

be required, at the discretion of procuring agencies.

The Government's intent in employing this standard for Fixed Block Operational Specifications for Rotating Mass Storage Subsystems is to reduce the cost of satisfying its data processing requirements through increasing its available alternative sources of supply for computer systems components at the time of initial system acquisition, as well as in system augmentation and in system component replacement. This standard is also expected to lead to improved reutilization of system components.

When acquiring ADP systems and system components, Federal agencies shall cite this standard in specifying the interface for connecting fixed block rotating mass storage peripheral equipment as a part of ADP systems.

**Approving Authority.** Secretary of Commerce.

**Maintenance Agency.** Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards (Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology).

**Cross Index.** Not applicable.

**Applicability.** Either this standard or FIPS PUB 63, or both, is applicable to the acquisition of rotating mass storage equipment whenever the use of Federal Information Processing Standard I/O Channel Interface (NBS FIPS PUB 60-1) is required.

Verification of the correct operation of all interfaces that are required to conform to this standard shall, through demonstration or other means acceptable to the Government, be provided prior to the acceptance of all applicable ADP equipment.

**Specifications.** This standard incorporates by reference the technical specifications of the following NBS document: Operational Specifications for Fixed Block Rotating Mass Storage Subsystems, Rev. 5.

**Implementation.** The provisions of this standard become effective on the date of the announcement of its approval, by the Secretary of Commerce, in the Federal Register.

All applicable equipment ordered on or after the effective date, including procurement actions for which solicitation documents have not been issued by that date, may conform to the provisions of this standard rather than the provisions of FIPS 63. (The provisions of FIPS 63 have been in effect since June 23, 1980.) Such equipment or actions must conform to the provisions of this standard, or FIPS PUB 63, unless a waiver has been granted in

accordance with the procedures described elsewhere in this publication.

This standard shall be reviewed by NBS within three years after its effective date, taking into account technological trends and other factors, to determine whether the standard should be affirmed, revised, or withdrawn.

**Waivers.** Heads of agencies desiring a waiver from the requirements stated in this publication, so as to acquire ADP equipment that does not conform to this standard, shall submit a request for such a waiver to the Secretary of Commerce for review and approval. Approval will be granted if, in the judgment of the Secretary based on all available information, including that provided in the waiver request, a major adverse economic or operational impact would occur through conformance with this standard.

A request for waiver shall include: (1) a description of the existing or planned ADP system for which the waiver is being requested, (2) a description of the system configuration, identifying those items for which the waiver is being requested, and including a description of planned expansion of the system configuration at any time during its life cycle, and (3) a justification for the waiver, including a description and discussion of the major adverse economic or operational impact that would result through conformance to this standard as compared to the alternative for which the waiver is requested.

The request for waiver shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, and labeled as a Request for Waiver to a Federal Information Processing Standard. Waiver requests will normally be processed within 45 days of receipt by the Secretary. No action shall be taken to issue solicitation documents or to order equipment for which this standard is applicable and which does not conform to this standard prior to receipt of a waiver approval response from the Secretary.

**Where to Obtain Copies.** Either paper or microfiche copies of this Federal Information Processing Standard, including the technical specifications, may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by ordering Federal Information Processing Standard Publication — (NBS-FIPS-PUB- —), Operational Specifications for Fixed Block Rotating Mass Storage Subsystems. Ordering information, including prices and delivery alternatives, may be obtained by contacting the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S.

Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161, telephone: (703) 487-4650.

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## National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

### Placement of Fagatele Bay, American Samoa, on the Marine Sanctuary List of Recommended Areas and Initiation of Preliminary Consultation

**AGENCY:** Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** NOAA has received a recommendation that Fagatele Bay on Tutuila Island, American Samoa, be designated a National Marine Sanctuary. NOAA has reviewed the information provided with the recommendation and finds that the site meets the requirements set forth in § 922.21(b) of the marine sanctuary program regulations for placement on the List of Recommended Areas (LRA). Placement on the LRA is a requisite step in the process leading to designation as a marine sanctuary. However, the action to list a site is only preliminary and does not imply that designation will necessarily follow. Before further steps can be taken, additional information and comments will be requested by NOAA on the feasibility and desirability of establishing the proposed site as a National Marine Sanctuary. NOAA, at this time, also requests additional information on the proposed site and comments concerning the feasibility and desirability of designating Fagatele Bay, American Samoa, as a National Marine Sanctuary.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kelvin Char, Regional Sanctuary Projects Manager, Sanctuary Programs Office, Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3300 Whitehaven St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20235, (202) 634-4263.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (MPRSA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1431-1434) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, with Presidential approval, to designate ocean waters as national marine sanctuaries for the purpose of preserving or restoring their conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic values.



In March 1982, the Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM) received a marine sanctuary nomination from Governor Peter T. Coleman of American Samoa. The information provided in the proposal described the physiography of Fagatele Bay, its past and current use, the purposes that would be served through its designation, and how the proposed area would be managed if it were accorded marine sanctuary status.

