

Comment: 1200 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. 4541

Fort Lewis Co: Pierce WA 98433–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840184

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 880 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 4542

Fort Lewis Co: Pierce WA 98433–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840185

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 112 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—heat plant, off-site use only

Bldg. 4549

Fort Lewis Co: Pierce WA 98433–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840186

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 26220 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—green house heat plant, off-site use only

Bldg. 6118

Fort Lewis Co: Pierce WA 98433–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840187

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 2263 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—classroom, off-site use only

Bldg. 6191

Fort Lewis Co: Pierce WA 98433–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840188

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 3663 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—post exchange, off-site use only

Land (by State)

Tennessee

Railroad Bed

Fort Campbell

Jack Miller Blvd.

Clarksville TN

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840189

Status: Unutilized

Comment: approx. 6.06 acres

Suitable/Unavailable Properties

Buildings (by State)

New York

Bldg. T-2215

Fort Drum Co: Jefferson NY 13602–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840161

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 7670 sq. ft., most recent use—quarters, off-site use only

Bldg. T-2216

Fort Drum Co: Jefferson NY 13602–

Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 219840162

Status: Unutilized

Comment: 7670 sq. ft., most recent use—quarters, off-site use only

Unsuitable Properties

Buildings (by State)

Idaho

5 Bldgs.

Idaho Natl Engineering & Environmental Lab

CPP601, CPP603/648, CPP627, CPP633,

CPP640

Scoville Co: Butte ID 83415–

Landholding Agency: Energy

Property Number: 419840002

Status: Unutilized

Reason: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

North Carolina

Bldg. 908

Marine Corps Base

Camp Lejeune Co: Onslow NC 28542–0004

Landholding Agency: Navy

Property Number: 779840021

Status: Unutilized

Reason: Secured Area; Extensive deterioration

Tennessee

11 Bldgs.

Naval Surface Warfare Center

Carderock Division, Detachment Memphis

Memphis Co: Shelby TN 38113–

Landholding Agency: Navy

Property Number: 779840022

Status: Unutilized

Reason: Secured Area

[FR Doc. 98–30718 Filed 11–19–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–29–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Notice of Renewal of the Public Advisory Group Charter—EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill

AGENCY: Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary.

SUMMARY: This notice is published in accordance with 41 CFR Part 101–6, section 101–6.1015(a), Committee establishment, reestablishment, or renewal. Following the recommendation and approval of the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council, the Secretary of the Interior hereby renews the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group Charter to continue for two years.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas Mutter, Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, 1689 “C” Street, Suite 119, Anchorage, Alaska, (907) 271–5011.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 24, 1989, the T/V EXXON VALDEZ ran aground on Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound in Alaska spilling approximately 11 million gallons of North Slope crude oil. Oil moved into the Gulf of Alaska, along the Kenai coast to Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula—some 600

miles from Bligh Reef. Massive clean-up and containment efforts were initiated and continued to 1992. On October 8, 1991, an agreement was approved by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska that settled claims of the United States and the State of Alaska against the Exxon Corporation and the Exxon Shipping Company for various criminal and civil violations.

Under the civil settlement, Exxon companies agreed to pay to the governments \$900 million over a period of 10 years.

The EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council was established to manage the funds obtained from the civil settlement of the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill. The Trustee Council is composed of three State of Alaska trustees (Attorney General; Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation; and Commissioner, Department of Fish and Game) and three Federal representatives appointed by the Federal Trustees (Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture; the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and the Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior).

The Public Advisory Group was created by Paragraph V.A.4 of the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree entered into by the United States of America and the State of Alaska on August 27, 1991 and approved by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska in settlement of *United States of America v. State of Alaska*, Civil Action No. A91–081 CV. The Public Advisory Group was chartered by the Secretary of the Interior on October 23, 1992 and functions solely as an advisory body, and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. (1988)).

The Public Advisory Group was established to advise the Trustee Council, and began functioning in October 1992. The Public Advisory Group consists of 17 members representing the following principal interests: sport hunting and fishing, environmental, public-at-large (5), recreation users, local government, science/academic, conservation, subsistence, commercial fishing, aquaculture, commercial tourism, forest products, and Native landowners. Members were appointed to serve a two-year term.

To carry out its advisory role, the Public Advisory Group makes recommendations to, and advises, the Trustee Council in Alaska on the following matters:

All decisions related to injury assessment, restoration activities, or other use of natural resource damage recovery monies obtained by the governments, including all decisions regarding:

- a. Planning, evaluation and allocation of available funds;
- b. Planning, evaluation and conduct of injury assessment; and
- c. Planning, evaluation and conduct of restoration activities.

