Dated: February 8, 2000.

Edward C. Loeb,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division. [FR Doc. 00–3279 Filed 2–10–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000-0145]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request Entitled Use of Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) as Primary Contractor Identification

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for an extension to an existing OMB clearance.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)
Secretariat has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a currently approved information collection requirement concerning Use of Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) as Primary Contractor Identification. A request for public comments was published at 64 FR 68338, December 7, 1999. No comments were received.

DATES: Comments may be submitted on or before March 13, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, should be submitted to: FAR Desk Officer, OMB, Room 10102, NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, and a copy to the General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (MVRS), 1800 F Street, NW, Room 4035, Washington, DC 20405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victoria Moss, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, GSA, (202) 501–4764.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number is the number the Government uses to identify contractors in reporting to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS). The FPDS provides a comprehensive mechanism for assembling, organizing, and presenting contract placement data

for the Federal Government. Federal agencies report data to the Federal Procurement Data Center that collects, processes, and disseminates official statistical data on Federal contracting. Contracting officers shall report a Contractor Identification Number for each successful offeror. A DUNS number, which is a nine-digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet Information Services to an establishment, is the Contractor Identification Number for Federal contractors. The DUNS number reported must identify the successful offeror's name and address exactly as stated in the offer and resultant contract.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The annual reporting burden is estimated as follows:Respondents, 50,400; responses per respondent (rounded), 4.01; total annual responses, 201,600; preparation hours per response, .0205 (averaged); and total response burden hours, 4,147.

Obtaining Copies of proposals:

Requester may obtain a copy of the justification from the General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (MVRS), Room 4035, Washington, DC 20405, telephone (202) 208–7312. Please citeOMB Control No. 9000–0145, Use of Data UniversalNumbering System (DUNS) as Primary Contractor Identification, in all correspondence.

Dated: February 8, 2000.

Edward C. Loeb,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division. [FR Doc. 00–3280 Filed 2–10–00; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Record of Decision for Improved Ordnance Storage for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, AZ

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy, after carefully weighing the operational, environmental and cost implications of improving the ordnance storage at MCAS Yuma, announces its decision to

acquire and develop 1,641 acres of agricultural and residential land south of MCAS Yuma.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The text of the entire Record of Decision (ROD) is provided as follows:

Background

The Department of the Navy, pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 USC Section 4331 et seq.), and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) that implement NEPA procedures, (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), hereby announces its decision to acquire 1,641 acres of land south of MCAS Yuma, Arizona, for the improvement of ordnance storage and other support functions. This decision includes the following actions, which are described in more detail in the Environmental Impact Statement. The Department of the Navy will construct and operate:

- (1) A Combat Aircraft Loading Area (CALA):
- (2) A new station ordnance area (including ordnance loading and unloading facilities, ordnance storage magazines, support buildings, guard shacks, and a security fence);
 - (3) A fire station; and
- (4) Compounds for Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS)–371 and Combat Service Support Detachment (CSSD)–16.

These improvements will provide safer handling and storage of ordnance, and less expensive and more efficient ordnance operations. The proposed action is needed to support existing training and other ongoing activities at MCAS Yuma. None of the components of the proposed action are associated with an increase in the number of mission flown at MCAS Yuma or a change in its mission. The level of flight operations is not dependent on ordnance storage capacity. MCAS Yuma's ordnance storage capacity has remained relatively constant over the last several years. All components of the proposed action have been designed based on MCAS Yuma's historic ordnance use and operation levels.

The Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for improved ordnance storage for Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona, was published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1996. Two public scoping meetings were held in January 1997 to allow for public comments.

The public scoping meetings were attended by a total of 20 persons, with only one person providing formal testimony; however, that person made