

that will specifically describe the action for which we are requesting input.

4. Instructions on NOI To Prepare and EIS

Federal Agencies and State and local governments and other interested parties are requested to send their written comments on the scope of the EIS, significant issues which should be addressed, and alternatives that should be considered to the Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, at the address stated under "Description of Area." Comments should be enclosed in an envelope labeled "Comments on the NOI to Prepare an EIS on the proposed 1998-2001 Lease Sales in the Western Gulf of Mexico." Comments on the NOI should be submitted no later than 45 days from publication of this Notice. Scoping meetings will be held in appropriate locations to obtain additional comments and information regarding the scope of the EIS.

Dated: January 23, 1997.

Cynthia Quarterman,

Director, Minerals Management Service.

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National Park Service

General Management Plan; Final Environmental Impact Statement; Manzanar National Historic Site; Record of Decision

Summary: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190 as amended), and specifically to regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality at 40 CFR 1505.2, the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has approved a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Manzanar National Historic Site, California.

The National Park Service will implement the proposed plan as identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, dated August, 1996.

Copies of the Record of Decision and final environmental impact statement may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site, P.O. Box 426, Independence, CA. 93526-0426 or by calling the park at (619) 878-2932.

Dated: January 8, 1997.

Stanley T. Albright,

Field Director, Pacific West Area.

[FR Doc. 97-2072 Filed 1-28-97; 8:45 am]

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Rock Creek Tennis Stadium Record of Decision

Summary

Pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332 et seq.) and the regulations promulgated by the Council of Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has prepared a Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Rock Creek Tennis Center and Associated Recreation Fields, Washington, D.C., (FES 950286). This Record of Decision is a concise statement of what decisions were made, what alternatives were considered, the basis for the decision, and the mitigating measures developed to avoid or minimize environmental impacts.

Background

The purpose of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was to examine impacts related to the activities at the tennis center and surrounding fields so those impacts could be considered in making a decision regarding future management of the Rock Creek Park Tennis Center and associated recreation fields. Currently, two major professional tennis tournaments a year may be held at the stadium under the auspices of the Washington Tennis Foundation. The Washington Tennis Foundation, as well as other groups and organizations, has asked to use the tennis center for a variety of activities.

Decision

The National Park Service will implement alternative 2, the preferred alternative, with two modifications.

Alternative 2 allows for one professional tennis tournament to be held annually at the tennis center. Amateur and league tennis and public court use and instruction would continue. This alternative assumes that the professional tournament would be operated in accordance with the Interim Operating Plan between the National Park Service and the Washington Tennis Foundation and existing regulations (36 CFR 7.96) with regard to limited commercial activities at the tennis center.

The modifications to alternative 2 are as follows. First, the National Park Service will retain management

authority to consider allowing a second large-scale tennis event on a case-by-case basis under certain circumstances (but only when such an event would generate a significant amount of funding in advance for tennis programs for youth, seniors and special populations). Second, the National Park Service will retain management authority to consider allowing parking on the grass recreational field south of Morrow Drive (the south field) on a trial basis in varying configurations provided that weather and field conditions permit and provided that recreational opportunities on the field remain and can be satisfactorily segregated.

In order to implement this decision, previous agreements with the Washington Tennis Foundation that allow a second tournament would be superseded by a new agreement restricting the use of the center to one annual professional tournament. The Washington Tennis Foundation would not have any contractual rights to a second tournament. As part of the new agreement, the National Park Service would seek funding or reimbursement from the Washington Tennis Foundation for repairs of structural defects and/or accessibility modifications to the tennis stadium.

The annual professional tennis tournament would last approximately 20 days—7 days for the setup of equipment and facilities, 8 days of tournament play, and 5 days for takedown of equipment and facilities. Attendance would be limited to 7,500 spectators per session.

In addition to restrictions for parking on the fields that were incorporated into alternative 2, the mitigation measures adopted are improving uses of remote parking lots and a shuttle bus system, attempting to restrict on-street parking, and prohibiting concurrent events at both the Rock Creek Tennis Center and the Carter Barron Amphitheatre.

Alternatives Considered

Four alternatives were dismissed from further analysis in the EIS. Changing the jurisdiction of stadium management from the National Park Service to another governmental entity such as the District of Columbia and operating all stadium activities under a concession contract were eliminated because these alternatives would not alter the magnitude of the impacts. Creating a recreational use zone encompassing the stadium and fields with distinct operational policies and objectives, and limiting the attendance levels and duration of stadium activities were incorporated into the alternatives as mitigation measures, where appropriate,