New York revealed that Dr. Addo-Yobo left no forwarding address.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that DEA has made numerous attempts to locate Dr. Addo-Yobo and has determined that his whereabouts are unknown. It is quite evident that Dr. Addo-Yobo is no longer practicing medicine at the address listed on his DEA Certificate of Registration. The Acting Deputy Administrator concludes that considerable effort has been made to serve Dr. Addo-Yobo with the Order to Show Cause without success. Dr. Addo-Yobo is therefore deemed to have waived his opportunity for a hearing. The Acting Deputy Administrator now enters his final order in this matter without a hearing and based on the investigative file. 21 C.F.R. 1301.54 and 1301.57.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that by Order dated December 22, 1994, the State Board for Professional Medical Conduct for the State of New York (Board) revoked Dr. Addo-Yobo's license to practice medicine in the State of New York. The Board found that Dr. Addo-Yobo and others "participated in a scheme to operate medical clinics for the purpose of obtaining payments directly and indirectly from the Medicaid system by submitting bills, and causing others to submit bills, to the New York Department of Social Service for medical services, drugs, prescriptions, and laboratory tests which he knew to be, and were in fact, medically unnecessary." As a result, Dr.