is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 30, 1998.

Linda Engelmeier,

Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Office of Management and Organization.

[FR Doc. 98–12000 Filed 5–5–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Export Administration

Information Systems Technical Advisory Committee; Notice of Closed Meeting

A meeting of the Information System Technical Advisory Committee (ISTAC) will be held May 21, 1998, 9:00 a.m., in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Room 1617M–2, 14th Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. The ISTAC advises the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration with respect to technical questions that affect the level of export controls applicable to information systems equipment and technology.

The Committee will meet only in Executive Session to discuss matters properly classified under Executive order 12958, dealing with the U.S. export control program and strategic criteria related thereto.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Counsel, formally determined on October 3, 1997, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, that the series of meetings of the Committee and of any Subcommittees thereof, dealing with the classified materials listed in 5 U.S.C., 552b(c)(1) shall be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in section 10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3), of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The remaining series of meetings or portions thereof will be open to the public.

A copy of the Notice of Determination to close meetings or portions of meetings of the Committee is available for public inspection and copying in the Central Reference and Records Inspection Facility, Room 6020, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. For further information, contact Lee Ann Carpenter on (202) 482–2583.

Dated: April 30, 1998.

Lee Ann Carpenter,

Director, Technical Advisory Committee Unit.

[FR Doc. 98–12008 Filed 5–5–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 98–022. *Applicant:* Texas A&M University, Plant Genome Mapping Laboratory, Heep Center for SCSC, Room 610, College Station, TX 77843–2474. *Instrument:* Robot, Model X8000. *Manufacturer:* Genetix Ltd., United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument is intended to be used for studies of recombinant bacteria containing cloned DNA inserts from flowering plants (for example cotton, sorghum or rice) or other non-infectious sources. Experiments will be conducted which involve the identification of specific bacterial clones that contain DNA which corresponds to particular genes or related DNA elements previously assigned to a ''map position'' along the chromosomes of the source organism (flowering plant). In addition, the instrument will be used for educational purposes in the courses: (a) GENE 485: Undergraduate Research, (b) GENE 691: Postgraduate Research and (C) GENE 654: Analysis of Complex Genomes. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 20, 1998.

Docket Number: 98–023. *Applicant:* University of Iowa, Department of Ophthalmology, 200 Hawkins Drive, 11190E PFP, Iowa City, IA 52242. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model JEM–1220. *Manufacturer:* JEOL, Ltd., Japan. *Intended Use:* The instrument is intended to be used for studies of ocular tissues and cells from humans and animals to determine the extent of, and to quantitate, pathological changes in ocular tissues of human donors afflicted with age-related macular degeneration and animal models of this disease. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 21, 1998.

Frank W. Creel

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 98–12046 Filed 5–5–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 041598A]

Small Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Offshore Seismic Activities in the Beaufort Sea

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

ACTION: Notice of receipt of application and proposed authorization for a small take exemption; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS has received a request from the BP Exploration (Alaska), 900 East Benson Boulevard, Anchorage, AK 99519 (BPXA) for a renewal of an authorization to take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment incidental to conducting seismic surveys in the Beaufort Sea in state and Federal waters. Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS is requesting comments on its proposal to authorize BPXA to incidentally take, by harassment, small numbers of bowhead whales and other marine mammals in the above mentioned areas during the open water period of 1998.

DATES: Comments and information must be received no later than June 5, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the application should be addressed to

Michael Payne, Chief, Marine Mammal Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3225. A copy of the application, a 1996 environmental assessment (EA), the 1997 informal section 7 consultation, BPXA's 1997 90-day Report, and a list of references used in this document may be obtained by writing to this address or by telephoning one of the contacts listed here.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth R. Hollingshead, (301) 713–2055, Brad Smith, (907) 271–5006.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) directs the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional taking of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

Permission may be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses and that the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking are set forth.

