

supplementation program at Johnson Creek of the South Fork Salmon River in Idaho. The objectives of CRITFC's program are to: (1) Establish an annual supply of chinook salmon broodstock capable of meeting annual supplementation objectives, (2) restore and maintain natural spawning populations of chinook salmon in Johnson Creek, (3) manage the program to increase survival and supplement natural production of chinook salmon in Johnson Creek, (4) increase nutrient enrichment into Johnson Creek, and (5) reestablish sport and tribal fisheries for chinook salmon. Permit 1147 does not authorize releases of juvenile fish from the Johnson Creek supplementation program. When monitoring/evaluation and long-term broodstock management plans are received and approved by NMFS and an Environmental Assessment is completed, NMFS will make a decision on amending permit 1147 to authorize juvenile fish releases from the program. Permit 1147 expires on December 31, 2002.

Dated: August 7, 1998.

Patricia A. Montanio,

Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 98-21764 Filed 8-12-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for Disposal and Reuse of the Bellmore Logistics Activity, Long Island, New York, BRAC 95

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Public Law 101-510 (as amended), the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended the closure of Bellmore Logistics Activity.

The Final Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluated the environmental impacts of the disposal and subsequent reuse of the 16.79 acres. Alternatives examined in the EA include encumbered disposal of the property, unencumbered disposal of the property, and no action. Encumbered disposal refers to transfer or conveyance of property having restrictions on subsequent use as a result of any Army-imposed or legal restraint. Under the no

action alternative, the Army would not dispose of property but would maintain it in caretaker status for an indefinite period.

DATES: Interested parties are invited to review and comment on the Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) on or before September 14, 1998.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Final EA and FNSI may be obtained by writing to Mr. Carl Burgamy, Jr., U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, ATTN: CESAM-PD-ER, 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Carl Burgamy, Jr. by facsimile at (334) 690-2727.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: While disposal of Bellmore Logistics Activity is the Army's primary action, the EA also analyzes the potential environmental effects of reuse as a secondary action by means of evaluating intensity-based rescue scenarios. The Army's preferred alternative for disposal of Bellmore Logistics Activity property is encumbered disposal, with encumbrances pertaining to the possible presence of lead-based paint and asbestos-containing material, and the requirement for a right of reentry for environmental clean-up.

Therefore, based on the analysis found in the EA, which was incorporated into the FNSI, it has been determined that implementation of the proposed action will not have significant individual or cumulative impacts on the quality of the natural or the human environment. Because no significant environmental impacts will result from implementation of the proposed action, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required and will not be prepared. The Army will not initiate the proposed action for 30 days following publication of this Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**.

The Final EA and FNSI are available for review at the North Bellmore Public Library, 1551 Newbridge Road, North Bellmore, NY 11710.

Dated: August 10, 1998.

Raymond J. Fatz,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health) OASA (I,L&E).

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Notice of Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the Disposal and Reuse of the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Ritchie, Washington County, Maryland

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army announces its Record of Decision (ROD) on the FEIS for the disposal and reuse of 638 acres comprising the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Ritchie, Maryland, in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-510, as amended. Approximately 19.3 acres of property and facilities will be retained by the Army for use as a National Guard enclave.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the ROD may be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: Mr. Clifford Kidd (CENAB-PL-EM), Baltimore District, P.O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Clifford Kidd at (410) 962-3100 or facsimile at (410) 962-4698.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FEIS analyzed two disposal alternatives: (1) the No Action Alternative, which entails maintaining the property in caretaker status after closure; and (2) the Encumbered Disposal Alternative, which entails transferring the property to future owners with Army-imposed limitations, or encumbrances, on the future use of the property. In the ROD, the Army concludes that the FEIS adequately addresses the impacts of property disposal and documents its decision to transfer the property as encumbered. The Army's preferred alternative is disposal with encumbered title on all property transfers. Additionally, the FEIS analyses the potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences of three reuse alternatives: (1) Low Intensity Reuse Alternative; (2) Low-Medium Intensity Reuse Alternative; and (3) Medium Intensity Reuse Alternative. Disposal alternatives were developed by the Army. Reuse alternatives were developed by the Fort Ritchie Local Redevelopment Authority. The resource areas evaluated for potential impacts by the proposed action (disposal) and the secondary action (reuse) include: Land Use; Climate; Air Quality; Noise; Geology, Soils, and Topography; Water Resources; Infrastructure; Hazardous and Toxic Substances; Biological