

monitor expenditures and to ensure the availability of funds. The records containing usage information are distributed monthly to the administrative officers in each office for their confirmation that Lexis/Westlaw use was authorized. See the Commission's "General Statement of Routine Uses," Nos. 1 and 2. Lexis/Westlaw can also access the information and uses it for statistical analysis and billing purposes.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Billing information is maintained by the Administrative Officer, OIRM, in a locked file drawer.

RETRIEVABILITY:

By division, by month of use, by database accessed, by user name and user identification number. Retrieval is done manually.

SAFEGUARDS:

Billing information is kept in locked desks at all times. Information is provided only to the Administrative Officer, OIRM, and is circulated to the administrative officer for each office.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Hard copies of monthly billing statements are retained for two years, then destroyed.

SYSTEM MANAGERS AND ADDRESS:

Administrative Officer, Office of Information Resources Management, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20581.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking to determine whether the system of records contains information about themselves, seeking access to records about themselves in the system of records, or contesting the content of records about themselves should address written inquiries to the FOI, Privacy and Sunshine Acts Compliance Staff, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20581.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

See "Notification Procedures" above.

CONTESTING RECORDS PROCEDURES:

See "Notification Procedures" above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Lexis/Westlaw billing information.

CFTC 38

SYSTEM NAME:

Automated Library Circulation System.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Library, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individual CFTC employees who check out books and periodicals from the CFTC Library.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Records showing the bar code assigned to employees who use the library, title, due date, and hold information on library materials checked-out by individual CFTC employees; records of overdue materials and of employee notification of overdue materials.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

5 U.S.C. 301 and 41 CFR part 101-27.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

The Library staff uses the information to track the location of library materials, to provide users on request with a list of materials currently shown as in their possession, and to issue, as necessary, overdue notices for materials. See the Commission's "General Statement of Routine Uses," Nos. 1 and 2. The records may also be disclosed as necessary to agency contractors in connection with assessment, modification or maintenance of the automated circulation system.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Records are stored on the CFTC local area network file server. Records on the identifying bar codes assigned to individuals are stored in the file server on Rolodex cards.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Records are retrievable by employee name or by the employee's bar code number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Records may be assessed only by authorized CFTC staff members, who are principally staff of the Library or the Office of Information Resources Management. Staff members must use an individual password to gain access to the information stored in the computer.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Records in the system are considered temporary. The records of library transactions are destroyed when an item on loan is returned or reimbursement is made for replacement of the item.

SYSTEM MANAGERS(S) AND ADDRESS:

Administrative Librarian, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking to determine whether the system of records contains information about themselves, seeking access to records about themselves in this system of records, or contesting the content of records about themselves should address written inquiries to the FOI, Privacy and Sunshine Acts Compliance Staff, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

See "Notification Procedures" above.

CONTESTING RECORDS PROCEDURES:

See "Notification Procedures" above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Library user bar code identifiers; library materials use; overdue notices.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 15, 1999 by the Commission.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99-15719 Filed 6-23-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Report/Feasibility Study for the White Slough Flood Control Study, City of Vallejo, Solano County, CA

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the feasibility study is to identify and evaluate alternatives which will lead to flood protection for areas adjacent to White Slough, south of Highway 37 in Vallejo. To fulfill the requirements of Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Corps of Engineers has determined that the proposed action may have significant effect on the quality of the human environment and

therefore requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. This document will also serve as the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Lead Agency under CEQA is the Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District. This environmental assessment is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (PL 91-190). Section 102(2)(A) requires Federal agencies to: "Utilize a systematic interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decision making which may have an impact on man's environment."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Written comments and questions regarding the scoping process or preparation of the EIS/EIR/FS may be directed to Craig Vassel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District, 333 Market Street, 717P, Seventh Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105-2197, (415) 977-8546, Fax: 415-977-8695, Email: cvassel@smtp.spd.usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Authority

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Department of the Army and Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District hereby give notice of intent to prepare a joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report/Feasibility Study (EIS/EIR/FS) for the White Slough Flood Control Project, Solano County, California.