On April 10, 1996 (61 FR 15884), NMFS published an interim rule establishing, among other things, procedures for issuing incidental harassment authorizations under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA for activities in Arctic waters. For additional information on the procedures to be followed for this authorization, please refer to that document.

Summary of Request

On March 26, 1998, NMFS received an application from BPXA requesting a 1-year renewal of its authorization for the harassment of small numbers of several species of marine mammals incidental to conducting seismic surveys during the open water season in the Beaufort Sea between Harrison Bay and Camden Bay/Flaxman Island, AK. Weather permitting, the survey is expected to take place between approximately July 1 and October 20, 1998. A detailed description of the work proposed for 1998 is contained in the application (BPXA, 1998) and is available upon request (see **ADDRESSES**).

Description of Habitat and Marine Mammal Affected by the Activity

A detailed description of the Beaufort Sea ecosystem and its associated marine mammals can be found in the EA prepared for this authorization (BPXA, 1996b) or in other documents (Minerals Management Service (MMS), 1992, 1996). This information is incorporated by reference and need not be repeated here. A copy of the EA is available upon request (see **ADDRESSES**).

Marine Mammals

The Beaufort/Chukchi Seas support a diverse assemblage of marine mammals, including bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*), gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*), belukha (*Delphinapterus leucas*), ringed seals (*Phoca hispida*), spotted seals (*Phoca largha*) and bearded seals (*Erignathus barbatus*). Descriptions of the biology and distribution of these species and of others can be found in several other documents (BPXA, 1996b, 1998; Lentfer, 1988; MMS, 1992, 1996; Small and DeMaster, 1995; Hill *et al.*, 1997). Please refer to those documents for information on these species.

Potential Effects of Seismic Surveys on Marine Mammals

Disturbance by seismic noise is the principal means of taking by this activity. Support vessels and aircraft will provide a secondary source of noise. The physical presence of vessels and aircraft could also lead to non-acoustic effects involving visual or other cues.

Seismic surveys are used to obtain data about formations several thousands of feet deep. The proposed seismic operation is an ocean bottom cable (OBC) survey. OBC surveys involve dropping cables from a ship to the ocean bottom, forming a patch consisting of 6 cables 5.9 kilometers (km) (3.7 mi) long, separated 660 m (2,165 ft) from each other. Sensors (hydrophones) are attached to the cables. These hydrophones are used to detect seismic energy reflected back from underground rock strata. The original source of this energy is a submerged acoustic source, called a seismic airgun array, that releases compressed air into the water, creating an acoustical energy pulse that is directed downward toward the seabed. Normally, 27 seismic lines are run for each patch, covering an area 7.3 km by 8.6 km (4.5 mi by 5.3 mi), centered over the patch.

After sufficient data have been recorded to allow accurate mapping of the rock strata, the cable is lifted onto the deck of a cable-retrieval vessel, moved to a new location (ranging from several hundred to a few thousand feet away), and placed onto the seabed again. For a more detailed description of the seismic operation, including the sizes of the various airguns, and for numbers of vessels planned for this survey, please refer to the application (BPXA, 1998).

Depending upon ambient conditions and the sensitivity of the receptor, underwater sounds produced by open water seismic operations may be detectable a substantial distance away from the activity. Any sound that is detectable is (at least in theory) capable of eliciting a disturbance reaction by a marine mammal or of masking a signal of comparable frequency (BPXA, 1998). An incidental harassment take is presumed to occur when marine mammals in the vicinity of the seismic source, the seismic vessel, other vessels, or aircraft react to the generated sounds or to visual cues.

Seismic pulses are known to cause bowhead whales to behaviorally respond within a distance of several kilometers (Richardson *et al.*, 1995). Although some limited masking of low-frequency sounds (e.g., whale calls) is a possibility, the intermittent nature of seismic source pulses (1 second in duration every 6 to 12 seconds) will limit the extent of masking. Bowhead whales are known to continue calling in the presence of seismic survey sounds, and their calls can be heard between seismic pulses (Richardson *et al.*, 1986). Masking effects are expected to be absent in the case of belukhas, given that sounds important to them are predominantly at much higher frequencies than are airgun sounds (BPXA, 1998).

