

In addition, notice of each waiver granted and each delegation of authority to approve waivers shall be sent promptly to the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate and shall be published promptly in the **Federal Register**.

When the determination on a waiver applies to the procurement of equipment and/or services, a notice of the waiver determination must be published in the *Commerce Business Daily* as a part of the notice of solicitation for offers of an acquisition, or if the waiver determination is made after the notice is published, by amendment to such notice.

A copy of the waiver, any supporting documents, the document approving the waiver and any supporting and accompanying documents, with such deletions as the agency is authorized and decides to make under 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552(b), shall be part of the procurement documentation and retained by the agency.

12. Where to Obtain Copies

Copies of this publication are for sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161. (Sale of the included specifications document is by arrangement with the Electronic Industries Association.) When ordering, refer to Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 195 (FIPSPUB195), and the title. Payment may be made by check, money order, purchase order, credit card, or deposit account.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. 950728196-5196-01]

Use of the "NAD 83/GWS 84" Datum Tag on Mapping Products

AGENCY: Office of National Geodetic Survey, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of National Geodetic Survey, redefined and readjusted the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27), creating the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). The World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84) was defined by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). The interagency Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee (FGCS)

at its meeting on December 7, 1994, recommended that "All maps and charts produced for North America, at scales of 1:5,000 or smaller, that are based on either the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) or the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84), should have the horizontal datum labeled as NAD 83/WGS 84".

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following supplementary information was reviewed by FGCS membership. A **Federal Register** notice published on June 29, 1979 (44 FR 37969), by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provided notification of the establishment of a new Datum (NAD 83) to which the geographic and plane coordinate values for the National Network of Horizontal Geodetic Control would be referenced. A **Federal Register** notice published on June 14, 1989 (54 FR 25318), by NOAA affirmed NAD 83 as the official horizontal datum for all future U.S. surveying and mapping activities performed or financed by the Federal Government. Furthermore, this notice said that to the extent practicable and feasible, all Federal agencies using coordinate information should provide for an orderly transition to NAD 83.

Both NAD 83 and WGS 84 were originally defined (in words) to be geocentric and oriented as the Bureau International de l'Heure (BIH) Terrestrial System. In principle, the three-dimensional coordinates of a single physical point should therefore be the same in both NAD 83 and WGS 84 systems; in practice, small differences are sometimes found. The original intent was that both systems would use the Geodetic Reference System of 1980 (GRS 80) as a reference ellipsoid. As it happened, the WGS 84 ellipsoid differs very slightly from GRS 80. The difference is 0.0001 meters in the semi-minor axis.

Effective January 2, 1994, the WGS 84 reference system was realigned to be compatible with the International Earth Rotation Service's Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James E. Stem, N/CG11, SSMC3 Station 9357, National Geodetic Survey, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910; telephone: (301) 713-3231, FAX: (301) 713-4176, Internet: jstem@ngs.noaa.gov.

Dated: July 5, 1995.

W. Stanley Wilson,

Assistant Administrator, NOS.

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[I.D. 080495A]

Marine Mammals; Pinniped Removal Authority

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces a public meeting of the Pinniped-Fishery Interaction Task Force (Task Force) on the sea lion/steelhead conflict at the Ballard Locks, Seattle, WA. The Task Force is meeting to review the available information from the 1994-95 wild winter steelhead run and to evaluate the effectiveness of both the authorized intentional lethal taking of individually identified pinnipeds and the alternative actions that were implemented. Following their evaluation, the Task Force may recommend additional actions which they believe to be necessary for the elimination of the problem interaction.

DATES: The public meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for September 6-8, 1995, at 9:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: The Task Force meeting will be held in Building 9, NOAA's Western Regional Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Scordino, Northwest Region, NMFS, 206-526-6150.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS received an application from the State of Washington on July 12, 1994, to consider the lethal removal of California sea lions that are depredating a wild run of winter steelhead as they migrate through the Ballard Locks. Notice of receipt and acceptance of the State's application, along with an explanation of the process set forth in section 120 of the MMPA, was published in the **Federal Register** on August 2, 1994 (59 FR 39325), with a request for public comments. On September 27, 1994, a notice announcing the establishment of the Pinniped-Fishery Interaction Task Force and its first public meeting was published in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 49234). Subsequent meetings were announced through NOAA Press Releases and reported in the local media. The 21-member Task Force, consisting of scientists; representatives of affected conservation and fishing community organizations; and representatives of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Treaty Tribes, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and NMFS, held a series of meetings to review and discuss the comments received from the

public during the comment period and all other available information on the sea lion/steelhead conflict. Following the meetings, the Task Force submitted a report giving their recommendations and minority views regarding the State's application.

