

the "no-action" alternative. Under this alternative the Park Service would continue to manage the national seashore to protect natural and cultural resources, while allowing for appropriate public use related to those resources. Essentially no new development for public use would be undertaken.

Alternative 2, the proposed plan, would guide the overall management of Cape Cod National Seashore for the next 10 to 15 years. The emphasis of the plan is on the management of natural and cultural resources; public use and interpretation; coordination with nonfederal landowners within the national seashore; administrative, maintenance, and operational concerns; and working with local residents, town and county officials and interested agencies and persons to resolve problems of mutual concern. The plan is programmatic in that it gives guidance and criteria for day-to-day decision making and for producing more specific future action and development plans. It would seek to maintain an appropriate balance between resource protection and public use. More opportunities would be provided for the public to experience the resources of the national seashore. Existing public use facilities and attractions would be improved. No major new development, however, is proposed, and the built environment would be reduced where possible. Under alternative 2 there would be more emphasis on preserving the "timeless" character of Cape Cod in terms of natural and dynamic landscapes, historic architecture and cultural landscapes, and customary activities. The National Park Service would work in partnership with local communities and officials to more effectively further educational and interpretive opportunities and resource stewardship on the Outer Cape and to more successfully address mutual problems and concerns, such as water quality, coastal processes, and traffic congestion—concerns that transcend political boundaries.

Alternative 3 builds on the approach of alternative 2, proposing that national seashore managers play a more formal role in directing efforts to protect and manage resources on the Cape through more structured partnerships. Included are other reasonable actions that could be implemented but that are significantly different from those presented in either alternative 1 or 2, and they are often more costly. The Park Service would initiate and enter into more formal agreements with state and

local agencies to improve collaboration and consistency in day-to-day resource management. These actions are specific to selected management topics only, not to each subject area.

The draft environmental impact statement was available for public review from August 19, 1996 to December 31, 1996; comments and responses on that document on that document are reprinted in volume 2. The final environmental impact statement has been revised to reflect substantive comments and concerns received during the comment period, and the text has been refined and clarified where necessary.

DATES: The FEIS will be made available on February 27, 1998. Following a 30-day no action period a Record of Decision documenting the agency's decision will be issued.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public reading copies of the FEIS will be available for review at the following locations:

National Seashore Headquarters, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, MA 02667

Town libraries in Chatham, Eastham, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, and Wellfleet

A limited number of copies of the FEIS can be obtained by writing to: Ms. Maria Burks, Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, MA 02667, or by calling the front desk at (508) 349-3785.

Dated: February 17, 1998.

Maria Burks,

Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore.
[FR Doc. 98-5285 Filed 2-27-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Shenandoah National Park, Facility Development Plan; Notice of Termination

February 3, 1998.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is terminating the Environmental Impact Statement, Facility Development Plan, Shenandoah National Park.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Sandy Rives, National Park Service, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Virginia 22835; 540-999-3453.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Park Service published a Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the facility development plan project, Shenandoah National Park in the

Federal Register, 58 FR 45529 dated 30 August, 1993. Scoping meetings were held throughout the region of Shenandoah National Park.

A draft EIS was filed with EPA 1 July, 1996. Public review was conducted, no substantive comments were received. An abbreviated final EIS was filed with EPA 21 July, 1997.

During the planning process, the National Park Service determined that all of the housing units identified in the plan could not be built, and that many of the other building projects including maintenance buildings, staging facilities etc., also would have to be greatly reduced in size and scope, or could not be built. Further, during the 4 year process from the initial development of the project until the present, the project has become economically unfeasible, and, therefore, the extent of the project outlined in the DEIS is no longer being considered.

If planning resumes, a Notice of Intent will be published.

Douglas K. Morris,
Superintendent.

[FR Doc. 98-5280 Filed 2-27-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for a General Management Plan for Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for a General Management Plan for Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.

SUMMARY: The park is operating with a very old 1971 Master Plan that is obsolete and outdated and not prepared according to current National Park Service policies. Key management concerns include the identification of general strategies for the management of cultural features and artifacts, protection of natural resources and the historic setting, identification of and provision for desirable visitor experiences, effect of land use changes on park resources, and the expectation of little or no increases in budget and staff.

The plan will identify a resource-based framework for the park and describe desired future conditions, alternatives and general strategies, consistent with the park's purpose, significance, and mandates.

The alternatives and general strategies required to achieve desired future