Hearing damage is not expected to occur during the project. It is not known whether a marine mammal very close to an airgun array would be at risk of temporary or permanent hearing impairment, but temporary threshold shift is a theoretical possibility for animals within a few hundred meters (Richardson et al., 1995) of the source. However, planned monitoring and mitigation measures (described later in this document) are designed to detect marine mammals occurring near the array and to avoid exposing them to sound pulses that have any possibility of causing hearing damage.

When the received levels of noise exceed some behavioral reaction threshold, cetaceans will show disturbance reactions (BPXA, 1998). The levels, frequencies, and types of noise that will elicit a response vary between

and within species, individuals, locations, and seasons. Behavioral changes may be subtle alterations in surface, respiration, and dive cycles. More conspicuous responses include changes in activity or aerial displays, movement away from the sound source, or complete avoidance of the area. The reaction threshold and degree of response are related to the activity of the animal at the time of the disturbance. Whales engaged in active behaviors, such as feeding, socializing, or mating, are less likely than resting animals to show overt behavioral reactions, unless the disturbance is directly threatening (BPXA, 1998).

Bowhead Whales

Various studies (Reeves *et al.,* 1984, Fraker et al., 1985, Richardson *et al.,* 1986, Ljungblad *et al.,* 1988) have reported that, when an operating seismic vessel approaches within a few kilometers, most bowhead whales exhibit strong avoidance behavior and changes in surfacing, respiration, and dive cycles. Bowheads exposed to seismic pulses from vessels more than 7.5 km (4.5 mi) away rarely showed observable avoidance of the vessel, but their surface, respiration, and dive cycles appeared altered in a manner similar to that observed in whales exposed at a closer distance (BPXA, 1996a, 1996b, 1998).

Within a 6–99 km (3.7–60 mi) range, it has not been possible to determine a specific distance at which subtle behavioral changes no longer occur (Richardson and Malme, 1993), given the high variability observed in bowhead whale behavior (BPXA, 1996a, 1996b). Analysis of the results from BPXA's 1996 seismic monitoring program does not provide conclusive evidence about the radius of avoidance of bowheads to the seismic program. The peak number of bowhead sightings was 10–20 km (6.2–12.3 mi) from shore during no-seismic periods and 20–30 km (12.3–18.6 mi) from shore during periods that may have been influenced by seismic noise. This difference was not statistically significant, but the low numbers of sightings preclude meaningful interpretation (BPXA, 1998).

Inupiat whalers believe that migrating bowheads are sometimes displaced at distances considerably greater than 6 to 8 km (3.7 to 5.0 mi)(Rexford, 1996). Scientific studies done to date have limitations as discussed in part by Moore and Clark (1992) and MMS (1996). It is possible that, when additional data are available, it will be demonstrated that bowheads sometimes do avoid seismic vessels at distances beyond 6 to 8 km (3.7 to 5.0 mi). Also, whalers have mentioned that bowheads sometimes seem more ''skittish'' and more difficult to approach when seismic exploration is underway in the area. This ''skittish'' behavior may be related to the observed subtle changes in the behavior of bowheads exposed to seismic pulses from distant seismic vessels (Richardson *et al.,* 1986).

Gray Whales

The reactions of gray whales to seismic pulses are similar to those of bowheads. Migrating gray whales along the California coast were noted to slow their speed of swimming, turn away from seismic noise sources, and increase their respiration rates. Malme *et al.* (1983, 1984, 1988) concluded that approximately 50 percent showed avoidance when the average received pulse level was 170 dB (re 1 μPa @ 1 m). By some behavioral measures, clear effects were evident at average pulse levels of 160+dB; less consistent results were suspected at levels of 140–160 dB.

