

Parcel 3  
Construction Battalion Center  
Port Hueneme Co: Ventura CA 93043–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199920137  
Status: Underutilized  
Reason: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or  
explosive material; Secured Area

Excess Land at Eureka Housing  
Eureka Co: Humboldt CA 95501–  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 87199540001  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Inaccessible  
GSA Number: 9UCA1527

Florida  
Boca Chica Field  
Naval Air Station  
Key West Co: Monroe FL 23040–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199010097  
Status: Unutilized  
Reason: Floodway

Georgia  
Tract D-415  
Lake Sidney Lanier  
Gainesville Co: Hall GA 30501–  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199910011  
Status: Excess  
Reason: No public access  
GSA Number: 4-D-GA-731

Guam  
Submerged Lands  
Ritidian Point GU  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199640003  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Inaccessible  
GSA Number: 9-N-DU-437

Kentucky  
9 Tracts  
Daniel Boone National Forest  
Co: Owsley KY 37902–  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199620012  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Floodway  
GSA Number: 4-G-KY-607

Maine  
37 Acres, Topsham Annex  
Naval Air Station  
Brunswick ME 04011–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199720001  
Status: Unutilized  
Reason: Secured Area

Land—Triangular Area  
NAS Brunswick, Wildwood  
Subd. Encroachment  
Brunswick Co: Cumberland ME 04011–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199820117  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Landlocked

Maryland  
5,635 sq. ft. of Land  
Solomon's Annex  
Solomon's MD  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199230001  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Drainage Ditch

Govt. Railroad  
Naval Surface Warfare Center  
Indian Head Div.  
Indian Head Co: Charles MD 20640–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199740084  
Status: Underutilized  
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or  
explosive material; Floodway

Michigan  
Port/EPA Large Lakes Rsch Lab  
Grosse Ile Twp Co: Wayne MI  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199720022  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Within airport runway clear zone  
GSA Number: 1-Z-MI-554-A

New York  
Braddock Point Light Land  
0.8 acres  
Parma Co: NY 10950–  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199910021  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Inaccessible  
GSA Number: 1-U-NY-870

North Carolina  
0.85 parcel of land  
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point  
Havelock Co: Craven NC 28553–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199740074  
Status: Unutilized  
Reason: Secured Area

Ohio  
Lewis Research Center  
Cedar Point Road  
Cleveland Co: Cuyahoga OH 44135–  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199610007  
Status: Excess  
Reasons: Within 200 ft. of flammable or  
explosive material; Within airport runway  
clear zone  
GSA Number: 2-Z-OH-598-I

Pennsylvania  
Grays Landing  
Tract B, 101-07  
Co: Fayette PA  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199810005  
Status: Excess  
Reason: Landlocked  
GSA Number: 4-D-PA-784

Washington  
Land-Port Hadlock Detachment  
Naval Ordnance Center  
Pacific Division  
Port Hadlock Co: Jefferson WA 98339–  
Landholding Agency: Navy  
Property Number: 77199640019  
Status: Underutilized  
Reasons: Within 200 ft. of flammable or  
explosive material; Secured Area

Wyoming  
Cody Industrial Area  
Cody Co: Park WY 82414–  
Landholding Agency: GSA  
Property Number: 54199740008  
Status: Excess  
Reasons: Within 200 ft. of flammable or  
explosive material

GSA Number: 7-I-WY-0539

[FR Doc. 99-23296 Filed 9-9-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-29-M

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Fish and Wildlife Service****Intent To Prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Associated Environmental Document for Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, Dugway, UT**

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service intends to gather information necessary to prepare a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and associated environmental document for the Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge near Dugway, Utah. The Service is issuing this notice in compliance with its policy to advise other organizations and the public of its intentions and to obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues to be considered in the planning process.

**DATES:** Written comments should be received by November 1, 1999.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and requests for more information should be sent to: Refuge Manager, Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 568, Dugway, Utah 84022. Fax (435) 831-5354. Email: [r6rw\\_fhs@fws.gov](mailto:r6rw_fhs@fws.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jay Banta, Refuge Manager, (435) 831-5353, extension 102.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Service has initiated comprehensive conservation planning for Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge for the conservation and enhancement of its natural resources. This Refuge is located in the Snake Valley at the southern end of the Great Salt Lake Desert in western Utah and encompasses 17,992 acres between two small mountain ranges.

Comprehensive planning will develop management goals, objectives, and strategies to carry out the purposes of the Refuge and comply with laws and policies governing refuge management and public use of refuges. The Refuge is open to public use.

The Service requests input as to what issues, affecting management or public use, should be addressed during the planning process. The Service is especially interested in receiving public input in the following areas:  
—What do you value most about Fish Springs NWR?

