

hunting, and other outdoor recreation, affording stakeholders the opportunity to give policy, management, and technical input to the Secretaries. The Council conducts its operations in accordance with the provisions of the FACA, 5 U.S.C. Appendix 2. The Council reports to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture through the Fish and Wildlife Service, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; the Director of the National Park Service; the Chief, U.S. Forest Service; the Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service; and the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency. The Council will function solely as an advisory body.

Certification: I hereby certify that the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council is necessary and is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department of the Interior under 43 U.S.C. 1457 and provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd), and Executive Order 13443, Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation.

Dated: February 10, 2016.

Sally Jewell,

Secretary of the Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-HQ-ES-2016-N007; FF09E15000-FXHC112509CBRA1-167]

John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System; Availability of Final Revised Maps for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) requires the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to review the maps of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) at least once every 5 years and make any minor and technical modifications to the boundaries of the CBRS as are necessary to reflect changes that have occurred in the size or location of any CBRS unit as a result of natural forces. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has

conducted this review and has prepared final revised maps for all of the CBRS units in Alabama, most units in Florida, all units in Georgia, several units in Louisiana, all units in Michigan, the only unit in Minnesota, all units in Mississippi, all units in the Great Lakes region of New York, all units in Ohio, and all units in Wisconsin. The maps were produced by the Service in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and in consultation with the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials. This notice announces the findings of the Service's review and the availability of final revised maps for 247 CBRS units. The final revised maps for these CBRS units, dated January 11, 2016, are the official controlling CBRS maps for these areas.

DATES: Changes to the CBRS depicted on the final revised maps, dated January 11, 2016, become effective on March 14, 2016.

ADDRESSES: For information about how to get copies of the maps or where to go to view them, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Katie Niemi, Coastal Barriers Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services Program, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: ES, Falls Church, VA 22041; (703) 358-2071 (telephone); or CBRA@fws.gov (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Background information on the CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and the CBRS, as well as information on the digital conversion effort and the methodology used to produce the revised maps, can be found in a notice the Service published in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2013 (78 FR 53467).

For information on how to access the final revised maps, see the Availability of Final Maps and Related Information section below.

Announced Map Modifications

This notice announces modifications to the maps for all of the CBRS units in Alabama, most units in Florida, all units in Georgia, several units in Louisiana, all units in Michigan, the only unit in Minnesota, all units in Mississippi, all units in the Great Lakes region of New York, all units in Ohio, and all units in Wisconsin. Most of the modifications were made to reflect changes to the CBRS units as a result of natural forces (e.g., erosion and accretion). The CBRA requires the Secretary to review the CBRS maps at least once every 5 years and make, in consultation with the

appropriate Federal, State, and local officials, any minor and technical modifications to the boundaries of the CBRS as are necessary to reflect changes that have occurred in the size or location of any CBRS unit as a result of natural forces (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)).

The Service's review resulted in a set of 202 final revised maps, dated January 11, 2016, depicting a total of 247 CBRS units. The set of maps includes: 9 maps for 10 CBRS units located in Alabama, 90 maps for 125 CBRS units located in Florida, 16 maps for 13 CBRS units located in Georgia, 15 maps for 7 CBRS units located in Louisiana, 36 maps for 46 CBRS units located in Michigan, 1 map for 1 CBRS unit located in Minnesota, 9 maps for 7 CBRS units located in Mississippi, 14 maps for 21 CBRS units located in the Great Lakes region of New York, 7 maps for 10 CBRS units located in Ohio, and 5 maps for 7 CBRS units located in Wisconsin. Comprehensively revised maps for Florida Units P15, P16 and FL-63P were made effective on February 29, 2016, via Public Law 114-128; therefore, the revised maps prepared for these units through the digital conversion effort will not be adopted administratively by the Service and are not described in this notice. The Service found that a total of 134 of the 247 units reviewed had experienced changes in their size or location as a result of natural forces since they were last mapped. The Service's review of these areas also found two CBRS units that required modifications to correct administrative errors that were made in the past on maps for Santa Rosa County, Florida, and Jackson County, Mississippi. The revised maps were produced by the Service in partnership with FEMA.

The Service is specifically notifying the following stakeholders concerning the availability of the final revised maps: The Chair and Ranking Member of the House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources; the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works; the members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the affected areas; the Governors of the affected areas; the local elected officials of the affected areas; and other appropriate Federal, State, and local officials.

Consultation With Federal, State, and Local Officials

Consultation and Comment Period

The CBRA requires consultation with the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials (stakeholders) on the proposed CBRS boundary modifications to reflect

changes that have occurred in the size or location of any CBRS unit as a result of natural forces (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)). The Service fulfilled this requirement by holding a 30-day comment period on the draft maps (dated August 14, 2015) for Federal, State, and local stakeholders, from November 17, 2015, through December 17, 2015. This comment period was announced in a notice published in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 71826) on November 17, 2015.

Formal notification of the comment period was provided via letters to approximately 530 stakeholders, including the Chair and Ranking Member of the House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources; the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works; the members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the affected areas; the Governors of the affected areas; the local elected officials of the affected areas; and other appropriate Federal, State, and local officials.

Comments and Service Responses

The November 2015 notice specifically solicited comments from Federal, State, and local officials. Below is a summary of the 10 written comments and/or acknowledgements received from stakeholders (Federal, State, and local officials) and the Service's response to those comments. Comments received from non-stakeholders were not considered as part of this process and are therefore not summarized or responded to below. Interested parties may contact the Service individual identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to make arrangements to view copies of the comments received during the stakeholder review period.

Great Lakes Region

1. U.S. General Services

Administration Great Lakes Region: The U.S. General Services Administration Great Lakes Regional Office had no comment on the proposed boundary changes as a result of natural forces to the units in Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Florida

1. Representative Jeff Miller, House of Representatives, 1st District, Florida: Representative Miller requested that the Service review all information provided by his constituents (local officials) supporting technical corrections to both Unit P32 and Unit P32P, and take appropriate measures to ensure that any technical errors are corrected in the final maps.

Service Response to Representative Miller: The Service did not receive comments from local officials or any other constituents regarding Units P32 and P32P during the comment period. However, the Service has been contacted by the City of Destin in the past regarding whether the areas within these units met the CBRA criteria for an undeveloped coastal barrier at the time of designation. Changes to the CBRS boundaries through the digital conversion effort are limited to the administrative modifications the Secretary is authorized to make under the CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)–(e)). Changes that are outside the scope of this authority and technical correction reviews must be considered through the comprehensive map modernization process, which entails significant research, public review, and Congressional enactment of legislation to make the revised maps effective. Additional information about CBRS digital conversion and comprehensive map modernization can be found in the Digital Conversion of the CBRS Maps section of the notice published by the Service in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2013 (78 FR 53467).

