

Properties listed as unsuitable will not be made available for any other purpose for 20 days from the date of this Notice. Homeless assistance providers interested in a review by HUD of the determination of unsuitability should call the toll free information line at 1-800-927-7588 for detailed instructions or write a letter to Ann Marie Oliva at the address listed at the beginning of this Notice. Included in the request for review should be the property address (including zip code), the date of publication in the **Federal Register**, the landholding agency, and the property number.

For more information regarding particular properties identified in this Notice (i.e., acreage, floor plan, existing sanitary facilities, exact street address), providers should contact the appropriate landholding agencies at the following addresses: AIR FORCE: Mr. Robert E. Moriarty, P.E., AFCE/CI, 2261 Hughes Avenue, Ste. 155, JBSA Lackland, TX, 78236-9853, (210) 395-9503; COAST GUARD: Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Attn: Jennifer Stomber, 2100 Second St. SW., Stop 7901, Washington, DC 20593-0001; (202) 475-5609; COE: Ms. Brenda John-Turner, Army Corps of Engineers, Real Estate, HQUSACE/CEMP-CR, 441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20314; (202) 761-5222; INTERIOR: Mr. Michael Wright, Acquisition & Property Management, Department of the Interior, 3960 N. 56th Ave. #104, Hollywood, FL 33021; (443) 223-4639; NASA: Mr. Frank T. Bellinger, Facilities Engineering Division, National Aeronautics & Space Administration, Code JX, Washington, DC 20546, (202) 358-1124; NAVY: Mr. Steve Matteo, Department of the Navy, Asset Management Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Washington Navy Yard, 1330 Patterson Ave. SW., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20374, (202) 685-9426; (These are not toll-free numbers).

Dated: November 6, 2014.

Brian P. Fitzmaurice,

Director, Division of Community Assistance, Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs.

TITLE V, FEDERAL SURPLUS PROPERTY PROGRAM FEDERAL REGISTER REPORT FOR 11/14/2014

Suitable/Available Properties

Building

Idaho

Building R0456032000B
3933 SV Hwy 26
Irwin ID 83428

Landholding Agency: Interior
Property Number: 61201440013
Status: Underutilized

Comments: off-site removal only; no future agency need; relocation may be difficult due to size/type; 385 sq. ft.; comfort station; 57+ yrs.-old; fair conditions; leaky roof; mold; contact Interior for more info.

Massachusetts

3 Buildings
USCG Base Cape Cod
Bourne MA 02542
Landholding Agency: Coast Guard
Property Number: 88201440001

Status: Excess
Directions: 5206; 5412; 5386

Comments: off-site removal only; relocation may be difficult due to size/type; sq. ft. varies; housing; poor conditions; contact Coast Guard for more information.

Missouri

2 Restrooms
Mark Twain Lake Project Office
Monroe City MO 63456
Landholding Agency: COE
Property Number: 31201440007

Status: Underutilized
Comments: 62 & 72 sq. ft.; seasonal use; poor conditions; contact COE for more information.

Unsuitable Properties

Buildings

California

Buildings 2537, 2538, & 2540
6425 & 4790 B St./17430 Dolittle
Beale CA 95903
Landholding Agency: Air Force
Property Number: 18201440005
Status: Excess

Comments: public access denied and no alternative method to gain access w/out compromising national security.

Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1226
8464 Arnold
Beale CA 95903
Landholding Agency: Air Force
Property Number: 18201440006
Status: Unutilized

Comments: public access denied and no alternative method to gain access w/out compromising national security.

Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1152
Beale AFB
Beale CA 95903
Landholding Agency: Air Force
Property Number: 18201440007
Status: Unutilized

Comments: public access denied and no alternative method to gain access w/out compromising national security.

Reasons: Secured Area

6 Buildings
Wren & Tern Courts
Beale CA 95903
Landholding Agency: Air Force
Property Number: 18201440008
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5109; 5110; 5111; 5112; 5113;
5116

Comments: public access denied and no alternative method to gain access w/out compromising national security.

Reasons: Secured Area

Security Station (#N253A)
700 R.T. Jones Rd.
Moffet Field CA 94035
Landholding Agency: NASA
Property Number: 71201440015

Status: Unutilized
Comments: public access denied and no alternative method to gain access w/out compromising national security.

