

RMP (PRMP) and approved resource related plans, and the policies or programs contained therein, of State or local governments or offer any specific recommendation to change the plan to address a finding of inconsistency with State or local plans. The Governor did identify concerns with the PRMP which were addressed by the BLM State Director, Oregon/Washington.

A protest period for the PRMP was provided between November 7 and December 8, 2008. Two hundred and sixty four protests were received on the PRMP during the protest period. A minor change resulted from resolution of the protests: Two small parcels purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds were added to an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in the Salem RMP. Additional minor editorial modifications were made in preparing the Approved RMPs to provide further clarification of some of the decisions. Through its protest resolution process, the BLM has determined that the PRMP complies with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

The plan does not include any implementation level decisions. When the BLM proposes to take an action on lands managed under the revised plans, any party to a case adversely affected by that decision may appeal such decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals in accordance with regulations found at 43 CFR Part 4.

Edward W. Shepard,

State Director, Oregon/Washington, Bureau of Land Management.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WO-320-1310-PP-OSHL]

Public Land Order No. 7725; Revocation of Oil Shale Withdrawal; Utah

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order revokes a withdrawal established by an Executive Order insofar as it affects public lands and federally owned mineral deposits in the State of Utah withdrawn for investigation, examination and classification of oil shale. This order also restores those withdrawn oil shale deposits and public lands containing such deposits to oil shale leasing and

opens all lands to the operation of the public land laws, excepting the operation of the 1872 Mining Law.

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 9, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rhonda Flynn, BLM Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, Utah, 801-539-4132.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Executive Order No. 5327 temporarily withdrew public lands from lease or other disposal for investigation, examination and classification of oil shale. The Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law No. 109-58, dated August 8, 2005, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make public lands containing federally owned oil shale deposits available for leasing. Approximately 1,652,000 acres in the State of Utah are affected by this revocation. The lands will not be opened to the operation of the 1872 Mining Law until completion of an analysis to determine if any of the lands need special designation and protection. There is also a complementary withdrawal of these lands that disallows the location of mining claims for metalliferous minerals under the 1872 Mining Law.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (2000), it is ordered as follows:

1. The withdrawal established by Executive Order No. 5327, dated April 15, 1930, as amended, which withdrew oil shale deposits and lands containing such deposits, is hereby revoked insofar as it affects public lands and federally owned mineral deposits in the State of Utah.

2. At 9 a.m. on February 9, 2009, all federally owned oil shale deposits and public lands containing oil shale deposits in the State of Utah withdrawn by Executive Order No. 5327 referenced in Paragraph 1, will be opened to the operation of the public land laws and to development activities pursuant to section 21 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 241), as amended by section 369 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. No. 109-58) and regulations promulgated thereunder, but will not be opened to the operation of the 1872 Mining Law, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. All valid applications received at or prior to 9 a.m. on February 9, 2009, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those

received thereafter will be considered in the order of filing.

Dated: December 26, 2008.

C. Stephen Allred,

Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WO-320-1310-PP-OSHL]

Public Land Order No. 7726; Revocation of Oil Shale Withdrawals; Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order revokes a withdrawal established by an Executive Order insofar as it affects public lands and federally owned mineral deposits in the State of Wyoming withdrawn for investigation, examination and classification of oil shale. This order also restores those withdrawn oil shale deposits and public lands containing such deposits to oil shale leasing and opens all lands to the operation of the public land laws, excepting the operation of the 1872 Mining Law.

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 9, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janet Booth, BLM Wyoming State Office, 5353 N. Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003, 307-775-6124.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Executive Order No. 5327 temporarily withdrew public lands from lease or other disposal for investigation, examination and classification of oil shale. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801), Public Law 109-58, dated August 8, 2005, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make public lands containing federally owned oil shale deposits available for leasing. Approximately 6,031,000 acres of public lands and federally owned mineral deposits in the State of Wyoming are affected by this revocation. The lands will not be opened to the operation of the 1872 Mining Law until completion of an analysis to determine if any of the lands need special designation and protection. There is also a complementary withdrawal of these lands that disallows the location of mining claims for metalliferous minerals under the 1872 Mining Law.