The Service will consider the information previously provided by the local officials at such time as this area is reviewed through the comprehensive map modernization process. However, the Service does not recommend removing lands or aquatic habitat from the CBRS unless there is compelling evidence that a technical mapping error led to the inclusion of the area in the CBRS.

2. Bay County Community Development Department: Bay County provided comments regarding three residential subdivisions and Recreational Vehicle subdivision in Unit P31P and a portion of a residential subdivision and residential/resort condominium in Unit FL–93P. Bay County believes these areas were mapped within the OPAs by mistake due to their close proximity to State parks (St. Andrews State Park in Unit P31P and Camp Helen State Park in Unit FL–93P) and should be removed from the CBRS.

Service Response to Bay County Community Development Department: Changes to the CBRS boundaries through the digital conversion effort are limited to the administrative modifications the Secretary is authorized to make under the CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)–(e)). Changes that are outside the scope of this authority, such as those recommended by Bay County, must be considered through the comprehensive map modernization

process, which entails significant research, public review, and Congressional enactment of legislation to make the revised maps effective. Additional information about CBRS digital conversion and comprehensive map modernization can be found in the Digital Conversion of the CBRS Maps section of the notice published by the Service in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2013 (78 FR 53467).

Unit FL–93P has already undergone the comprehensive map modernization process through the Digital Mapping Pilot Project (pilot project) and the results of the Service's initial review of Unit FL–93P are contained in Appendix D of the Service's 2008 *Report to Congress: John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Digital Mapping Pilot Project*. The Service is currently preparing a final recommended map of the unit for Congressional consideration. The final results of the Service's comprehensive review of Unit FL–93P, including the final recommended map, will be included in a final report to Congress on the pilot project, which is anticipated to be finalized later in 2016. The final recommended map for Unit FL–93P will become effective only if adopted by Congress through legislation.

Unit P31P is currently undergoing the comprehensive map modernization process. The Service will consider the information provided by Bay County during the course of its review. However, the Service does not recommend removing lands or aquatic habitat from the CBRS unless there is compelling evidence that a technical mapping error led to the inclusion of the area in the CBRS.

3. St. Johns County Engineering Division: St. Johns County commented that the 1996 map (which is dated November 12, 1996) of Unit P05 shows the northern boundary of the unit hugging St. Augustine Inlet's northern boundary, and that the boundary on the 2015 draft map (which is dated August 14, 2015) now cuts through the beach immediately north of the inlet. The County indicated that this area has historically been dynamic and requested that the northern boundary of Unit P05 along Porpoise Point (aka Vilano Point) be revised to hug the current location of St. Augustine Inlet's north shoreline.

Service Response to St. Johns County Engineering Division: The Service has reviewed the northern boundary of Unit P05 and has made a modification to the portion of the boundary along the eastern shoreline of the Tolomato River, but has made no change to the boundary as it crosses the barrier north of St.

Augustine Inlet along Porpoise Point for the reasons described below.

When Unit P05 was first established in 1982, the northern boundary of the unit was drawn to include the undeveloped land located north of St. Augustine Inlet. The original map adopted by Congress included within the unit approximately 41 lots of a residential subdivision (which was beginning to develop at the time of designation) known as Porpoise Point. In 1996, Congress revised the northern boundary of Unit P05 with the intent of removing these 41 lots from the CBRS by enacting Public Law 104–333. According to the legislative history of this law, the northern boundary of Unit P05 on the map adopted through this legislation was to follow “the division between developed and undeveloped property,” and there is no mention of the northern shoreline of the inlet (House Report 104–452). The fact that the boundary on the 1996 map follows the location of the northern shoreline of the inlet as depicted on the base map appears to be coincidence. Because the intent of this boundary is to follow a development feature, rather than a geomorphic feature that has experienced natural change, it is outside the scope of the digital conversion effort, which is limited to the administrative modifications the Secretary is authorized to make under the CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)–(e)). Changes that are outside the scope of this authority must be made through the comprehensive map modernization process, which requires Congressional enactment of the revised maps. Additional information about CBRS digital conversion and comprehensive map modernization can be found in the Digital Conversion of the CBRS Maps section of the notice published by the Service in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2013 (78 FR 53467).

Unit P05 has already undergone the comprehensive map modernization process through the Digital Mapping Pilot Project (pilot project) and the results of the Service’s initial review of Unit P05 are contained in Appendix D of the Service’s 2008 *Report to Congress: John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Digital Mapping Pilot Project*. The Service is currently preparing a final recommended map of the unit for Congressional consideration. The final results of the Service’s comprehensive review of Unit P05, including the final recommended map, will be included in a final report to Congress on the pilot project, which is anticipated to be finalized later in 2016. The final recommended map for Unit P05 will become effective only if

adopted by Congress through legislation.

The northern boundary of the unit along the Tolomato River located just to the northwest of St. Augustine Inlet follows the shoreline on the official map dated November 12, 1996, and the Service believes that the intent of the boundary in this location was to coincide with the shoreline. This change is within the scope of the digital conversion project, and the boundary has been modified to follow the current location of the shoreline as described in the Summary of Modifications to the CBRS Boundaries section below.

4. *Charlotte County Community Development Department*: Charlotte County had no comments regarding the proposed additions, but requested that the Service review the northern portion of the central segment of Unit P21, which the County believes does not accurately reflect the natural conditions at the time the area was designated within the CBRS in 1990. Information provided by the County indicates that the northern portion of the central segment of Unit P21 (which is depicted with mangrove symbology on the original base map) includes an area of fastland on the mainland. This fastland has developed since the area was included within Unit P21. The County requested that the Service consider amending this section of the CBRS to reflect the natural conditions that were in place at the time of the initial designation of the area in 1990 and remove the mainland fastland to make it consistent with the remainder of this area.

Service Response to Charlotte County Community Development Department: Changes to the CBRS boundaries through the digital conversion effort are limited to the administrative modifications the Secretary is authorized to make under the CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)–(e)). Changes that are outside the scope of this authority, such as the one recommended by Charlotte County, must be made through the comprehensive map modernization process, which entails Congressional enactment of legislation to make the revised maps effective. Additional information about CBRS digital conversion and comprehensive map modernization can be found in the Digital Conversion of the CBRS Maps section of the notice published by the Service in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2013 (78 FR 53467).