2. Comments/ Scoping Meetings

Interested parties are requested to express their views concerning the proposed activity. The public is encouraged to provide written comments in addition to or in lieu of, oral comments at the scoping meeting. To be most helpful, scoping comments should clearly describe specific environmental topics or issues, which the commentator believes the document, should address. Oral and written comments receive equal consideration. Two workshop-scoping sessions will be held on Wednesday July 7, 1999. The first 2:30-4:30 is intended primarily for local, state, and federal agencies and organizations. The second 7:00-9:00 is intended for all interested parties. Both

meetings will be at the offices of the Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Offices, 450 Ryder Avenue, Vallejo, CA.

3. Availability of EIS/EIR/FS

The Draft EIS/EIR/FS should be available for public review in Fall 1999.

4. Agencies Supporting Project.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District will be the lead agencies in preparing the combined EIS/EIR/FS. The EIS/EIR/FS will provide an analysis supporting both the requirements of NEPA and CEQA in addressing impacts to the environment which may result from implementation of flood control measures.

5. Purpose and Need for Project:

This project is intended to reduce the risk of flooding from all sources in the vicinity of White Slough, south of Highway 37 in Vallejo.

6. Study Area Description

White Slough is bisected by Highway 37. The southern portion, south of Highway 37 which is part of the Slough or subject and flooding is the study area for this project.

7. Levee Construction History

a. Located between the Napa River and the City of Vallejo, White Slough receives both tidal flow from the Napa River and fluvial flow from Chabot and Austin Creeks. Around 1900, local interests constructed a levee along the east bank of the Napa River, which allowed for the reclamation of approximately 816 acres of wetlands adjacent to White Slough; 604 acres west of Highway 37 and 212 acres southeast of Highway 37.

b. After floods breached these levees in 1964 and 1969, the Corps of Engineers subsequently repaired them. The 1969 repairs were performed under the authority of Public Law 81-875, which requires that local interests maintain the repaired levees. Floods again breached the levees in the winters of 1976, 1977, and 1978. This time, since inspections indicated that little or no levee maintenance had been done by local interests since they were last repaired in 1969, the Corps of Engineers had no authority to repair the levees. The land owners of property protected by the levees refused to make repairs without a guarantee that they could develop their land. During this period, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) claimed jurisdiction over the White Slough area. Little activity has occurred within the

White Slough area in the intervening years.

8. Austin Creek

Austin Creek flows in an unlined channel along the southern perimeter of White Slough. Flow in this channel is carried by three road culverts. Because Austin Creek is separated from White Slough by a low levee (six feet NGVD), it can only be drained by the Austin Creek Pump Station.

9. 1983 Tidal Flooding

In 1983, a tide in excess of the 100-year event, combined with storm runoff, caused extensive flooding in the vicinity of White Slough. The Austin Creek Channel levee was overtopped, and flooding occurred on Sacramento Street, Sonoma Boulevard, and in the Larwin Plaza and K-Mart areas. After this event, the Austin Creek levee was raised by about three feet on the outboard side to protect the Sacramento Street area against tidal flooding. Today, the only tidal flooding protection in the White Slough area is provided by an emergency levee along the northern side of Highway 37, constructed by the City of Vallejo.

10. Fluvial Flooding Problem

Austin Creek's overtopping is the primary cause of fluvial flooding. The Austin Creek Pump Station provides adequate outlet capacity for three to five year fluvial flood events, but the channel and road crossing culverts do not convey flow to the pumps fast enough. During past flood events, the pump station pumped the immediate upstream channel reach nearly dry, while water was still ponding to significant depths behind the Redwood Street and Valle Vista Street culverts. Backwater conditions and obstruction by debris greatly reduce the capacities of the bridge culverts at Redwood Street and Valle Vista Avenue. The 100-year design flow of 1583 cfs significantly exceeds channel and culvert capacities regardless of backwater conditions.

11. Highway 37 Project

Caltrans' will use fill to raise and widen the highway and install additional culverts with tide gates under Highway 37. This will provide limited tidal exchange and tidal flood protection to the highway and the study area south of the highway subject to tidal flooding.