The proposed site, located on an undeveloped portion of the southwest coast of Tutuila, the largest and most populated island in American Samoa, is a 163-acre embayment that was formed in recent geologic times when the ocean flooded the breached Fagatele Crater. The waters of the bay lie entirely within the jurisdiction of the American Samoa Government (ASG) and have remained pristine due to the remnant crater's steep, high walls which limit overland access. Before the bay was infested by the crown-of-thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) in late 1978, it supported a high diversity and abundance of hermatypic corals and associated tropical reef fauna, including the endangered hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). As a result of this infestation, only 10 percent of the corals remain. Recent studies, however, indicate that the corals are beginning to recover. This occurrence provides a unique opportunity to examine the ecological dynamics of marine systems that have been impacted by natural biogenic phenomena. Research findings in Fagatele Bay would be widely applicable throughout the Pacific in assisting in the management and restoration of similarly affected areas.

The bay's pristine nature and natural resources and processes have attracted the interest and concern of many persons and Federal and Territorial agencies who, consequently, have recommended that it be given special status and managed accordingly. The Development Planning Office (DPO) of the ASG has been considering Fagatele Bay as a Special Area under the provisions of the American Samoa Coastal Management Program (ASCMP) and, therefore, is proposing to work with NOAA on a management plan for preserving and protecting the bay and its natural resources. Fagatele Bay, therefore, is being added to the LRA.

The recommendation has been reviewed and found eligible for placement on the LRA by meeting the following site evaluation criteria cited in § 922.21(b) of the marine sanctuary program regulations:

1. *Important habitat on which any of the following depend for one or more life cycle activity, including breeding,*

*feeding, rearing young, staging, resting, or migrating:*

(i) *Rare, endangered, or threatened species:* Endangered species observed in the waters and vicinity of Fagatele Bay include the hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) turtles and several species of great whales such as the sperm (*Physeter catodon*), blue (*Balaenoptera musculus*), finback (*B. physalus*), sei (*B. borealis*), right (*Balaena glacialis*), and humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). The bay also provides habitat for the threatened green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and Pacific ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) turtles.

(ii) *Species with limited geographic distribution:* The coastal forest surrounding the bay, between Seumato Ridge and Fagatele Point, is the main roost for the endemic flying fox, or native fruit bat (*Pteropus samoensis*) in American Samoa. One of only three mammals native to the Samoan Islands, the South Pacific Commission in 1981 cited the presence of this animal's habitat along with bird nesting areas at Fagatele Point as reasons to manage and protect the area, including the marine aquatic resources of the bay upon which such species depend.

(iii) *Species rare in the waters to which the Act applies:* The waters of and the vicinity surrounding Fagatele Bay host several species of cetaceans including the Pacific bottlenose (*Tursiops truncatus*) and spinner (*Stenella* sp.) dolphins in addition to the great whales cited above. The endangered hawksbill and leatherback also frequent the waters of the bay.

2. *A marine ecosystem of exceptional productivity indicated by an abundance and variety of marine species at the various trophic levels of the food web:*

The coral reefs, with their enormous rates of organic production, are among the most biologically productive of all natural ecosystems. The tropical reef community is also very diverse, with a wide variety of habitats and ecological niches to support a rich assemblage of invertebrates and fish. The reef also serves as a nursery area for juvenile marine life which, in turn, support predator populations. In Fagatele Bay, there are at least 11 coral species, 86 species of fish, and a variety of benthic algae, including encrusting coralline forms.

3. *An area of exceptional recreation opportunity related to its distinctive marine characteristics:*

The relatively pristine conditions and calm, protected waters of Fagatele Bay make it an excellent area for several types of recreational activities that

would be compatible with the goals of a marine sanctuary. These include, for example, activities such as snorkeling, SCUBA diving, underwater photography, swimming, and recreational and subsistence fishing and boating. The availability of the bay as a living marine laboratory access via boats operating out of a small boat harbor in Leone Bay will enhance many of these activities.

5. *Distinctive or fragile ecological or geological features of exceptional scientific research or educational value:*

While coral reefs appear to be massive, sturdy structures, they represent, in fact, a delicate balance between the productivity of their thin veneer of living organisms and the natural forces that act to erode the reef structure. Because of their functions, value, and inherent fragility, the use of coral reefs and their associated faunal and floral communities must be managed prudently to assure their continued maintenance and vitality. Fagatele Bay will give scientists and government resource managers a perfect opportunity to examine, in-situ, the interrelationships among the diverse components of tropical marine ecosystems. Research conducted in the bay on the crown-of-thorns starfish would contribute to our understanding of the processes related to the phenomenon, possible points of management intervention, and post-infestation dynamics including recolonization and recruitment.

Establishing Fagatele Bay as a National Marine Sanctuary also will enhance the Territory's ability to educate and inform its citizens concerning the biological and cultural significance of island marine resources, their vulnerability to man-induced alterations and imprudent exploitation, and their responsibility to future generations for protecting the islands' natural endowment.