Unit P21 has already undergone the comprehensive map modernization process through the Digital Mapping Pilot Project (pilot project), and the results of the Service’s initial review of

Unit P21 are contained in Appendix D of the Service’s 2008 *Report to Congress: John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Digital Mapping Pilot Project*. The Service is currently preparing a final recommended map of the unit for Congressional consideration and will take into consideration the information provided by Charlotte County. The final results of the Service’s comprehensive review of Unit P21, including the final recommended map, will be included in a final report to Congress on the pilot project, which is anticipated to be finalized later in 2016. The final recommended map for Unit P21 will become effective only if adopted by Congress through legislation.

Louisiana

1. *State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality*: The State of Louisiana had no objection to the proposed modifications.

Michigan

1. *State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality*: The State of Michigan had no comment regarding the draft maps.

Ohio

1. *State of Ohio Department of Natural Resources*: The State of Ohio had no comment on the proposed modifications.

New York

1. *State of New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation*: The State of New York commends the Service on the digital conversion of the CBRS maps for the parks in the Great Lakes portion of New York State, and states that the accuracy of the revised maps appears correct and usability will be greatly improved.

Wisconsin

1. *State of Wisconsin Department of Administration’s Coastal Management Program*: The State of Wisconsin found the draft maps acceptable and had no further comment.

Change to Draft Maps

The Service made one change to the CBRS boundaries depicted on the draft maps dated August 14, 2015, as a result of the fall 2015 comment period (November 17, 2015, 80 FR 71826). This change is to Florida Unit P05 and is described in the Summary of Modifications to the CBRS Boundaries section below and the justification is included in the Consultation with Federal, State, and Local Officials section above.

The CBRS boundaries depicted on the remaining final revised maps, dated January 11, 2016, are identical to the CBRS boundaries depicted on the draft revised maps dated August 14, 2015.

Summary of Modifications to the CBRS Boundaries

Below is a summary of the changes depicted on the final revised maps dated January 11, 2016.

Alabama

The Service's review found 6 of the 10 CBRS units in Alabama to have changed due to natural forces.

AL-01P: PERDIDO KEY UNIT. A portion of the northern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline of Old River. The western boundary of the unit has been modified to account for both erosion and accretion around Florida Point.

Q01: MOBILE POINT UNIT. There are five discrete segments of Unit Q01, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the largest segment. The southern boundary of the excluded area has been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline.

Q01P: MOBILE POINT UNIT. There are four discrete segments of Unit Q01P, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the two eastern segments. In the easternmost segment of the unit, the eastern boundary has been modified to account for shoreline erosion along Oyster Bay. In the eastern central segment of the unit, the southern boundary of the excluded area has been modified to account for shoreline erosion, and the boundary following the northern edge of Little Lagoon has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

Q01A: PELICAN ISLAND UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit located west of the Isle Dauphine Golf Club has been extended northward and westward to account for the migration of Pelican Island into Dauphin Island.

Q02: DAUPHIN ISLAND UNIT. In the eastern segment of the unit, located north of Fort Gaines, a portion of the boundary has been modified to account for wetlands erosion along the western side of an unnamed channel located landward of the southern portion of Little Dauphin Island. In the western segment of the unit, located on the west end of Dauphin Island, the northern boundary has been moved further north to account for the migration of the island. The western boundary has been moved further west to account for

accretion at the western tip of the island.

Q02P: DAUPHIN ISLAND UNIT. The portions of the boundary encompassing the area near North Point and along the Dauphin Island Bridge have been expanded to accommodate accreting sand and submerged shoals around the northwestern portion of Little Dauphin Island.

Florida

The Service's review found 66 of the 125 CBRS units in Florida that are included in this review to have changed due to natural forces. Additionally, the Service's review found that one of these units, FL-99, contained an administrative error that was made by the Service in 1997.

Unit FL-87P was not included in this review because it was remapped and referenced in notices the Service published in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2013 (78 FR 53467) and April 17, 2014 (79 FR 21787). Additionally, this review originally included Florida units P15, P16, and FL-63P; however, comprehensively revised maps for those three units were made effective on February 29, 2016, via Public Law 114-128; therefore, the draft maps for those units prepared through the digital conversion effort have been superseded and are not included in this notice. The comprehensively revised maps, dated February 29, 2016, make modifications to the CBRS to remove areas that were inappropriately included within the CBRS in the past; add undeveloped areas that qualify for inclusion; and also address the natural changes that were proposed in the notice published in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 71826) on November 17, 2015.

FL-03P: GUANA RIVER UNIT. The boundary of the unit has been modified to follow the shoreline at the northeastern portion of Capos Island. The boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface around portions of Lake Ponte Vedra and east of Guana River. A portion of the landward boundary near Spanish Landing has been modified to account for channel migration along the Tolomato River as visible on the new CBRS base map. The southwestern portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

FL-06P: WASHINGTON OAKS UNIT. The northwestern portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

FL-14P: PEPPER BEACH UNIT. There are two discrete segments of Unit FL-14P. Within the northern segment, primarily the

Indian River Aquatic Preserve, the southern boundary has been modified along Fort Pierce Cut to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

FL-16P: JUPITER BEACH UNIT. A portion of the western boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of an unnamed channel near Jupiter Beach Park. A portion of the northern boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Jupiter Inlet.

FL-35: NORTH KEY LARGO UNIT. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and the shoreline along Little Card Sound. Portions of the boundaries that are coincident with Unit FL-35P have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Linderman Creek, Card Sound, Barnes Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean. Portions of the boundary coincident with Unit FL-36P have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along El Radabob Key.

FL-35P: NORTH KEY LARGO UNIT. There are seven discrete segments of Unit FL-35P, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in five of the segments. The boundaries of the unit are primarily coincident with those of Unit FL-35. In the northernmost segment of the unit, located on Linderman Key, a portion of the boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Card Sound. In the next segment to the south, a portion of the boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Linderman Creek. The western boundary of this same segment has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Card Sound. Portions of the central segment, comprised largely of Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge, have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along the Atlantic Ocean and Barnes Sound. In the two southernmost segments of Unit FL-35P, portions of the boundaries have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along the Atlantic Ocean. The lateral boundaries of the central segment have been extended to clarify the extent of the unit.