12. Project Alternatives

a. *No action.* This alternative assumes that no flood control project, structural or non-structural, other than the Highway 37 project, will be

implemented in the project area by the federal government or any other entity. Flooding would continue at the same frequency and intensity as it has in the past. Tidal flooding would be controlled by the Caltrans Highway 37 project. Inadequately protected areas around White Slough would continue to risk flood damage.

b. Flood Control Alternatives.

Preliminary flood damage reduction alternatives studied for the White Slough and Austin Creek areas fall into two categories: Tidal and fluvial.

13. Tidal Flood Protection From Highway 37

Tidal flood protection to the highway and to those portions of the study area south of the highway subject to tidal flooding will be provided by Caltrans' Highway 37 improvement project. The project includes using fill to raise and widen Highway 37. Four additional 48-inch diameter culverts with tide gates under Highway 37 will limit tidal exchange to provide tidal flood protection. Levee protection would be required in areas where the existing tidal barrier falls below the 100-year tidal flood event.

14. Fluvial Alternatives.

Several alternatives to control fluvial flooding will be considered:

a. Retention ponds. Two retention ponds, each 10 feet deep, would be constructed on vacant land adjacent to Austin Creek just west of Sonoma Boulevard, creating a total of 60 acre-feet of storage upstream of Valle Vista Avenue. Storage of floodwater does not occur naturally at this site; therefore, any storage would have to be developed through excavation of native material and artificial fill on the property. Flow diverted into the basins would then drain by gravity back into the channel at a slower rate.

b. Bridge improvements. To decrease backwater conditions caused by obstructions; thereby increasing the capacity of Austin Creek, bridge improvements are being considered as well as removal of the abandoned culvert structure between Redwood Street and Highway 37. New pipes could be added to existing culvert bridge structures at Redwood Street and Valle Vista Avenue, or the existing culvert structures replaced with larger box culverts or clear span bridges.

c. Pump station improvements. The pump station at Austin Creek is limited in capacity. Any alternative which increases the capacity of Austin Creek could require an upgrading of the Austin Creek Pump Station, or a diversion of Austin Creek storm flow to

a storage facility, such as White Slough, for retention.

d. Austin Creek flow diversion. If excess flows in Austin Creek above the Redwood Street and Valle Vista Avenue bridges are diverted, this could eliminate or reduce the need to upgrade the bridges. To divert these flows, a 2400-foot parallel pipe system would carry flows from the basin above Austin Creek directly into White Slough a clear passage of flow from Austin Creek into White Slough by removal of the levee system along the eastern bank of Austin Creek between Redwood Street and Highway 37, or directly into Austin Creek below Valle Vista Avenue or Redwood Street. This diversion structure could be combined with creation of a confluence between Austin Creek and White Slough. If White Slough received excess flows from Austin Creek during high flow periods, the existing Austin Creek Pump Station could then drain White Slough. The best location for such a confluence appears to be along the levee that separates Austin Creek from White Slough. Controllable gates could be installed within the barrier separating Austin Creek from White Slough.

e. Austin Creek Creekside protection. Levees or floodwalls by themselves or in combination with other improvement options may also be used to increase the capacity of the Austin Creek channel. This alternative does not address the causes of flooding, but merely contains the flow within Austin Creek.

f. Removal of levees/restore confluence of Austin Creek and White Slough. 1000 lineal feet of levee along the east bank and 1000 lineal feet of floodwalls on the west bank of Austin Creek between Redwood Street and Valle Vista and 1500 lineal feet of floodwalls on both banks of Austin Creek extending from Valle Vista Avenue to the upstream would create a clear passage of flow in Austin Creek from Redwood Street to Highway 37.

g. Perimeter flood protection. 2000 lineal feet of floodwall and 2500 feet of levee along the perimeter of White Slough south of Highway 37, 1000 lineal feet of levee along the east bank and 1000 lineal feet of floodwalls on the west bank of Austin Creek between Redwood Street, and Valle Vista and 1000 lineal feet of floodwalls on both banks of Austin Creek extending from Valle Vista Avenue to the downstream limit of the retention ponds would be constructed.