Belukha

The belukha is the only species of toothed whale (Odontoceti) expected to be encountered in the Beaufort Sea. Because their hearing threshold at frequencies below 100 Hz (where most of the energy from airgun arrays is concentrated) is poor (125 dB re 1 μPa @ 1 m) or more depending upon frequency (Johnson *et al.,* 1989; Richardson *et al.,* 1991, 1995), belukha are not predicted to be strongly influenced by seismic noise. However, because of the high source levels of seismic pulses, airgun sounds may be audible to belukha at distances of 100 km (Richardson and Wursig, 1997). The reaction distance for belukha, although presently unknown, is expected to be less than that for bowheads, given the presumed poorer sensitivity of belukhas than that of bowheads for low-frequency sounds (BPXA, 1998).

Ringed, Largha and Bearded Seals

No detailed studies of reactions by seals to noise from open water seismic exploration have been published (Richardson *et al.,* 1995). However, there are some data on the reactions of seals to various types of impulsive sounds (J. Parsons as quoted in Greene, *et al.* 1985; Anon., 1975; Mate and Harvey, 1985). These studies indicate that ice seals typically either tolerate or habituate to seismic noise produced from open water sources.

Underwater audiograms have been obtained using behavioral methods for three species of phocinid seals, ringed, harbor, and harp seals (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*). These audiograms were reviewed in Richardson *et al.* (1995). Below 30–50 kHz, the hearing threshold of phocinids is essentially flat down to at least 1 kHz and ranges between 60 and 85 dB (re 1 μPa @ 1 m). There are few data on hearing sensitivity of phocinid seals below 1 kHz. NMFS considers harbor seals to have a hearing threshold of 70–85 dB at 1 kHz (60 FR 53753, October 17, 1995), and recent measurements for a harbor seal indicate that, below 1 kHz, its thresholds deteriorate gradually to 97 dB (re 1 μPa @ 1 m) at 100 Hz (Kastak and Schusterman, 1995a, b).

Because no studies to date have focused on pinniped reaction to underwater noise from pulsed, seismic arrays in open water (Richardson *et al.,* 1991, 1995), as opposed to in-air exposure to continuous noise, substantive conclusions are not possible at this time. However, assuming a sound pressure level of 80–100 dB over its threshold is needed in order to cause annoyance and 130 dB for injury (pain), as is the current thought based upon human studies (Advanced Research Projects Agency and NMFS, 1995), it appears unlikely that pinnipeds would be harassed or injured by low frequency sounds from a seismic source unless they were within close proximity of the array. For permanent injury, pinnipeds would likely need to remain in the high-noise field for extended periods of time. Existing evidence also suggests that, while they may be capable of hearing sounds from seismic arrays, seals appear to tolerate intense pulsatile sounds without known effect once they learn that there is no danger associated with the noise (see, for example, NMFS/Washington Department of Wildlife, 1995). In addition, they will apparently not abandon feeding or breeding areas due to exposure to these noise sources (Richardson *et al.,* 1991) and may habituate to certain noises over time. Since seismic work is fairly common in Beaufort Sea waters, pinnipeds have been previously exposed to seismic noise and may not react to it after initial exposure.

Other Effects

For a discussion on the anticipated effects of ships, boats, aircraft, and smaller acoustic devices, such as single airguns, sparkers, sub-bottom profilers, side-scan sonar, and bathymetric sounders, on marine mammals and their food sources, please refer to the application (BPXA, 1998). Information on these effects is incorporated in this document by reference (see BPXA, 1998). Numbers of Marine Mammals Expected to be Taken

BPXA estimates that the following numbers of marine mammals may be subject to Level B harassment, as defined in 50 CFR 216.3:

Species	Population size	Harassment takes in 1998	
		Possible	Probable
Bowhead	8,000	800	<400
Gray whale	23,000	<10	0
Belukha	41,610	250	<150
Ringed seal	1–1.5 million	400	<400
Spotted seal	>200,000	10	<5
Bearded seal	>300,000	50	<30