FL-36P: EL RADABOB KEY UNIT. Portions of the western boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Largo Sound. Portions of the boundary coincident with Unit FL-35 have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along El Radabob Key.

FL-37: RODRIGUEZ KEY UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has

been modified to account for shoreline erosion along the Atlantic Ocean.

FL-39: TAVERNIER KEY UNIT. A portion of the northeastern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for emergent mangroves along Plantation Key. A boundary segment was added to the lateral boundaries to clarify that Tavernier Key is located within the unit.

FL-44: TOMS HARBOR KEYS UNIT. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Toms Harbor.

FL-47P: KEY DEER/WHITE HERON UNIT. There are 15 discrete segments of Unit FL-47P, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in 4 segments. Portions of the boundary of the largest segment of the unit were modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Cudjoe Key. Portions of the boundary that are coincident with Unit FL-52 have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Big Torch Key. In a central segment, located between Little Knockemdown Key and Summerland Key, portions of the boundary that are coincident with Unit FL-52 have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline. Portions of the boundary, located in Upper Sugarloaf Sound, have been modified to account for natural changes in the configuration of the shoreline along Buttonwood Key.

FL-50: NO NAME KEY UNIT. Portions of the western boundary of the unit have been modified to account for natural changes in the configuration of the shoreline along Big Pine Key.

FL-51: NEWFOUND HARBOR KEYS UNIT. A portion of the eastern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for changes in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline of an unnamed island located west of Long Beach.

FL-52: LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN/TORCH KEYS COMPLEX UNIT. There are two discrete segments of Unit FL-52, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the northern segment. A portion of the eastern boundary following Niles Channel, which is coincident with the excluded area, has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline. Portions of the northern boundary that are coincident with Unit FL-47P have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Big Torch Key. A portion of the southern boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Summerland Key. Portions of the boundary that are coincident with Unit FL-47P, located between Little Knockemdown Key and Summerland Key, have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

FL-54: SUGARLOAF SOUND UNIT. There are four discrete segments of Unit FL-54, but

modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the two western segments. In both western segments of the unit, portions of the boundary have been modified to reflect natural changes in the configuration of the shoreline along Lower Sugarloaf Sound.

FL-55: SADDLEBUNCH KEYS UNIT. There are two discrete segments of Unit FL-55. In the northern segment of the unit, portions of the boundary have been modified to account for shoreline erosion along the western side of Shark Key. In the southern segment of the unit, portions of the boundary have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the mangroves and shoreline along Geiger Key.

FL-65P: WIGGINS PASS UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred along Vanderbilt Channel.

FL-67: BUNCHE BEACH UNIT. The northern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of an unnamed channel south of Big Shell Island. A portion of the western boundary has been extended westward to account for the migration of the sand sharing system in San Carlos Bay. The name of this unit has been changed from "Bunch Beach" to "Bunche Beach" to correct a spelling error.

FL-80P: PASSAGE KEY UNIT. The northern and southern lateral boundaries of the unit have been extended westward and the southern lateral boundary has been moved southward to ensure that all of the shoals are clearly within the unit.

FL-81: EGMONT KEY UNIT. The boundary of the southern segment of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred along the shoreline of Egmont Key.

FL-81P: EGMONT KEY UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Egmont Key. The southern boundary has been moved southward to include more of the sand sharing system associated with Egmont Key.

FL-83: COCKROACH BAY UNIT. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

FL-86P: CALADESI/HONEYMOON ISLANDS UNIT. A portion of the northern boundary of the unit has been moved northward to include more of the sand sharing system associated with Honeymoon Island. A portion of the southern boundary that is coincident with Unit P24A has been modified to account for accretion and to include the associated aquatic habitat at the northern tip of Clearwater Beach Island.

FL-89: PENINSULA POINT UNIT. The landward boundary and the western lateral boundary of the unit have been moved further north and west to account for accretion at the western tip of Peninsula Point. The southern lateral boundary of the unit has been extended offshore to clarify the extent of the unit.

FL-94: DEER LAKE COMPLEX. The westernmost portion of the landward

boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes in the wetlands along the shoreline of an unnamed pond. The boundary following the eastern shoreline of Deer Lake and the boundary along the central segment of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

FL-96: DRAPER LAKE UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes in the shoreline of Draper Lake.

FL-97: NAVARRE BEACH UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for shoreline erosion along the northern side of Santa Rosa Sound.

FL-98P: SANTA ROSA ISLAND UNIT. A portion of the boundary in Pensacola Bay, located northwest of Fort Pickens, has been moved northward to account for accretion at the western tip of Santa Rosa Island.

FL-99: TOM KING UNIT. An approximately 750-foot long portion of the boundary of the unit located along the shoreline of East Bay north of Tom King Bayou has been modified to correct an administrative error in the transcription of the boundary from the prior CBRS map dated October 24, 1990, to the official map dated July 12, 1996, for this unit. The boundary on the official 1996 map was placed approximately 130 feet too far inland, and incorrectly included four homes within the unit. This correction is supported by an assessment of the historical CBRS maps for this area, the draft map of Unit FL-99 included in the Service's 1988 *Report to Congress: Volume 15, Florida (West Coast)*; the Service's 1994 *Coastal Barrier Resources System Photographic Atlas: Florida, Volume 13, Panama City, Part II*; and the legislative history of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (CBIA) (Pub. L. 101-591). Structures remain within other portions of Unit FL-99 that were not affected by this transcription error. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

FL-100: TOWN POINT UNIT. The eastern and western lateral boundaries of the unit have been extended offshore to clarify that the shoals north of Town Point in Pensacola Bay are within the unit. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

FL-101: GARCON POINT UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the wetlands. A portion of the northern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline of East Bay and natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. An offshore boundary has been added in East Bay, and the western lateral boundary of the unit has been extended offshore to clarify the extent of the unit.

FL-102: BASIN BAYOU UNIT. A portion of the boundary along Escambia Bay has been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline.

FL-103P: PERDIDO KEY UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary at the eastern end of the unit has been moved northward to

account for accretion on the northeastern side of Perdido Key.

P02: TALBOT ISLANDS COMPLEX. The northern portion of the boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Sawpit Creek and Gunnison Cut. The southern portion of the boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Haulover Creek and to follow the shoreline along Batten Island. The west central portion of the coincident boundary between Units P02 and P02P has been modified to account for channel migration along Myrtle Creek.