15. Feasibility Study

The five-phase Feasibility Study will identify and evaluate measures to

restore lost tidal prism and reduce the rate of sedimentation as follows:

a. Phase One will investigate existing physical and environmental conditions restoration needs and constraints of the area. The future without-project conditions in the study area will be projected. Input on the ecosystem will be sought from resource agencies and the public. Public scoping workshops will be held both in Vallejo.

b. During Phase Two, hydraulic modeling of the preliminary alternatives will be completed and economics and environmental impacts studied.

c. In Phase Three, preliminary alternatives will be evaluated and benefits of the alternatives will be quantified. A draft Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report possibly including a Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) will be prepared to help provide the basis for identifying the most cost-effective alternative acceptable to the agencies and community.

d. Phase Four involves preparing the draft Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement/Report (EIS/R). The EIS/R will analyze all reasonable alternatives and evaluate compliance with federal and state environmental requirements. A formal public review and comment period will be started.

e. The last phase of the study includes preparing the final Feasibility Report recommending a preferred alternative and completing the final EIS/R which will respond to all comments on the draft EIS/R.

16. Other Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements

The DEIS/R will be used as the primary information document to secure concurrence in a Federal Coastal Zone Consistency Determination to comply with Clean Water Act Section 404 (b) (1) guidelines, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and the Endangered Species Act. The DEIS/R will be used by the local sponsor to meet its responsibilities under the California Environmental Quality Act, and used by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board to meet its responsibilities under the Porter-Cologne Act. The DEIS/R will be used for "trustee agency" reviews by the State of California.

17. DEIS Availability

The DEIS will be available to the public in Fall 1999.

Peter T. Grass,

LTC, EN, Commanding.

[FR Doc. 99-16145 Filed 6-23-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-19-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Navy****Availability of Government-Owned Inventions for Licensing**

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DOD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy and are made available for licensing by the Department of the Navy.

ADDRESSES: Copies of patents cited are available from the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231, for \$3.00 each. Requests for copies of patents must include the patent number.

Copies of patent applications cited are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 for \$6.95 each (\$10.95 outside North American Continent). Requests for copies of patent applications must include the patent application serial number. Claims are deleted from the copies of patent applications sold to avoid premature disclosure.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following patents and patent applications are available for licensing:

Patent 5,763,066: Nonlinear Optical Inclusion Complexes; filed 14 June 1995; patented 9 June 1998.//Patent 5,780,569: Linear Carborane-(Siloxane or Silane)-Acetylene Based Copolymers; filed 7 November 1994; patented 14 July 1998.//Patent 5,781,063: Continuous-Time Adaptive Learning Circuit; filed 6 November 1995; patented 14 July 1998.//Patent 5,793,787: Type II Quantum Well Laser With Enhanced Optical Matrix; filed 16 January 1996; patented 11 August 1998.//Patent 5,800,123: Bladed Pump Capstan; filed 20 March 1997; patented 1 September 1998.//Patent 5,801,560: System for Determining Time Between Events Using a Voltage Ramp Generator; filed 13 September 1995; patented 1 September 1998.//Patent 5,805,635: Secure Communication System; filed 17 March 1964; patented 8 September 1998.//Patent 5,808,741: Method for

