

of the meeting will be announced following same format as the Scoping Meetings announcements.

**ADDRESSES:** The Draft EIS can be viewed online at <http://kingroadeis.com>. Copies of the Draft EIS are also available for review at the following libraries:

Bronson Public Library—612 E Hathaway Ave., Bronson, Florida 32621.

Cedar Key Public Library—460 Second Street, Cedar Key, Florida 32625.

Luther Callaway Public Library—104 NE Third Street, Chiefland, Florida 32626.

Williston Public Library—10 SE First Street, Williston, Florida 32696.

A.F. Knotts Public Library—11 56th Street, Yankeetown, Florida 32698.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Ed Sarfert, Senior Project Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, 41 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 301, Pensacola, Florida 32502, Telephone: 850-439-9533, Fax: 850-433-8160.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Tarmac America L.L.C. (Tarmac) proposes to construct a limestone mine in Levy County, Florida to produce FDOT- and commercial-grade limestone aggregate for markets within west-central Florida. As proposed, direct impacts of up to 2,069 acres of wetlands and 1,818 acres of uplands would occur directly from limestone extraction, material stockpiling, roads, and other infrastructure over a period of approximately 100 years. At present, the majority of the property is an actively managed timber operation, with most of the site in varying developmental stages of pine plantation and mixed hardwood/pine forest. Much of the surrounding land is in silviculture use, with scattered residential parcels. The information compiled in this EIS will be used by the USACE to determine whether the proposed activities should be authorized and permitted by the USACE. Tarmac would need to obtain a Department of the Army permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with a no action alternative, and seven onsite action alternatives, including Tarmac's preferred alternative above. Under the seven other alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS, mining activities involving discharges of fill material in wetlands could be authorized for varying acreages and lengths of time upon issuance of a Record of Decision.

Dated: May 8, 2012.

**Tori K. White,**  
Deputy Chief, Regulatory Division,  
Jacksonville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

[FR Doc. 2012-12111 Filed 5-17-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3720-58-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

#### The Release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the Announcement of a Public Hearing for the Figure Eight Island Inlet and Shoreline Management Project, on Figure Eight Island, New Hanover County, NC

**AGENCY:** Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice of Availability.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Wilmington District, Wilmington Regulatory Field Office has received a request for Department of the Army authorization, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, from Figure Eight Beach Homeowners' Association (HOA) to install a terminal groin structure along Rich Inlet and to conduct a supplemental beach nourishment on approximately 2.0 miles of oceanfront beach and 1,800 linear feet of back barrier shoreline to protect residential homes and infrastructures along the central and northern sections of Figure Eight Island. The terminal groin structure will be placed perpendicular on the northern tip of the island along the shoulder of Rich Inlet; and the proposed source of the material for the nourishment will be dredged from Nixon Channel, a back barrier channel. In case the quantity of material from Nixon Channel is not sufficient, material pumped from (3) nearby upland disposal islands will be used to supplement the nourishment needs. The majority of the material will be disposed within the fillet area, or down shore, of the groin. Pending storm events and shoreline changes, maintenance, or periodic nourishment, of the beach is proposed a maximum of once every five years. Nixon Channel and the upland disposal islands are the proposed material sources for the periodic maintenance, or renourishment, events.

**DATES:** The Public Hearing will be held at Ogden Elementary School Assembly Hall located at 3637 Middle Sound Loop Road, on June 7, 2012 at 6:30 p.m.

Written comments on the Draft EIS and the proposed project must be received at (see **ADDRESSES**) no later than 5 p.m. on June 22, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of comments and questions regarding the Draft EIS may be addressed to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Regulatory Division. ATTN: File Number 2006-41158, 69 Darlington Avenue, Wilmington, NC 28403. Copies of the Draft EIS can be reviewed, after it's posting on May 23, 2012, on the Corps homepage at, <http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/WETLANDS/Projects/index.html>, under Figure Eight Island Inlet and Shoreline Management Project.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions about the proposed action and DEIS and/or to receive CD or written copies of the Draft EIS can be directed to Mr. Mickey Sugg, Wilmington Regulatory Field Office, telephone: (910) 251-4811.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. *Project Purpose and Need.* Figure Eight Beach HOA has addressed the continuing oceanfront erosion problems associated with Rich Inlet and Nixon Channel erosion hot-spot on the estuarine side of the island over the past several decades. Past actions to protect the shorelines have provided some protection, however they are seeking a longer term solution to handle shoreline erosion in order to protect the island's \$1,189,810,926 (based on the 2007 reappraisal) assessed property tax value. Their stated needs of the project are the following: (1) Reduce erosion along approximately 2.0 miles of oceanfront and 0.34 miles of back barrier shorelines, (2) Provide short-term protection to imminently threatened residential structures over the next five years, (3) Provide long-term protection to homes and infrastructure over the next 30 years, (4) Maintain the tax value of homes, properties, and infrastructure, (5) Use beach compatible material, (6) Maintain navigation conditions within Rich Inlet and Nixon Channel, (7) Maintain recreational resources, and (8) Balance the needs of the human environment with the protection of existing natural resources.