P02P: TALBOT ISLANDS COMPLEX. The west central portion of the coincident boundary between Units P02 and P02P has been modified to account for channel migration along Myrtle Creek.

P04A: USINA BEACH UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The northern portion of the boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Robinson Creek. The name of this unit has been changed from "Usinas Beach" to "Usina Beach" to correct a spelling error.

P05: CONCH ISLAND UNIT. The northern boundary of the unit along the eastern shoreline of the Tolomato River, north of Vilano Point, has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline. The landward boundary of the unit and a portion of the coincident boundary between Units P05 and P05P have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

P05P: CONCH ISLAND UNIT. A portion of the coincident boundary between Units P05 and P05P has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

P05A: MATANZAS RIVER UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The western portion of the excluded area boundary along Rattlesnake Island has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of a portion of shoreline along the Intracoastal Waterway.

P07: ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

P08: PONCE INLET UNIT. The southeastern portion of the boundary has been modified to include the sand sharing system as visible on the new CBRS base map. A portion of the western boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Leon Cut. The northwestern portion of the boundary has been modified to follow the center of the Spruce Creek channel.

P09A: COCONUT POINT UNIT. The eastern portions of the two excluded areas have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the

shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean. The western portions of the two excluded areas have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the shoreline of Indian River. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Indian River.

P10A: BLUE HOLE UNIT. The southwestern portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of an unnamed channel. The western portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The eastern and western excluded area boundaries have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean and Blue Hole Creek.

P11: HUTCHINSON ISLAND UNIT. The eastern boundaries of the two excluded areas have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean. The landward boundary of the unit and western boundary of the northern excluded area have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Indian River.

P12P: HOBE SOUND UNIT. A portion of the northwestern boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Great Pocket. A portion of the southwestern boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Peck Lake. A portion of the southwestern boundary has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface west of Peck Lake.

P17: LOVERS KEY COMPLEX. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The boundary coincident with Unit P17P has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline. The southwestern lateral boundary has been modified to account for erosion of the sand spit along Big Hickory Pass.

P17A: BOWDITCH POINT UNIT. The name of this unit has been changed from "Bodwitch Point" to "Bowditch Point" to correctly identify the underlying barrier feature. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

P17P: LOVERS KEY COMPLEX. The boundary of the unit that is coincident with Unit P17 has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

P18: SANIBEL ISLAND COMPLEX. The southern boundary of the unit has been extended southwestward to account for accretion which resulted in connecting the sand sharing system of an emerging island to Albright Key.

P18P: SANIBEL ISLAND COMPLEX. There are seven discrete segments of Unit P18P, but

modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in one segment that is located just south of Captiva Island and Unit P18 along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline of Sanibel Island. A portion of the landward boundary of this segment has been modified to reflect natural changes that occurred in the configuration of an unnamed channel between Silver Key and Bowmans Beach County Park.

P19: NORTH CAPTIVA ISLAND UNIT. Portions of the boundaries that are coincident with Unit P19P have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along North Captiva Island. The northern boundary that is coincident with Unit P20 has been moved northward to account for shoreline erosion at the southern tip of Cayo Costa.

P19P: NORTH CAPTIVA ISLAND UNIT. There are 16 discrete segments of Unit P19P that are all coincident with Unit P19. Portions of two discrete segments were combined and modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along North Captiva Island.

P20: CAYO COSTA UNIT. A portion of the eastern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Useppa Island. The northern boundary has been moved northward to account for migration of the sand sharing system north of Cayo Costa. A portion of the boundary that is coincident with Unit P20P has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred along the shoreline of Cayo Costa.

P20P: CAYO COSTA UNIT. There are 13 discrete segments of Unit P20P, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in three of the western segments. The three western segments are coincident with Unit P20, and the modifications were made to account for natural changes that have occurred along the eastern shoreline of Cayo Costa. The southwesternmost boundary that is coincident with Unit P19 has been moved northward to account for shoreline erosion at the southern tip of Cayo Costa.

P21: BOCILLA ISLAND UNIT. There are three discrete segments of Unit P21, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the northern segment. The landward boundary has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred along the shoreline of Lemon Bay.

P21A: MANASOTA KEY UNIT. There are three discrete segments of Unit P21A, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the southern segment. The boundary of the southern segment of the unit has been modified to account for accretion that has occurred along the eastern shoreline of Manasota Key.

P21AP: MANASOTA KEY UNIT. A lateral boundary of the southern segment of the unit has been extended offshore to clarify the extent of the unit. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

P22: CASEY KEY UNIT. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to account for natural changes that

have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Sarasota Keys.

P23: LONGBOAT KEY UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface along Tidy Island.

P24: THE REEFS UNIT. Portions of the boundary of the unit located north and east of Shell Key Shoal have been modified to account for accretion and to include more of the sand sharing system. A portion of the boundary that is coincident with Unit P24P has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Mullet Key.

P24P: THE REEFS UNIT. A portion of the boundary of the southern segment of the unit, which is coincident with Unit P24, has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Mullet Key.

P24A: MANDALAY POINT UNIT. A portion of the boundary that is coincident with Unit FL-86P has been modified to account for accretion and to include the associated aquatic habitat at the northern tip of Clearwater Beach Island.

P25: CEDAR KEYS UNIT. The coincident boundary between Units P25 and P25P has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Candy Island, Hog Island North Key, Seahorse Key, Snake Key, and the eastern end of Buck Island. The coincident boundary between Units P25 and P25P has also been modified to reflect natural changes along Dennis Creek and the wetlands on the western shore of an unnamed peninsula. A portion of the southern boundary of the excluded area along Daughtry Bayou has been modified to account for natural changes in the configuration of the shoreline.

P25P: CEDAR KEYS UNIT. The coincident boundary between Units P25 and P25P has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along Candy Island, Hog Island North Key, Seahorse Key, Snake Key, and the eastern end of Buck Island. The coincident boundary between Units P25 and P25P has also been modified to reflect natural changes along Dennis Creek and the wetlands on the western shore of an unnamed peninsula.

P27A: OCHLOCKONEE COMPLEX. A portion of the boundary on St. James Island has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. A portion of the boundary along the southern side of Mashles Island has been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline of Ochlockonee Bay.