Effects of Seismic Noise and Other Activities on Subsistence Needs

The disturbance and potential displacement of marine mammals by sounds from seismic activities are the principle concerns related to subsistence use of the area. The harvest of marine mammals (mainly bowhead whales, ringed seals, and bearded seals) is central to the culture and subsistence economies of the coastal North Slope communities (BPXA, 1998). In particular, if migrating bowhead whales are displaced farther offshore by elevated noise levels, the harvest of these whales could be more difficult and dangerous for hunters. The harvest could also be affected if bowheads become more skittish when exposed to seismic noise (BPXA, 1998).

Nuiqsut is the community closest to the area of the proposed activity, and it harvests bowhead whales only during the fall whaling season. In recent years, Nuiqsut whalers typically take zero to four whales each season (BPXA, 1998). Nuiqsut whalers concentrate their efforts on areas north and east of Cross Island, generally in water depths greater than 20 m (65 ft). Cross Island, the principle field camp location for Nuiqsut whalers, is located within the general area of the proposed seismic area. Thus, the possibility and timing of potential seismic operations in the Cross Island area requires BPXA to provide NMFS with a Plan of Cooperation (also called the Communications and Avoidance Agreement) with North Slope Borough residents to avoid any unmitigable adverse impact on subsistence needs.

Whalers from the village of Kaktovik search for whales east, north, and west of the village. Kaktovik is located 60 mi (38 km) east of the easternmost end of the planned seismic exploration area. The westernmost reported harvest location was about 21 km (13 mi) west of Kaktovik, near 70°10′N, 144°W (Kaleak, 1996). That site is approximately 40 km (25 mi) east of the closest part of the planned seismic exploration area for 1998 (BPXA, 1998).

Whalers from the village of Barrow search for bowhead whales much further from the planned seismic area, >200 km (>125 mi) west (BPXA, 1998).

The location of the proposed seismic activity is south of the center of the westward migration route of bowhead whales, but there is some overlap. BPXA (1998) believes that, although whales may be able to hear the sounds emitted by the seismic array out to a distance of 50 km (30 mi) or more, it is unlikely that changes in migration route will occur at distances of >25 km (>15 mi). Alternatively, whalers believe that bowheads begin to divert from their normal migration path more than 48 km (35 mi) away (MMS, 1996).

It is recognized that it is difficult to determine the maximum distance at which reactions occur (Moore and Clark, 1992). As a result, BPXA is developing a Communications and Avoidance Agreement with the whalers to reduce potential interference with the hunt. Also, it is believed that the monitoring plan proposed by BPXA (LGL Ltd. and Greeneridge Sciences Inc, 1998) will provide information that will help resolve uncertainties about the effects of seismic exploration on the accessibility of bowheads to hunters.

While seismic exploration has some potential to influence subsistence seal hunting activities, the peak season for seal hunting is during the winter months when the harvest consists almost exclusively of ringed seals (BPXA, 1998). In summer, boat crews hunt ringed, spotted and bearded seals (BPXA, 1998). The most important sealing area for Nuiqsut hunters is off the Colville delta, extending as far west as Fish Creek and as far east as Pingok Island (BPXA, 1998). This area overlaps with the westernmost portion of the planned seismic area. In this area, during summer, sealing occurs by boat when hunters apparently concentrate on bearded seals (BPXA, 1998).

Mitigation

BPXA proposes to continue the mitigation program carried out in 1996 and 1997. BPXA plans to use biological observers to monitor marine mammal presence in the vicinity of the seismic array. To avoid the potential for serious injury to marine mammals, BPXA will power down the seismic source if pinnipeds are sighted within the area delineated by the 190 dB isopleth or:

(1) within 60 m (197 ft) of a single airgun or an array of ≤60 in^3.