Fagatele Bay will be considered for Active Candidate status and possible future designation as a National Marine Sanctuary on the basis of information received during NOAA's consultation with other Federal, State/Territorial, and local authorities and a further evaluation of the site in accordance with § 922.23(a) of the marine sanctuary program regulations. Placement of the site on the LRA or selection as an Active Candidate does not establish any regulatory controls, rather, it is a means by which NOAA acquires additional information on the site and encourages informal comments on the feasibility and desirability of sanctuary designation. Regulatory controls, in



accordance with § 922.26 of the marine sanctuary program regulations, can be established only when actual sanctuary designation occurs. LRA listing and Active Candidate status are prerequisites to designation as a marine sanctuary and do not imply that designation will occur.

All interested persons or groups may submit information on the site. Before this, or any, site currently listed on the LRA can be declared as an Active Candidate, NOAA must hold preliminary consultations with Federal, State/Territorial, and local authorities and other parties in accordance with § 922.23(b) of the marine sanctuary program regulations. NOAA, therefore, through the publication of this notice, also announces its solicitation of comments concerning the feasibility and desirability of Fagatele Bay as a possible marine sanctuary.

A copy of the recommendation is available for public review in Room 327 and the CZM Information Center, 2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20235, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: April 2, 1982.

(Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog No. 11.419 Coastal Zone Management Program Administration).

Peter L. Tweedt,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management.

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#### Foreign Observer Surcharge; Fee Calculation and Method of Payment

**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of fee calculation and method of payment.

**SUMMARY:** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has developed an interim observer surcharge to the foreign fishing permit fee for the operators of foreign fishing vessels in the U.S. fishery conservation zone (FCZ). The observer surcharge was developed to comply with the requirements of the 1981 amendment to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act) and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Comments are solicited on the

calculation and method of payment for the fees.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before May 10, 1982.

**ADDRESS:** Send comments to: Enforcement Division, F/CM5, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gary A. Wood, (202) 634-7265.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Secretary of Commerce (the Secretary) is required by the Magnuson Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*) and the ATCA (16 U.S.C. 97 *et seq.*) to establish a program under which the United States observer will be stationed aboard each foreign fishing vessel while that vessel is engaged in fishing within the FCZ. The Secretary is required to impose a fee sufficient to cover all the costs of providing observers. The fee is to be collected in advance of fishing operations. The total cost of full observer coverage under the Magnuson Act and the ACTA in 1982 is estimated at \$13.9 million. However, since Congress has currently appropriated only \$4 million for the observer program in fiscal 1982, NOAA will bill foreign fishing nations only that amount at this time.

#### Total Cost of Full Observer Coverage

With some exceptions, the Magnuson Act and the ATCA require that a U.S. observer be placed aboard all foreign fishing vessels engaging in fishing in the FCZ. The Magnuson Act exempts foreign fishing vessels from full observer coverage under the following conditions:

1. If a fleet of harvesting vessels transfers its catch to a mothership aboard which a U.S. observer is stationed, then observers will be stationed aboard the harvesting vessel only to the extent necessary to determine whether the vessels are complying with requirements of applicable management plans for the bycatch species;
2. If a vessel engages in fishing within the FCZ for such a short time that placing an observer aboard would be impractical;
3. If the facilities aboard a vessel for quartering an observer, or for carrying out observer functions, are so inadequate or unsafe that the health or safety of an observer would be jeopardized; or
4. If, for reasons beyond the control of

the Secretary, an observer is not available.

These exemptions do not apply to observer coverage required by the ATCA. In determining the total cost of placing an observer aboard a vessel during 1982, NOAA included the following cost elements:

1. Observer labor, including observer salaries and per diem during the training, deployment, and debriefing stages of their employment;
2. Observer benefits, which are calculated as a percentage of labor cost and vary accordingly to the type of appointment an observer holds. Benefits vary from approximately 3.5 percent to 8.5 percent of the labor cost;
3. Observer travel, including the cost of round-trip land, air, and sea transportation for observers from regional observer staging areas to the vessels scheduled for observer coverage;
4. Transportation, including the round-trip cost of shipping observer equipment, such as sampling gear and extra clothing, from regional observer staging areas to the vessels scheduled for observer coverage. For the Northwest Atlantic (NWA), this cost is included under travel;
5. Rents, communications and utilities, including the cost of office space to house observer training facilities, support staff, and equipment, and the cost of telephone and radio equipment;
6. Printing and reproduction, including the cost of printing and reproducing observer training manuals and data collection forms;
7. Contract services for goods and services associated with observer deployments, including certain types of transportation, repair of equipment, and other direct costs incurred by a contractor in support of the program;
8. Supplies and materials, including paper, pencils, hand-held calculators, and similar items used by observers and the support staff;
9. Equipment, including cameras, film, sampling gear, foul weather and safety clothing, and training aids;
10. Labor for support staff, including the program manager and his assistants who are directly involved in the recruitment, training, deployment, and/or supervision of observers;
11. Benefits for support staff; and
12. Overhead, or indirect cost,