P28: DOG ISLAND UNIT. The northwestern boundary of the unit has been extended to clarify that Unit P28 is contiguous with Unit FL-90P to the southwest. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

P30: CAPE SAN BLAS UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for erosion and other natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline along the eastern side of St. Joseph Bay. The coincident

boundary between Units P30 and P30P along the Gulf of Mexico has been modified to account for both erosion and accretion along the shoreline of St. Joseph Peninsula. Portions of the coincident boundary between Units P30 and P30P along the western side of St. Joseph Bay have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline. The northern lateral boundary of the unit has been extended offshore to clarify the extent of the unit.

P30P: CAPE SAN BLAS UNIT. The coincident boundary between Units P30 and P30P along the Gulf of Mexico has been modified to account for both erosion and accretion along the shoreline of St. Joseph Peninsula. Portions of the coincident boundary between Units P30 and P30P along the western side of St. Joseph Bay have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

P31: ST. ANDREW COMPLEX. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit located northwest of Wild Goose Lagoon, northeast of St. Andrew Sound, along Hog Island Sound, and along St. Andrew Bay, have been modified to account for natural changes along the shoreline and in the wetlands. The coincident boundary between Units P31 and P31P along the shoreline of Shell Island has been modified to account for accretion on the northern side of the island.

P31P: ST. ANDREW COMPLEX. The coincident boundary between Units P31 and P31P along the shoreline of Shell Island has been modified to account for accretion on the northern side of the island. The boundary along the shoreline of Grand Lagoon has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

P32: MORENO POINT UNIT. The southern boundaries of the excluded areas have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

Georgia

The Service's review found 12 of the 13 CBRS units in Georgia to have changed due to natural forces.

GA-02P: OSSABAW ISLAND UNIT. The northwestern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along Skipper Narrows. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

GA-03P: ST. CATHERINE ISLAND UNIT. The western boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along the Intracoastal Waterway.

GA-04P: BLACKBEARD/SAPELO ISLANDS UNIT. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The northern boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Sapelo River. The southwestern boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Hudson Creek,

Doboy Sound, North River, and Rockdedund River.

GA-05P: ALTAMAHA/WOLF ISLANDS UNIT. The northwestern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along Darien River. The southwestern boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along South Altamaha River. The southern boundary coincident with Unit N03 has been modified to account for channel migration along Buttermilk Sound.

N01: LITTLE TYBEE ISLAND UNIT. The northeastern and lateral boundaries have been modified to add portions of the sand sharing system at the mouth of Tybee Creek. The northern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along Bull River, Lazaretto Creek, and Tybee Creek. The southwestern boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Wilmington River. The landward portion of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

N01A: WASSAW ISLAND UNIT. The western boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along an unnamed channel.

N01AP: WASSAW ISLAND UNIT. The western boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along Romerly Marsh Creek, Habersham Creek, and Adams Creek.

N03: LITTLE ST. SIMONS ISLAND UNIT. The northern boundary coincident with Unit GA-05P has been modified to account for channel migration along Buttermilk Sound. The southern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along Village Creek and Hampton River. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

N04: SEA ISLAND UNIT. The northern and landward boundaries of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The southwestern boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along an unnamed channel. A portion of the southern boundary has been modified to extend further west to account for migration of the sand sharing system at Goulds Inlet.

N05: LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND UNIT. The northern lateral boundary of the unit has been moved north to account for shoal migration north of Little Cumberland Island. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The southern boundary coincident with Unit N06 has been modified to account for channel migration along Floyd Creek. The southeastern boundary coincident with Unit N06P has been modified to account for the accretion of the barrier spit at Long Point.

N06: CUMBERLAND ISLAND UNIT. There are five discrete segments of Unit N06, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in two of the segments.

The northern boundary of the northern segment, coincident with Unit N05, has been modified to account for channel migration along Floyd Creek. The landward boundary of the northern segment has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The eastern boundary of the northern segment coincident with Unit N06P has been modified to account for channel migration along Brickhill River. The southeastern portion of the southern segment coincident with Unit N06P has been modified to account for channel migration along Beach Creek.

N06P: CUMBERLAND ISLAND UNIT. There are six discrete segments of Unit N06P, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in three of the segments. In the northernmost segment, the northern boundary coincident with Unit N06 has been modified to account for the accretion of the barrier spit at Long Point. The western boundary of this segment that is coincident with Unit N06 has been modified to account for channel migration along Brickhill River. The boundary of the northwestern segment of Unit N06P, coincident with Unit N06, has been modified to account for channel migration along Brickhill River. The southwestern portion of the southern segment coincident with Unit N06 has been modified to account for channel migration along Beach Creek.

Louisiana

The Service's review found five of the seven CBRS units in Louisiana that are included in this review (Units LA-01, LA-02, S03, S04, S05, S06, and S07) to have changed due to natural forces.

The remaining Louisiana CBRS units not included in this review (Units LA-03P, LA-04P, LA-05P, LA-07, LA-08P, LA-09, LA-10, S01, S01A, S02, S08, S09, S10, and S11) are anticipated to have draft revised maps completed through the digital conversion effort available for stakeholder review and comment later in 2016.

S03: CAMINADA UNIT. The eastern boundary of the unit north of Cheniere Caminada has been modified to account for channel migration. The eastern boundary of the southwestern excluded area has been modified to account for natural changes along the shoreline of an unnamed channel.

S04: TIMBALIER BAY UNIT. The eastern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration and wetlands erosion along Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass. A portion of the northern boundary following an inlet to Devils Bay has been modified to account for channel migration and wetlands erosion.

S05: TIMBALIER ISLANDS UNIT. The northern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for the migration of Timbalier Island and East Timbalier Island and to include associated shoals within the unit. The western boundary has also been moved westward to account for the migration of Timbalier Island.

S06: ISLES DERNIERES UNIT. The northeastern boundary has been modified to

account for the migration of the Isles Dernieres. The northern boundary has been modified and generalized to account for wetlands erosion along Grand Pass des llettes. The western boundary has been moved northwestward to account for the migration of the Isles Dernieres. The eastern boundary of the unit has been extended offshore to clarify the extent of the unit.

S07: POINT AU FER UNIT. The eastern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for channel migration along Bucksin Bayou. The northern boundary has been modified to account for channel migration along Blue Hammock Bayou. A segment of the western boundary has been modified to account for wetlands erosion on the western side of Point Au Fer Island. A segment of the western boundary has been modified to include North Point due to accretion connecting North Point to Point Au Fer. Due to the significant rate of erosion in this area, some of the boundaries have been generalized. The eastern and western boundaries have been extended offshore to clarify the extent of the unit. Additionally, the northern boundary of the unit has been adjusted near the location where Four League Bay joins Atchafalaya Bay to close a gap in the boundary on the official map dated October 24, 1990, for this unit.