Reasons: Secured Area

Missouri

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District
Wappapello Lake Project Office
Wappapello MO 63966
Landholding Agency: COE
Property Number: 31201440008

Status: Unutilized
Comments: entire property located in floodway where is has not been contained or corrected.

Reasons: Floodway

Virginia

Building 395
17320 Dahlgren Rd.
Dahlgren VA
Landholding Agency: Navy
Property Number: 77201440018
Status: Unutilized

Comments: public access denied and no alternative method to gain access w/out compromising national security.

Reasons: Secured Area

[FR Doc. 2014-26765 Filed 11-13-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[AAK6006201 1562100DD AOR3030.999900]

National Environmental Policy Act: Implementing Procedures; Additions to Categorical Exclusions for Bureau of Indian Affairs (516 DM 10)

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces proposed additions to the categorical exclusions (CE) included in the Departmental Manual 516 DM 10. The three proposed CEs pertain to limited timber harvesting on Indian lands.

DATES: Comments are due by December 15, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Marvin Keller, NEPA Coordinator—Bureau of Indian Affairs, 12220 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20191, email: Marv.Keller@bia.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marvin Keller, NEPA Coordinator—Indian Affairs, (406) 247-7963 or (703) 390-6470.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to consider the potential environmental consequences of their decisions before deciding whether and how to proceed. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) encourages Federal agencies to use categorical exclusions (CE) to protect the environment more efficiently by reducing the resources spent analyzing proposals which generally do not have potentially significant environmental impacts, thereby allowing those resources to be focused on proposals that may have significant environmental impacts. The appropriate use of categorical exclusions allow the NEPA review, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances that merit further consideration, to be concluded without preparing either an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) (40 CFR 1500.4(p) and 40 CFR 1508.4).

Harvesting timber on Indian lands, as defined in 25 CFR 163.1 allows landowners to realize value from lands held in trust for them by the Federal Government or subject to restrictions against alienation. The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act, and its implementing regulations, require the Secretary, with the participation of the landowners, to undertake forest land management activities on Indian forest lands, including the approval of timber harvests. As a result of the need for federal permits and contracts, such projects are federal actions that require compliance with the NEPA. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has typically conducted NEPA reviews of actions associated with timber harvesting by preparing EAs. The addition of CEs to cover these three categories of small actions will allow for a more efficient NEPA review because those EAs resulted in findings of no significant impacts which were substantiated over time. The three proposed CEs were developed based on CEs currently used by the United States Forest Service (FS), as described in FS regulations 36 CFR 220, and adopted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), as described the Departmental Manual, 516 DM 11. The BIA relied on the experience of the FS and BLM and applied its expertise to benchmark these CEs and determined these are appropriate to establish as BIA CEs.

Proposed Categorical Exclusions

The Department of the Interior (DOI) proposes to add three CEs to the BIA chapter of the Departmental Manual 516 DM 10.5. The CEs are for limited timber

harvest and cover the following actions: (1) Harvesting live trees not to exceed 70 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction; (2) Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction; and (3) Commercial and non-commercial sanitation harvest to control insects or disease not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 miles of temporary road construction. The intent of these CEs is to improve the efficiency of routine environmental review process for small scale timber projects on Indian land. Each proposed action must be reviewed for extraordinary circumstances that would preclude use of this categorical exclusion. The DOI list of extraordinary circumstances under which a normally excluded action would require further analysis and documentation in an EA or EIS is found at 43 CFR 46.215. If a proposed forest management project is within the activity described in one of these proposed CEs, then these 12 DOI listed "extraordinary circumstances" will be considered in the context of the proposed project to determine if they indicate the potential for effects that merit additional consideration in an EA or an EIS. If any of the DOI 12 extraordinary circumstances indicate such potential, the CE would not be used.

Analysis

The BIA forestry and environmental staff reviewed the NEPA procedures of both the BLM and the FS, who have similar forest management practices, which have similar environmental effects. The BIA, BLM, and FS often manage lands within the same landscape or watershed. Similar soils and climates on forest lands result in the agencies managing the same forest species. Each agency employs similar management policies with respect to meeting requirements for NEPA and other environmental statutes.