(2) within 110 m (361 ft) of an array >60 in^3 and ≤720 in^3 at <2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(3) within 190 m (623 ft) of an array >60 in^3 and ≤720 in^3 operating at ≥2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(4) within 150 m (492 ft) of an array >720 in^3 and ≤840 in^3 operating at <2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(5) within 250 m (820 ft) of an array >720 in^3 and ≤840 in operating at ≥2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(6) within 260 m (853 ft) of an array >840 in^3 operating at ≥2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth; and

(7) within 130 m (426 ft) of an array >840 in^3 operating at >2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth.

BPXA will power down the seismic source if bowhead, gray, or belukha whales are sighted within the area delineated by the 180 dB isopleth or:

(1) within 160 m (525 ft) of a single airgun or an array of ≤60 in^3;

(2) within 600 m (1,928 ft) of an array >60 in^3 and ≤720 in^3 at >2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(3) within 800 m (2,625 ft) of an array >60 in^3 and ≤720 in^3 operating at ≤2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(4) within 700 m (2,298 ft) of an array >720 in^3 and ≤840 in^3 operating at <2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(5) within 900 m (2,953 ft) of an array >720 in^3 and ≤840 in^3 operating at ≤2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth;

(6) within 1020 m (3,346 ft) of an array >840 in^3 operating at ≥2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth; and

(7) within 640 m (2,100 ft) of an array >840 in^3 operating at >2.5 m (8.3 ft) depth.

In addition, BPXA proposes to ramp-up the seismic source to operating levels at a rate no greater than 6 dB/min. If the array includes airguns of different sizes, the smallest gun will be fired first. Additional guns will be added at intervals appropriate to limit the rate of increase in source level to a maximum of 6 dB/min.

Monitoring

As part of its application, BPXA provided a monitoring plan for assessing impacts to marine mammals from seismic surveys in the Beaufort Sea. This monitoring plan is described in detail in BPXA (1998) and LGL Ltd. and Greeneridge Sciences Inc. (1998). As required by the MMPA, this monitoring plan will be subject to a peer-review panel of technical experts prior to formal acceptance by NMFS.

Preliminarily, BPXA plans to conduct the following

Vessel-Based Visual Monitoring

A minimum of two biologist-observers aboard each seismic vessel will search for and observe marine mammals whenever seismic operations are in progress, and for at least 30 minutes prior to planned start of shooting. These observers will scan the area immediately around the vessels with reticulated binoculars during the daytime and with night-vision equipment during the night (prior to mid-August, there are no hours of darkness). Individual watches will normally be limited to no more than 4 consecutive hours. [1]

When mammals are detected within a safety zone designated to prevent injury to the animals (see Mitigation), the geophysical crew leader will be notified so that shutdown procedures can be implemented immediately.

Aerial Surveys

From September 1, 1998, until 3 days after the seismic program ends, aerial surveys will be conducted daily, weather permitting. The primary objective will be to document the occurrence, distribution, and movements of bowhead and belukha whales in and near the area where they might be affected by the seismic pulses. These observations will be used to estimate the level of harassment takes and to assess the possibility that seismic operations affect the accessibility of bowhead whales for subsistence hunting. Pinnipeds will be recorded when seen. Aerial surveys will be at an altitude of 300 m (1,000 ft) above sea level. BPXA proposes to avoid overflights of the Cross Island area where whalers from Nuiqsut are based during their fall whale hunt.

Consistent with the 1996 and 1997 aerial surveys, the daily aerial surveys are proposed to cover two grids: (1) A grid of 12 north-south lines spaced 8 km (5 mi) apart and extending from about 20 km (12.5 mi) west of the western side of the then-current seismic exploration area to 50 km (30 mi) east of its eastern edge, and from the barrier islands north to approximately the 100 m (328 ft) depth contour; and (2) a grid of 4 survey lines within the above region, also spaced 8 km (5 mi) apart and mid-way between the longer lines, to provide more intensive coverage of the area of the seismic operations and immediate surrounding waters.