Michigan

The Service's review found 16 of the 46 CBRS units in Michigan to have changed due to natural forces.

MI-02: TOLEDO BEACH UNIT. The western lateral boundary has been moved westward to account for the accretion of a barrier spit within the unit.

MI-04: STURGEON BAR UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline and the wetland/fastland interface.

MI-05: HURON CITY UNIT. The boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Lake Huron and Willow Creek.

MI-08: CHARITY ISLAND UNIT. The western boundary of the unit has been moved westward to account for accreting sand and submerged shoals on the western side of Charity Island.

MI-13: SQUAW BAY UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The northern lateral boundary has been moved northward and the southern lateral boundary has been moved southward to account for accreting sand and submerged shoals around Sulphur Island.

MI-14: WHITEFISH BAY UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

MI-17: SWAN LAKE UNIT. The western and southeastern boundaries of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The eastern boundary has been modified to account for

natural changes in the configuration of the shoreline of Swan Lake and to the channel between Swan Lake and Lake Huron.

MI-21: ARCADIA LAKE UNIT. The boundary along the eastern shoreline of the excluded area has been modified slightly to better follow the shoreline as depicted on the new CBRS base map.

MI-22: SADONY BAYOU UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

MI-29: SEUL CHOIX UNIT. The northeastern boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of an unnamed channel.

MI-33: MILLECOQUINS POINT UNIT. The boundary of the unit along the southern side of the excluded area has been modified slightly to better follow the shoreline as depicted on the new CBRS base map.

MI-40: GREEN ISLAND UNIT. The eastern landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect the current configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The western landward boundary has been modified to account for accretion along the shoreline. The eastern lateral boundary has been moved eastward and the western lateral boundary has been moved westward to account for accreting sand and submerged shoals within the unit.

MI-44: ALBANY ISLAND UNIT. The western portion of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

MI-49: SHELLDRAKE UNIT. A portion of the northern boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Betsy River.

MI-53: VERMILION UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface and the configuration of the shoreline of Twomile Lake.

MI-62: SAUX HEAD UNIT. The boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Saux Head Lake.

Minnesota

The Service's review found that the boundaries of Unit MN-01 (the only CBRS unit in Minnesota) do not need to be modified due to changes from natural forces.

Mississippi

The Service's review found four of the seven CBRS units in Mississippi to have changed due to natural forces. Additionally, the Service's review found that one of these units, R01A, contained administrative errors that were made by the Service in 1990.

MS-01P: GULF ISLANDS UNIT. The gap between the two discrete segments of the

unit, located near the western tip of Petit Bois Island, has been moved to the west due to the migration of Petit Bois Island towards Horn Island Pass Channel.

MS-02: MARSH POINT UNIT. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

MS-04: HERON BAY POINT UNIT. Three segments of offshore boundary have been added to the eastern, western, and southern portions of the unit to clarify the extent of the unit. The southern boundary of the unit is coincident with the northern boundary of Unit LA-02 in Louisiana. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

RO1A: BELLE FONTAINE POINT UNIT. The western boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes in the wetlands along Graveline Bay. Additionally, three areas of the unit have been modified to correct administrative errors in the transcription of the boundary from the draft map that was included in the Service's 1988 *Report to Congress: Volume 17, Mississippi*, and was reviewed and approved by Congress, to the official map dated October 24, 1990, for this unit. On the landward side of the unit, the boundary on the official 1990 map inaccurately showed more wetlands within the unit than the 1988 draft map. Furthermore, the eastern and western lateral boundaries of the unit were intended to remain the same as those depicted on the original map for this unit dated September 30, 1982, which was adopted by Congress with the enactment of the CBRA. However, the lateral boundaries were inadvertently moved by as much as 950 feet when they were transcribed from the 1988 draft map onto the new base map used for the official 1990 map. These corrections are supported by an assessment of the historical CBRS maps for the area and the legislative history of the CBIA. These errors likely occurred due to the fact that the boundary shown on the draft map that was approved by Congress had to be transcribed onto a new base map in 1990 in order to create the official map for the unit, and the new base map showed slightly updated natural and development features.

RO2: DEER ISLAND UNIT. The official October 24, 1990, map of this unit does not include a complete depiction of the western end of Deer Island due to the limitations of the base map that was used at the time. The western portion of the boundary of the unit goes up to edge of the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle that it was printed on, and the unit is assumed to extend to the west to cover all of Deer Island. A segment of boundary has been added to the western end of the unit to match the location of the boundary as depicted on the Congressionally adopted map that first established this unit, dated September 30, 1982, to clearly show that all of Deer Island is within the unit. This clarification is supported by an assessment of the historical CBRS maps for this area as well as the legislative history of the CBIA. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

RO3: CAT ISLAND UNIT. The western segment of the unit has been modified to

account for erosion of the wetlands on the western side of Cat Island. The eastern segment of the unit, consisting of Middle Spit, South Spit, and associated shoals, has been modified to account for erosion of the wetlands, and erosion and migration of the spit. Due to the rapid rate of erosion in this area, some of the boundaries have been generalized.

New York

The Service's review found 15 of the 21 CBRS units in the Great Lakes region of New York (the only CBRS units in New York that were part of this review) to have changed due to natural forces. Unit NY-60P was remapped and referenced in notices the Service published in the **Federal Register** on June 10, 2014 (79 FR 33207), and May 4, 2015 (80 FR 25314). Other CBRS units in the State of New York were not assessed as part of this review. The Long Island region of New York is part of a separate comprehensive mapping project related to Hurricane Sandy. Draft maps for that project are anticipated to be released for public review and comment in 2017.

NY-62: GRENADIER ISLAND UNIT. The eastern lateral boundary of the unit has been modified to account for the accretion of a sand spit within the unit.

NY-64: THE ISTHMUS UNIT. A portion of the boundary of the unit along Chaumont Bay has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

NY-65: POINT PENINSULA UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

NY-66: HOUNSFIELD UNIT. Two segments of offshore boundary have been added to clarify the extent of the unit. No modifications were made to the boundaries of this unit as a result of changes due to natural forces.

NY-67: DUTCH JOHN BAY UNIT. Portions of the boundary along the shoreline of Stony Island have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline.