Trustee Council intentions regarding the importance of obtaining a diversity of viewpoints is stated in the *Public Advisory Group Background and Guidelines* (March 1993, updated June 1994 and August 1996): "The Trustee Council intends that the Public Advisory Group be established as an important component of the Council's public involvement process." The Council continues, stating their desire that " * * * a wide spectrum of views and interest are available for the Council to consider as it evaluates, develops, and implements restoration activities. It is the Council's intent that the diversity of interests and views held by the Public Advisory Group members contribute to wide ranging discussions that will be of benefit to the Trustee Council."

In order to ensure that a broad range of public viewpoints continues to be available to the Trustee Council, and in keeping with the settlement agreement, the continuation of the Public Advisory Group for another two-year period is recommended.

Dated: November 6, 1998.

Bruce Babbitt,

Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 98-30994 Filed 11-19-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-RG-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Availability of an Environmental Assessment, Finding of No Significant Impact, and Receipt of an Application for an Incidental Take Permit for a 48-Acre Mixed Residential/Commercial Development Project, in Volusia County, Florida

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Mortgage Management, L. P. of Chattanooga, Tennessee (Applicant), is seeking an incidental take permit (ITP) from the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended. The ITP

would authorize the take of one family of the threatened Florida scrub-jay, *Aphelocoma coerulescens* and the threatened Eastern indigo snake, *Drymarchon corais couperi*, in Volusia County, Florida, for a period of ten (10) years. The proposed taking is incidental to land clearing activities and mixed residential/commercial development on a 48-acre project site (Project). The Project contains about 8.2 acres of occupied Florida scrub-jay habitat, and the potential exists for the entire Project to provide habitat to the Eastern indigo snake. A description of the mitigation and minimization measures outlined the Applicant's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to address the effects of the Project to the protected species is as described further in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

The Service also announces the availability of an environmental assessment (EA) and HCP for the incidental take application. Copies of the EA and/or HCP may be obtained by making a request to the Regional Office (see **ADDRESSES**). Requests must be in writing to be processed. This notice also advises the public that the Service has made a preliminary determination that issuing the ITP is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is based on information contained in the EA and HCP. The final determination will be made no sooner than 30 days from the date of this notice. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 10 of the Act and NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).

The Service specifically requests information, views, opinions from the public via this Notice, including the identification of any other aspects of the human environment not already identified in the Service's EA. Further, the Service is specifically soliciting information regarding the adequacy of the HCP as measured against the Service's ITP issuance criteria found in 50 CFR Parts 13 and 17.

DATES: Written comments on the permit application, EA, and HCP should be sent to the Service's Regional Office (see **ADDRESSES**) and should be received on or before December 21, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the application, HCP, and EA may obtain a copy by writing the Service's Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia. Documents will also be available for public inspection by appointment during normal business

hours at the Regional Office, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 200, Atlanta, Georgia 30345 (Attn: Endangered Species Permits), or Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 6620 Southpoint Drive, South, Suite 310, Jacksonville, Florida 32216-0912. Written data or comments concerning the application, EA, or HCP should be submitted to the Regional Office. Requests for the documentation must be in writing to be processed. Comments must be submitted in writing to be processed. Please reference permit number PRT-TE004632-0 in such comments, or in requests of the documents discussed herein.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Rick G. Gooch, Regional Permit Coordinator, (see **ADDRESSES** above), telephone: 404/679-7110, facsimile: 404/679-7081; or Mr. Jay B. Herrington, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Jacksonville Field Office, (see **ADDRESSES** above), telephone: 904/232-2580, extension 120.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Aphelocoma coerulescens is geographically isolated from other subspecies of scrub-jays found in Mexico and the Western United States. The Florida scrub-jay is found almost exclusively in peninsular Florida and is restricted to scrub habitat. The total estimated population is between 7,000 and 11,000 individuals. Due to habitat loss and degradation throughout the State of Florida, it has been estimated that the Florida scrub-jay population has been reduced by at least half in the last 100 years. Surveys have indicated that one family of Florida scrub-jays inhabit the Project site. Construction of the Project's infrastructure, commercial construction and construction of the individual home sites will likely result in death of, or injury to, *Aphelocoma coerulescens* incidental to the carrying out of these otherwise lawful activities. Habitat alteration associated with property development will reduce the availability of feeding, shelter, and nesting habitat.

The Eastern Indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*) is the longest north American snake, is reclusive, ranges up to 250 acres in the summer and down to less than 25 acres in the winter. Historical distribution is largely uncertain; however, records reflect distribution throughout the Florida peninsula as well as occurrence in the panhandle and Georgia. It is known to frequent dry, upland habitats with nearby wetlands. Destruction of suitable habitat for agriculture, livestock, forestry and development of commercial/residential properties as