When the seismic program is relocated east or west along the coast during the 1998 season, both survey grids will be relocated a corresponding distance along the coast. Information on the survey program can be found in BPXA (1998) and in LGL Ltd. and Greeneridge Sciences Inc. (1998), which are incorporated herein by reference.

Acoustical Measurements

The acoustic measurement program proposed for 1998 is designed to be a sequel to the program conducted in 1996 and 1997 (see BPXA, 1996a, 1997, and 1998; LGL Ltd. and Greeneridge Sciences Inc., 1996, 1997, and 1998). The acoustic measurement program is planned to include (1) retrieval of autonomous seafloor acoustic recorders (ASARs) deployed and not recovered in 1997 and analysis of usable data contained in those recorders, (2) deployment of ASARs during the 1998 seismic program to provide continuous acoustic data for extended periods, (3) boat-based acoustic measurements, (4) OBC-based acoustic measurements, and (5) use of air-dropped sonobuoys.

The boat-based acoustical measurement program is proposed for a 7-day period in August 1998. The objectives of this survey will be as follows: (1) To measure the levels and other characteristics of the horizontally propagating seismic survey sounds from the type(s) of airgun array(s) to be used in 1998 as a function of distance and aspect relative to the seismic source vessel(s) and to water depth.

(2) To measure the levels and frequency composition of the vessel sounds emitted by vessels used regularly during the 1998 program, excluding vessels whose sounds were characterized adequately in previous years.

(3) To obtain additional site-specific ambient noise data, which determine signal-to-noise ratios for seismic and other acoustic signals at various ranges from their sources. This aspect of the monitoring is described in more detail in BPXA (1998) and LGL Ltd. and Greeneridge Sciences Inc. (1998).

Estimates of Marine Mammal Take

Estimates of takes by harassment will be made through vessel and aerial surveys. Preliminarily, BPXA will estimate the number of (a) marine mammals observed within the area ensonified strongly by the seismic vessel; (b) marine mammals observed showing apparent reactions to seismic pulses (e.g., heading away from the seismic vessel in an atypical direction); (c) marine mammals subject to take by type (a) or (b) above when no monitoring observations were possible; and (d) bowheads displaced seaward from the main migration corridor.

Reporting

BPXA will provide an initial report on 1998 activities to NMFS within 90 days of the completion of the seismic program. This report will provide dates and locations of seismic operations, details of marine mammal sightings, estimates of the amount and nature of all takes by harassment, and any apparent effects on accessibility of marine mammals to subsistence users.

A final technical report will be provided by BPXA within 20 working days of receipt of the document from the contractor, but no later than April 30, 1999. The final technical report will contain a description of the methods, results, and interpretation of all monitoring tasks.

Consultation

Under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), NMFS completed an informal consultation on the issuance of an incidental harassment authorization for this activity on June 26, 1997. A copy of that document is available upon request (see **ADDRESSES**). If an authorization to incidentally harass listed marine mammals is issued under the MMPA, NMFS will issue an Incidental Take Statement under section 7 of the ESA.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

In conjunction with the 1996 notice of proposed authorization (61 FR 26501,

[1] Because individual watches will normally be limited to no more than 4 consecutive hours, NMFS believes that no seismic vessel (including those conducting shallow-hazards surveys) will be able to operate with fewer than two observers, unless surveys are shorter than 4 consecutive hours.

May 28, 1996), NMFS released an EA that addressed the impacts on the human environment from issuance of the authorization and the alternatives to the proposed action. No comments were received on that document and, on July 18, 1996, NMFS concluded that neither implementation of the proposed authorization to BPXA for the harassment of small numbers of several species of marine mammals incidental to conducting seismic surveys during the open water season in the U.S. Beaufort Sea nor the alternatives to that action would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. As a result, the preparation of an environmental impact statement on this action is not required by section 102(2) of NEPA or its implementing regulations. A copy of the EA is available upon request (see **ADDRESSES**).