The Task Force's primary recommendation was to make all practicable attempts to remove all identified predatory sea lions and temporarily hold them in captivity for the duration of the steelhead run. Regarding lethal removal, the Task Force recommended that approval of lethal removal of individually identifiable predatory California sea lions be allowed only under specific conditions. These conditions are explained in detail in the Environmental Assessment On Protecting Winter-run Wild Steelhead From Predation By California Sea Lions In The Lake Washington Ship Canal, Seattle, Washington, January 1995. In brief, the conditions include the use of non-lethal deterrence measures such as an acoustic barrier; all practicable attempts to capture identified predatory sea lions and place them in captivity during the steelhead run; threshold limits on levels of predation which must be exceeded before lethal removal measures may be implemented; the formation of an Animal Care Committee (ACC) to review and recommend protocols for captive maintenance, medical procedures and euthanasia; stipulations that any lethal removals must be done in a humane manner as specified by the ACC; and recommendations for the development of additional information on the construction and operation of Ballard Locks and on use of the facility by the fish.

Following the recommendations of the Task Force, NMFS approved the State's application and specified the terms and conditions for implementation in a Letter of Authorization as published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1995 (60 FR 3841). The authorization is valid until June 31, 1997 although it may be modified or revoked by NMFS. To date no California sea lions have been lethally removed by the State under this authorization.

Under 16 U.S.C. 1389(c)(5), the Task Force will now meet to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative actions taken by the State of Washington under the lethal removal authority granted with conditions by NMFS in January 1995. The meeting is open to the public; however, the public will not be allowed to discuss or debate the issues with

members of the Task Force at the meetings.

Dated: August 9, 1995.

Patricia Montanio,

Acting Deputy Director, Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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[I.D. 080895B]

Endangered Species; Permits

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Issuance of emergency permit 972 (P503R) and emergency permit 973 (P211I).

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that NMFS has issued two emergency permits authorizing takes of listed species for the purpose of scientific research and enhancement, subject to certain conditions set forth therein, to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

ADDRESSES: The applications and related documents are available for review in the following offices, by appointment:

Office of Protected Resources, F/PR8, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3226 (301-713-1401); and

Environmental and Technical Services Division, F/NW03, NMFS, 525 NE Oregon Street, Portland, OR 97232-4169 (503-230-5400).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Emergency permits 972 and 973 were issued under the authority of section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543) and the NMFS regulations governing listed fish and wildlife permits (50 CFR parts 217-222).

On June 13, 1995 and June 19, 1995, NMFS received emergency direct take permit applications from IDFG and ODFW, respectively. Each applicant proposed to initiate experimental captive broodstock programs for three populations (total of six populations) of listed Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). IDFG proposed to collect juveniles from the upper Salmon River (Idaho) tributaries of West Fork Yankee Fork, upper East Fork, and Lemhi River beginning in August 1995. ODFW proposed to collect juveniles from the Lostine River, Catherine Creek, and upper Grande Ronde River (all located in the Grande Ronde River Basin of

northeast Oregon) beginning in August 1995. These six populations have been determined to be extremely close to becoming extinct. Both applicants requested 5-year permits for authorization to collect no more than 25 percent of the juveniles from these populations annually and rear them in hatcheries to maturity for propagation.

The applicants stated that these emergency experimental and enhancement measures are required to forestall the extinction of the local populations and to preserve the overall stock structure of Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon. The long-term objective of the programs is to achieve the sustainable recovery of the Snake River salmon populations.

The urgency of the permit requests is based on the limited time remaining in which to successfully intervene and collect genetically representative samples of the record low 1994 spring/summer chinook salmon broodyear from the populations. Delaying juvenile collections would likely result in less genetically diverse samples as up to 60 percent of the populations may migrate downstream in the fall to overwinter in mainstem rivers where individual population groups are indistinguishable. Acquiring and maintaining genetic diversity in hatchery-reared population segments is necessary to minimize adverse breeding alterations and to preserve the wild attributes of the fish.

On August 7, 1995, NMFS issued emergency permits 972 and 973 to IDFG and ODFW, respectively. The permits were written to authorize the collection of listed juveniles in 1995 only, and to allow the hatchery rearing of those fish to adults. The collection of listed juveniles in subsequent years is contingent on the submission of additional permit requests, to be presented to NMFS after the development of long-term management plans for the two programs. The development of long-term management plans will be accomplished by a technical oversight committee made up of representatives from NMFS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State agencies, and the appropriate Tribes. Any additional permits issued for the captive broodstock programs would supersede the emergency permits. Permits 972 and 973 expire on September 30, 1998, when the fish collected in 1995 will be mature.

Issuance of these permits, as required by the ESA, was based on the finding that such permits: (1) Were applied for in good faith, (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of the listed species that are the subject of the permits, and (3) are consistent with the purposes and