NY-68: SHERWIN BAY UNIT. Portions of the boundary located inland of Shore Road have been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline of Sherwin Bay.

NY-69: ASSOCIATION ISLAND UNIT. The boundary of the unit has been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline of Association Island.

NY-72: NORTH POND UNIT. The boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface and to account for shoreline erosion around North Pond.

NY-73: DEER CREEK MARSH UNIT. The boundary of the unit around the southern half of Deer Creek Marsh has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred

in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

NY-74: GRINDSTONE CREEK UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to follow the wetland/fastland interface along portions of the boundary that previously followed the shoreline of a pond which no longer exists as depicted on the base map of the October 15, 1992 official CBRS map. A portion of the northern lateral boundary has been moved northward to reflect the current position of the outlet of Grindstone Creek.

NY-75: BUTTERFLY SWAMP UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface around Butterfly Swamp.

NY-76: WALKER UNIT. The landward and southern lateral boundaries of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

NY-77: SNAKE SWAMP UNIT. A portion of the eastern boundary of the unit located north of Lakeshore Road has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

NY-79: BLIND SODUS BAY UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the shoreline and wetland/fastland interface. The western lateral boundary of the unit has been moved southwest to account for erosion along the shoreline of Lake Ontario.

NY-84: MAXWELL BAY UNIT. The boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

NY-87: BIG SISTER CREEK UNIT. A portion of the landward boundary on the northern side of the unit formerly followed the shoreline of an unnamed channel that has since migrated southward. This portion of the boundary has been modified to follow the wooded vegetation line east of the beach.

Ohio

The Service's review found 6 of the 10 CBRS units in Ohio to have changed due to natural forces.

OH-02: MENTOR UNIT. There are two segments of Unit OH-02, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the western segment. Portions of the boundary around Mentor Marsh have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

OH-03: NORTH POND UNIT. The western end of the landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface. The eastern and western lateral boundaries of the unit have been modified to account for erosion along the shoreline of Lake Erie.

OH-04: OLD WOMAN CREEK. The southern portion of the boundary of the unit located north of Ohio State Route 2 has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the shoreline along Old Woman Creek.

OH-06: BAY POINT UNIT. The southwestern boundary of the unit has been moved farther southeast to account for the accretion of Bay Point.

OH-09: FOX MARSH UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

OH-10: TOUSSAINT RIVER UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

Wisconsin

The Service's review found six of the seven CBRS units in Wisconsin to have changed due to natural forces.

WI-02: POINT AU SABLE UNIT. The southern lateral boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface near the inlet of an unnamed channel to Green Bay.

WI-03: PESHTIGO POINT UNIT. There are two segments of Unit WI-03, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the western segment. The southern boundary of the western segment of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes in the wetlands.

WI-04: DYERS SLOUGH UNIT. The eastern boundary of the unit has been modified to account for natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the eastern shoreline of the Peshtigo River.

WI-05: BARK BAY UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

WI-06: HERBSTER UNIT. The landward boundary of the unit has been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

WI-07: FLAG RIVER UNIT. There are two segments of Unit WI-07, but modifications to account for natural changes were only necessary in the eastern segment. Portions of the landward boundary of the unit have been modified to reflect natural changes that have occurred in the configuration of the wetland/fastland interface.

Availability of Final Maps and Related Information

The final revised maps dated January 11, 2016, and digital boundary data can be accessed and downloaded from the Service's Web site: <http://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/habitat-conservation/Coastal.html>. The digital boundary data are available for reference purposes only. The digital boundaries are best viewed using the base imagery to which the boundaries were drawn; this information is printed in the title block of the maps. The Service is not responsible for any misuse or misinterpretation of the digital boundary data.

Interested parties may also contact the Service individual identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above to make arrangements to view the final maps at the Service's Headquarters office. Interested parties who are unable to access the maps via the Service's Web site or at the Service's Headquarters office may contact the Service individual identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above, and reasonable accommodations will be made to ensure the individual's ability to view the maps.

Dated: March 4, 2016.

Gary Frazer,

Assistant Director for Ecological Services.

[FR Doc. 2016-05708 Filed 3-11-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

[GX16EE000101100]

Announcement of National Geospatial Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC) will meet on April 6-7, 2016 at the Department of the Interior Building, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. The meeting will be held in the South Penthouse Conference Room.

DATES: The meeting will be held from 1:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on April 6 and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on April 7.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Mahoney, U.S. Geological Survey (206-220-4621).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Meetings of the National Geospatial Advisory Committee are open to the public. Additional information about the NGAC and the meeting are available at www.fgdc.gov/ngac.

The NGAC, which is composed of representatives from governmental, private sector, non-profit, and academic organizations, has been established to advise the Chair of the Federal Geographic Data Committee on management of Federal geospatial programs, the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the implementation of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-16. Topics to be addressed at the meeting include:

—Leadership Dialogue
—FGDC Update
—FGDC 2016 Guidance

—NSDI Strategic Plan Framework
—NGAC Subcommittee Activities

Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting must register in advance for entrance. Please register by contacting Lucia Foulkes at the Federal Geographic Data Committee (703-648-4142, lfoulkes@usgs.gov). Registrations are due by April 1, 2016. While the meeting will be open to the public, registration is required for entrance to the Department of the Interior Building, and seating may be limited due to room capacity.

The meeting will include an opportunity for public comment on April 7. Attendees wishing to provide public comment should register by April 1. Please register by contacting Lucia Foulkes at the Federal Geographic Data Committee (703-648-4142, lfoulkes@usgs.gov). Comments may also be submitted to the NGAC in writing.

Kenneth Shaffer,

Deputy Executive Director, Federal Geographic Data Committee.

[FR Doc. 2016-05578 Filed 3-11-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLORW00000.L16100000.DP0000.
LXSSH1080000.16XL1109AF.HAG16-0093]

Notice of Public Meeting for the San Juan Islands National Monument Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the San Juan Islands National Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) will meet as indicated below.

DATES: The MAC will hold a public meeting Tuesday, April 19th, 2016. The meeting will run from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The meeting will be held at Grace Church (just northeast of Lopez Village) on Lopez Island. A public comment period will be available in the afternoon from 2:30 until 3:30 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marcia deChadenèdes, San Juan Islands National Monument Manager, P.O. Box 3, 37 Washburn Ave., Lopez Island, Washington 98261, (360) 468-3051, or mdechade@blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf