

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**[LLIDI02000.L71220000.EO0000.
LVTFD0980300]**Notice of Availability of Record of Decision for the Proposed Blackfoot Bridge Mine, Caribou County, ID****AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice of Availability.**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is announcing the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the proposed Blackfoot Bridge Mine.**DATES:** The ROD is now available. Implementation of this decision may begin at the close of an appeal-filing period which begins June 17, 2011 and ends 30 days after June 17, 2011.**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the Blackfoot Bridge Mine ROD are available in the BLM Pocatello Field Office at the following address: 4350 Cliffs Drive, Pocatello, Idaho 83204. In addition, an electronic copy of the ROD is available at the following Web site: <http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/0.html>.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kyle Free, Bureau of Land Management, Pocatello Field Office, 4350 Cliffs Drive, Pocatello, Idaho 83204, phone (208) 478-6368, fax (208) 478-6376. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The BLM has made the decision to approve the Blackfoot Bridge Mine and Reclamation Plan as defined by Alternative 1A, subject to the environmental protection measures of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1A, mitigation, monitoring, and conditions developed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and subject to additional conditions described in the ROD. The BLM has also decided to recommend the proposed lease modification to lease I-05613. This decision is consistent with the Preferred Alternative as described and analyzed in the Final EIS.

The BLM approves of Alternative 1A because this alternative employs reasonable measures to satisfy regulatory requirements and adequately reduces potential environmental

impacts on local and regional water quality. A Geosynthetic Clay Liner Laminated cover system is the most notable of these mitigation measures, but other measures such as an Overburden Seepage Management System, will also reduce potential impacts. The effectiveness of these measures is enhanced by the development of specific management plans for the implementation of additional environmental control measures. As detailed in the Final EIS, these measures include, but are not limited to the Water Management Plan, the Environmental Monitoring Plan, and the Adaptive Management Plan.

As conditions of approval for the Blackfoot Bridge Mine, P4 or the Federal lease holder, its employees, contractors, agents, assignees, and operators must comply with the mitigation and monitoring measures as well as other requirements defined in the Final EIS, the ROD, and conditions defined by cooperating agencies in their decisions. Conditions of Approval defined in the ROD cover performance bonding, monitoring, construction quality assurance, oversight funding, water rights, and other requirements.

Implementation of the decision may begin at the close of an appeal-filing period which begins with this notice and ends in 30 days. Information and procedures for taking appeals to the Interior Board of Land Appeals are provided in Appendix IV of the ROD.

Authority: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*); and 40 CFR part 1500.**Joe Kraayenbrink,**
BLM Idaho Falls District Manager.

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BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****[2031-A154-422]****Deer and Vegetation Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Fire Island National Seashore, New York****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior.**ACTION:** Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for a Deer and Vegetation Management Plan, Fire Island National Seashore, New York.**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42

U.S.C. 4332(2)(C), the National Park Service is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a Deer and Vegetation Management Plan at Fire Island National Seashore, New York. The purpose of taking action at this time is to address issues associated with the abundance and distribution of white-tailed deer at Fire Island National Seashore (Seashore). The issues include impacts from deer on the natural and cultural resources of the Seashore as well as impacts resulting from deer-human interaction. Actions addressing these issues will be designed and undertaken in support of the long-term protection, preservation, and restoration of Seashore resources.

Information collected as part of research conducted at the Seashore has indicated the need for a management plan to address changes in deer abundance and deer behavior due to the presence of human food sources and habituation to the unthreatening presence of humans; adverse impacts on native vegetation resulting from current levels of deer browsing; and adverse impacts on natural and cultural resources at the William Floyd Estate resulting from current deer population levels.

DATES: The National Park Service will accept comments from the public through July 18, 2011.**ADDRESSES:** Information will be available for public review and comment online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/fiis>, at Park Headquarters (120 Laurel St, Patchogue, NY 11772), the Fire Island Lighthouse, and the Wilderness Visitor Center.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paula Valentine (631-687-4759) or Lindsay Ries (631-687-4768).**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** For 30 years, Seashore staff have been involved with issues linked to the deer population on Fire Island. Initially, concerns were focused around a noticeable increase in the number of deer within the communities of western Fire Island and the appearance of Lyme disease among island residents and park employees. Later, a re-evaluation of permanent sample plots established in 1967 in the Sunken Forest area of the Seashore documented the impacts of deer browsing on understory vegetation within a decade of the Seashore's establishment. As a result of these concerns, Seashore staff, along with academic and agency scientists, embarked on a series of investigations documenting and describing deer abundance and distribution across the island; ecology of Lyme disease and its host vectors including ticks, birds, and