- What problems or issues do you see affecting management or public use of the Refuge?
- What improvements do you recommend for the Refuge?
- What changes, if any, would you like to see in the management of the Refuge?

The Service has provided the above questions for your optional use. The Service has no requirement that you provide information. The Planning Team developed these questions to facilitate finding out more information about individual issues and ideas. Comments received by the Planning Team will be used as part of the Planning process; individual comments will not be referenced in our reports or directly responded to.

An opportunity will also be provided for public input at an open house on September 18, 1999, (schedule of activities can be obtained from the Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge at above address). All information provided voluntarily by mail, phone, or at public meetings becomes part of the official public record (i.e., names, addresses, letters of comment, input recorded during meetings). If requested under the Freedom of Information Act by a private citizen or organization, the Service may provide copies of such information.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), NEPA Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), other appropriate Federal laws and regulations, Executive Order 12996, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, and Service policies and procedures for compliance with those regulations.

Dated: September 3, 1999.

**Elliott Sutta,**

*Acting Regional Director, Denver, Colorado.*

[FR Doc. 99–23509 Filed 9–9–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior

#### Final Policy on the National Wildlife Refuge System and Compensatory Mitigation Under the Section 10/404 Program

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces the final policy on

the National Wildlife Refuge System and Compensatory Mitigation under the Section 10/404 program. We are establishing guidelines regarding the use of the National Wildlife Refuge System for compensatory mitigation requirements for water resource development projects authorized by the Department of the Army under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. The purpose of the policy is to provide guidance to our personnel when they are evaluating whether a National Wildlife Refuge should be considered as a site for wetland restoration, enhancement, or creation to replace wetlands lost to dredge and fill impacts authorized by a Section 10/404 permit.

In general, we will not allow compensatory mitigation on National Wildlife Refuge System lands because these lands are already targeted for restoration, and we will be restoring these lands in the future. We recognize that under some limited and exceptional circumstances, compensatory mitigation on a National Wildlife Refuge may be appropriate. If compatible activities occurring on a National Wildlife Refuge require compensatory mitigation, the mitigation must occur within the boundaries of the National Wildlife Refuge being affected and must meet specific criteria. We will not support the use of National Wildlife Refuge System lands for establishment of mitigation banks. We may accept mitigation banks or mitigation projects as additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System subject to specific criteria. Where habitats have already been protected or restored under other Federal programs designed to increase the Nation's wetlands, we will not support the preservation of such restored wetlands as compensatory mitigation for habitat losses from other projects authorized under the Section 10/404 program, except in limited and exceptional circumstances.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The policy becomes effective on October 12, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Dr. Benjamin N. Tuggle, Chief, Division of Habitat Conservation, 400 ARLSQ, Washington, D.C. 20240, telephone (703) 358–2161; or Dr. Richard A. Coleman, Chief, Division of Refuges, 600 ARLSQ, Washington, D.C. 20240, telephone (703) 358–1744.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The national goal of no net loss of wetlands recognizes the importance and the special significance of wetlands to a variety of functions and values

including water quality, flood damage reduction, groundwater recharge, and reduced sedimentation. In addition, wetlands are some of the most important habitats for fish and wildlife resources on the landscape. We (the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) strongly support and contribute to this national goal by helping to reduce wetland losses, by restoring lost or degraded wetlands, and by protecting valuable wetlands by bringing them into the National Wildlife Refuge System.

We administer over 92 million acres of land and water within the National Wildlife Refuge System, and we have at least one National Wildlife Refuge in each of the 50 states. The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans. We may allow public uses of National Wildlife Refuge System lands, such as wildlife dependent recreation, when they are compatible with the purposes of the refuge. However, the National Wildlife Refuge System was established and is being managed first and foremost for fish, wildlife, and plant conservation.

At times, we have acquired lands that have been disturbed by past human activities. As such, some National Wildlife Refuges contain degraded fish and wildlife habitats. The development community, and others, have asked if these degraded habitats could be used as mitigation sites for wetland and wildlife habitat losses that occur outside the National Wildlife Refuge System. In the past, we have discouraged the use of National Wildlife Refuge System lands for compensatory mitigation, because we are authorized to restore degraded habitats within the National Wildlife Refuge System and we will be restoring these lands in the future, irrespective of off-Refuge development. However, until now, we have not had a specific policy that outlines when, or if, compensatory mitigation on National Wildlife Refuge System lands might be appropriate.

We recognize that allowing compensatory mitigation on a refuge could result in some resource gains within the National Wildlife Refuge System. However, if we were to target the National Wildlife Refuge System for compensatory mitigation, we could be facilitating a significant net loss of wetlands within the watershed. But we also recognize there may be some limited and exceptional circumstances where allowing compensatory