While the agencies have separate enabling legislation and missions, each requires that forest lands be managed according to sustained yield and multiple use principles. The BIA has the additional responsibility of assisting their tribal partners in reaching their objectives of self-determination on Indian lands. As part of their land management responsibilities, the agencies are further required to meet the requirements of environmental laws including NEPA, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act when making decisions. Additionally, regulations for each

agency require preparation of forest or land management plans designed to achieve the goals and objectives of environmental laws and regulations prior to initiating actions such as those contained in these proposed CEs. The similarities of the forest management practices of the BIA, BLM, and FS, make the adoption of the CEs a logical step to ensure consistency in NEPA compliance across the three agencies. The review for extraordinary circumstances, which BIA normally conducts for all CEs, ensures that measures would continue to be taken to identify and reduce any significant impacts.

The BIA review team examined previous analyses conducted by FS and BLM when they developed their CEs. The FS revised its NEPA procedures to include these three CEs on July 29, 2003. The FS codified its NEPA procedures on July 24, 2008, and the CEs are now included in 36 CFR Section 220.6. The BLM reviewed the FS administrative record that was relied upon when the FS changed its NEPA procedures and adopted the same three CEs on August 4, 2007.

The BLM and FS found that the three categories of actions covered by the CEs do not individually or cumulatively have significant effects on the human environment. The BLM and FS findings were predicated on data representing the expert judgment of the responsible officials who made the original findings and determinations for the 154 FS projects reviewed, the resource specialists who validated the predicted effects of the 154 reviewed activities after the projects were completed, and a belief that the profile of past timber harvest activities drawn from their database represented the agency's past practices and was indicative of their future activities. Following the CEQ guidance published in the **Federal Register** on December 6, 2010, the BIA analyzed the FS information, as well as the review conducted by BLM, and determined that based on the comparability of the actions the expected effects of BIA forestry activities should be comparable to those of the FS and BLM.

Public Comments

To be considered, any comments on this proposed addition to the list of categorical exclusions in the Departmental Manual must be received by the date listed in the **DATES** section of this notice at the location listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments received after that date will be considered only to the extent practicable. Comments, including names and addresses of respondents, will be part of the public

record and available for public review at the BIA address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section, during business hours, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Before including your address, telephone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Text of Proposed Addition to 516 DM 10

10.5 Categorical Exclusions

H. Forestry.

(11) Harvesting live trees not to exceed 70 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities:

(a) Shall not include even-aged regeneration harvests or vegetation type conversions.

(b) May include incidental removal of trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.

(c) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources and

(d) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Removing individual trees for sawlogs, specialty products, or fuelwood.

(b) Commercial thinning of overstocked stands to achieve the desired stocking level to increase health and vigor.

(12) Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more

than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities:

(a) May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.

(b) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources and

(c) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.

(d) For this CE, a dying tree is defined as a standing tree that has been severely damaged by forces such as fire, wind, ice, insects, or disease, such that in the judgment of an experienced forest professional or someone technically trained for the work, the tree is likely to die within a few years.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Harvesting a portion of a stand damaged by a wind or ice event.

(b) Harvesting fire damaged trees.

(13) Commercial and non-commercial sanitation harvest of trees to control insects or disease not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 miles of temporary road construction. Such activities:

(a) May include removal of infested/infected trees and adjacent live uninfested/uninfected trees as determined necessary to control the spread of insects or disease and

(b) May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.

(c) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources and

(d) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Felling and harvesting trees infested with mountain pine beetles and immediately adjacent uninfested trees to control expanding spot infestations (a buffer) and

(b) Removing or destroying trees infested or infected with a new exotic insect or disease, such as emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, or sudden oak death pathogen.

Dated: October 29, 2014.

Willie R. Taylor,

Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R1-ES-2014-N131;
FXES11120100000-145-FF01E00000]

Draft Multi-Species General Conservation Plan and Draft Environmental Assessment; Douglas County, Washington

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of a draft multi-species general conservation plan (MSGCP) for Douglas County, Washington. The Service and the Foster Creek Conservation District (FCCD) developed the draft MSGCP as a programmatic approach to streamline the development of individual farm plans by non-Federal agricultural landowners and operators to facilitate their applying for incidental take permits (ITPs) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The ITPs would authorize take of the federally endangered Columbia Basin pygmy rabbit and three other nonlisted species, should they become listed, resulting from otherwise lawful activities on non-