2. *Proposed Action.* Within the Town's preferred alternative, the installation of the terminal groin is the main component in the protection of the oceanfront shoreline. The location of the structure will be just north of the existing homes along the shoulder of Rich Inlet. Its total length is approximately 1,600 feet, which approximately 700 feet will project seaward of the existing mean high water

shoreline. The landward 900-foot anchor section would extend across the island and terminate near the Nixon Channel Shoreline. This section will be constructed of 14,000 to 18,000 square feet of sheet pile wrapped with rock. Although engineering design plans are not finalized, basic construction design of the seaward 700-foot part of the structure will be in the form of a typical rubble (rock) mound feature supported by a 1.5-foot thick stone foundation blanket. Crest height or elevation of this section is estimated to be +6.0 feet NAVD for the first 400 feet and would slope to a top elevation of +3.0 feet NAVD on the seaward end.

Approximately 16,000 tons of stone would be used to construct the terminal groin. The concept design of the structure is intended to allow littoral sand transport to move over, around, and through the groin once the accretion fillet has completely filled in.

Construction of the terminal groin will be kept within a corridor varying in width from 100 feet to 200 feet. Within this corridor, a 40–70 foot wide trench will be excavated to a depth of –2.5 feet NAVD in order to construct the foundation of the landward section. The approximate 6,000 cubic yards of excavated material will be replaced on and around the structure once it's in place. Material used to build the groin will be barged down the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW), through Nixon Channel, and either offloaded onto a temporary loading dock or directly onto shore. It will then be transported, via dump trucks, within the designated corridor to the construction site.

Material used for nourishment will be dredged, using a hydraulic cutterhead plant, from a designated borrow site within Nixon Channel, which has been previously used for beach fill needs. Approximately 289,800 cubic yards will be required for both the oceanfront (224,800 cubic yards) and the Nixon Channel shoreline (65,000 cubic yards) fill areas. Beach compatible material from (3) upland disposal islands would serve as a contingency sediment source.

Engineer modeling results have shown that periodic nourishment will be required approximately once every five years to maintain the beach and Nixon Channel shorelines. The combined estimated maintenance needs for both areas are 175,800 cubic yards of material every five years, equivalent to approximately 35,200 cubic yards per year. This material will come from the designated Nixon Channel borrow site and the (3) upland disposal areas.

3. *Alternatives.* Several alternatives have been identified and evaluated

through the scoping process, and further detailed description of all alternatives is disclosed in Section 3.0 of the Draft EIS. The applicant's preferred alternative, Alternative 5B, is to install a terminal groin structure, to conduct initial supplemental beach nourishment, and to implement a periodic beach nourishment plan over a 30-year period.

4. *Scoping Process.* A public scoping meeting was held on March 1, 2007 and a Project Delivery Team (PDT) was developed to provide input in the preparation of the EIS. The PDT comprised of local, state, and federal government officials, local residents and nonprofit organizations.

The COE is consulting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and with the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and Endangered Species Act. Additionally, the EIS assesses the potential water quality impacts pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, and is coordinated with the North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (DCM) to insure the projects consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act. The COE is coordinating closely with DCM in the development of the EIS to ensure the process complies with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements, as well as the NEPA requirements. The Draft EIS has been designed to consolidate both NEPA and SEPA processes to eliminate duplications.

**Brenda S. Bowen,**

*Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2012–12048 Filed 5–17–12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3720–58–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

#### **Notice of Intent to Grant Partially Exclusive License of the United States Patent No. 7,824,569 B2, Issued November 2, 2010 Entitled: Soluble Salt Produced From a Biopolymer and a Process for Producing the Salt**

**AGENCY:** Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

**ACTION:** Notice of Intent.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i), announcement is made of a prospective partially exclusive license of the following U.S. Patent Application 12/243,084 Filed October 01, 2008 to Green Tac LLC for use of the biopolymer

salt formulation related to soil stabilization and dust control.

**DATES:** Written objections must be filed not later than 15 days following publication of this announcement.

**ADDRESSES:** United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, ATTN: CEERD–OT (Ms. Bea Shahin), 2902 Newmark Drive, Champaign, IL 61820–1076.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Bea Shahin (217) 373–7234, FAX (217) 373–7210, email: [Bea.S.Shahin@usace.army.mil](mailto:Bea.S.Shahin@usace.army.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This patent application claims a method by which a biologically-natural material can be produced in bioreactors and transformed for use as a dry solid. The resulting biopolymer material can be used in place of synthetic, petroleum-based polymers for soil amendment applications to achieve increased soil strength, reduced air transport, and decreased soil erosion. During processing, the biopolymer also can be functionalized to improve its adsorption of heavy metals.

**Brenda S. Bowen,**

*Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2012–12055 Filed 5–17–12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3720–58–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Navy

[Docket ID USN–2012–0008]

#### **Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records**

**AGENCY:** Department of the Navy, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice to add a new system of records.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Navy proposes to add a new system of records in its inventory of record systems subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended.

**DATES:** This proposed action will be effective on June 18, 2012 unless comments are received which result in a contrary determination.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Federal Docket Management System Office, 4800 Mark Center Drive, East Tower, 2nd Floor, Suite 02G09, Alexandria, VA 22350–3100.

*Instructions:* All submissions received must include the agency name and