Remotely Determining Sea Surface Roughness and Wind Speed at a Water Surface; filed 26 June 1996; patented 15 September 1998.//Patent 5,812,267: Optically Based Position Location System for an Autonomous Guided Vehicle; filed 10 July 1996; patented 22 September 1998.//Patent 5,815,384: Transformer Which Uses Bi-Directional Synchronous Rectification to Transform the Voltage of an Input Signal Into an Output Signal Having a Different Voltage and Method for Effectuating Same; filed 14 May 1997; patented 29 September 1998.//Patent 5,815,803: Wideband High Isolation Circulator Network; filed 8 March 1996; patented 29 September 1998.//Patent 5,816,056: Cooling With the Use of a Cavitating Fluid Flow; filed 26 February 1997; patented 6 October 1998.//Patent 5,816,712: Elastomeric Cartridges for Attenuation of Bearing-Generated Vibration in Electric Motors; filed 14 February 1997; patented 6 October 1998.//Patent 5,818,141: Squirrel Cage Type Electric Motor Rotor Assembly; filed 5 September 1996; patented 6 October 1998.//Patent 5,818,585: Fiber Bragg Grating Interrogation System With Adaptive Calibration; filed 28 February 1997; patented 6 October 1998.//Patent 5,818,601: Wavelength Independent Optical Probe; filed 4 October 1996; patented 6 October 1998.//Patent 5,818,940: Switching Matrix; filed 22 November 1972; patented 6 October 1998.//Patent 5,819,315: Faired Athletic Garment; filed 13 August 1997; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,819,632: Variable-Speed Rotating Drive; filed 28 April 1996; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,819,676: Underwater Acoustic Search Angle Selection System and Method of Special Utility With Submerged Contacts; filed 30 June 1997; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent, 5,820,109: Remotely Operated Lift System for Underwater Salvage; filed 19 July 1996; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,821,418: Cooled Fixture for High Temperature Accelerometer Measurements; filed 28 April 1996; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,821,447: Safety and Arming Device; filed 24 August 1995; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,821,475: Venturi Muffler With Variable Throat Area; filed 8 May 1996; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,821,659: Homopolar Transformer for Conversion of Electrical Energy; filed 14 August 1997; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,822,047: Modulator Lidar System; filed 29 August 1995; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,822,111: Apparatus and Method for Coherent Acousto-Optic Signal Width

Modification; filed 3 May 1995; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,822,271: Submarine Portable Very Low Frequency Acoustic Augmentation System; filed 1 April 1998; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,822,272: Concentric Fluid Acoustic Transponder; filed 13 August 1997; patented 13 October 1998.//Patent 5,824,512: Bacteria Expressing Metallothionein Gene Into the Periplasmic Space, and Method of Using Such Bacteria in Environment Cleanup; filed 22 November 1996; patented 20 October 1998.//Patent 5,824,803: Compounds Labeled With Cyanate or Thiocyanate Metal Complexes for Detection By Infrared Spectroscopy; filed 30 September 1997; patented 20 October 1998.//Patent 5,824,911: Fluid Pressure Measuring Device Interface; filed 10 July 1997; patented 20 October 1998.//Patent 5,824,946: Underwater Search Angle Selection System and Method of Special Utility With Surface Contacts; filed 30 June 1997; patented 20 October 1998.//Patent 5,825,040: Bright Beam Method for Super-Resolution in E-Beam Lithography; filed 23 December 1996; patented 20 October 1998.//Patent 5,825,489: Mandrell Based Embedded Planar Fiber-Optic Interferometric Acoustic Sensor; filed 28 February 1994; patented 20 October 1998.//Patent 5,826,883: Sealing Ring With deformable Tubular Sheath Filled With Permanent Magnetic Granules and Method of Making the Same; filed 16 September 1996; patented 27 October 1998.//Patent 5,827,748: Chemical Sensor Using Two-Dimensional Lens Array; filed 24 January 1997; patented 27 October 1998.//Patent 5,828,118: System Which Uses Porous Silicon for Down Converting Electromagnetic Energy to an Energy Level Within the Bandpass of an Electromagnetic Energy Detector; filed 6 March 1997; patented 27 October 1998.//Patent 5,828,207: Hold-up Circuit With Safety Discharge for Preventing Shutdown By Momentary Power Interruption; filed 20 April 1993; patented 27 October 1998.//Patent 5,828,571: Method and Apparatus for Directing a Pursuing Vehicle to a Target With Evasion Capabilities; filed 30 August 1995; patented 27 October 1998.//Patent 5,828,625: Echo Simulator for Active Sonar; filed 9 October 1997; patented 27 October 1998.//Patent 5,834,057: Method of Making Chemically Engineered Metastable Alloys and Multiple Components Nanoparticles; filed 28 June 1996; patented 10 November 1998.//Patent 5,835,978: Shoulder-Launched Multiple-Purpose Assault Weapon; filed 24 January 1997; patented 10 November