This year's activity is a continuation of the seismic work conducted in 1996 and 1997. For BPXA's 1998 application, NMFS has conducted a review of the impacts expected from the issuance of an Incidental Harassment Authorization in comparison to those impacts evaluated in 1996. As assessed in detail in this document, NMFS has preliminarily determined that there will be no more than a negligible impact on marine mammals from the issuance of the harassment authorization and that there will not be any unmitigable impacts to subsistence communities, provided the mitigation measures required under the authorization are implemented. Because the activity is substantially the same as the one conducted in 1996 and no new impacts on the environment have been identified, a new EA is not warranted.

Conclusions

NMFS has preliminarily determined that the short-term impact of conducting seismic surveys in the U.S. Beaufort Sea will result, at worst, in a temporary modification in behavior by certain species of cetaceans and possibly pinnipeds. While behavioral modifications may be made by these species to avoid the resultant noise, this behavioral change is expected to have a negligible impact on the animals.

As the number of potential incidental harassment takes will depend on the distribution and abundance of marine mammals (which vary annually due to variable ice conditions and other factors) in the area of seismic operations, due to the distribution and abundance of marine mammals during the projected period of activity and the location of the proposed seismic activity in waters generally too shallow and distant from the edge of the pack ice for most marine mammals of concern, the number of potential harassment takings is estimated to be small. In addition, no take by injury and/or death is anticipated, and the potential for temporary or permanent hearing impairment will be avoided through the incorporation of the mitigation measures mentioned in this document. No rookeries, mating grounds, areas of concentrated feeding, or other areas of special significance for marine mammals occur within or near the planned area of operations during the season of operations.

Because bowhead whales are east of the seismic area in the Canadian Beaufort Sea until late August/early September, seismic activities are not expected to impact subsistence hunting of bowhead whales prior to that date. After August 31, 1998, BPXA will initiate aerial survey flights for bowhead whale assessments. Appropriate mitigation measures to avoid an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of bowhead whales for subsistence needs will be the subject of consultation between BPXA and subsistence users.

Also, while open-water seismic exploration in the U.S. Beaufort Sea has some potential to influence seal hunting activities by residents of Nuiqsut, because (1) the peak sealing season is during the winter months, (2) the main summer sealing is off the Colville Delta), and (3) the zone of influence by seismic sources on belukha and seals is fairly small, NMFS believes that BPXA's seismic survey will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of these stocks for subsistence uses.

Proposed Authorization

NMFS proposes to issue an incidental harassment authorization for the 1998 Beaufort Sea open water season for a seismic survey provided the above mentioned mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements are incorporated. NMFS has preliminarily determined that the proposed seismic activity would result in the harassment of only small numbers of bowhead whales, gray whales, and possibly belukha whales, bearded seals, and largha seals; would have a negligible impact on these marine mammal stocks; and would not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of marine mammal stocks for subsistence uses.

Information Solicited

NMFS requests interested persons to submit comments, and information, concerning this request (see **ADDRESSES**).

Dated: May 1, 1998.

Patricia A. Montanio,

Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 98–12001 Filed 5–5–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Thursday, May 28, 1998.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Enforcement Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 98–12118 Filed 5–4–98; 10:46 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Submission for OMB review; comment request

ACTION: Notice.

The Department of Defense has submitted to OMB for clearance, the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Title and OMB Number: Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Appendix I, Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program; OMB Number 0704–0332.

Type of Request: Extension.

Number of Respondents: 124.

Responses Per Respondent: 2.

Annual Responses: 248.

Average Burden Per Response: 1 hour response; 2 recordkeeping hours.

Annual Burden Hours: 496 (Includes 248 recordkeeping hours.)

Needs and Uses: In order to evaluate whether the purposes of the DoD Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program (established under Section 831 of Public Law 101–510, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, as amended) have been attained, Appendix I of the DFARS requires that companies participating in