

communications are exempt from complying with this standard.

Subcommittee TC97/SC16 of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has developed a reference model for describing communications between "open" systems. (ISO/TC97/SC16 DIS7498) This model is known as the ISO Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). It divides communications protocols into seven layers, ranging from physical interconnection at the lowest layer to data exchange by application programs at the top.

The NBS message format deals with data used by an application within a system; it is not a protocol. Messages defined by the NBS message format would be manipulated by a layer 7 (Application) protocol.

A message as referenced by the NBS message format is a unit of communication from an originator to a recipient, exclusive of any message heading or control information (often referred to as a message envelope). An originator and recipient are typically people but may be roles or processes. A role identifies a function within an organization as opposed to an individual who performs that function. A process refers to a computer process that might originate or receive a message.

Special Information. Certain characteristics distinguish a CBMS from other systems for sending messages. Originators and recipients may be terminal users or processes (discrete software). A system in which the originator addresses a particular terminal device rather than a particular recipient is not considered to be a CBMS. The recipient's system need not be available when the originator sends a message. The message can be stored in the originator's system or at an intermediate node in the network until the recipient's system becomes available. In addition, a CBMS offers both message creation and message processing facilities as part of the system. A CBMS offers text editing facilities to assist the user in the preparation of a message. The recipient CBMS stores the message until the recipient chooses to read it. Message systems which do not provide these minimum functions are not considered CBMS's.

The intent of the message format standard is to allow users of different computer based message systems to send messages to each other. The standard does not make demands on the message transfer system except that it transports messages transparently. The standard makes some simple demands on the CBMS. The CBMS must recognize fields within the message, process fields in predetermined ways, create messages in the correct form, and recognize and create data elements of messages in the correct format. The standard does not dictate or constrain the services that the CBMS provides for users, or the way that messages are stored, represented, manipulated, or presented to the user by the CBMS.

The standard does constrain the format of the message at the interface between systems. This guarantees that, whatever the source of the message, it arrives at the receiving system in the standard format. The message format standard separates

information into fields so that the CBMS can locate and operate on that information. The message is converted from the format used within the originator's CBMS to the standard format (if different) on leaving the originator's CBMS. The message is converted from the standard format to the format used within the recipient's CBMS (if different) on entering the recipient's CBMS.

Specifications. Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS), Message Format for Computer Based Message Systems (affixed).

Qualifications. None.

Implementation Schedule. All applicable equipment or services ordered on or after 24 months from the date of issuance of this FIPS PUB, and all CBMS development initiated inhouse on or after 12 months from the date of issuance of this FIPS PUB must be in conformance with this standard unless a waiver has been obtained in accordance with the procedure described below. An exception to this standard is made when procurement actions are into the solicitation phase on the date of issuance of this FIPS PUB.

Waivers. Heads of agencies may request that the requirements of this standard be waived in instances where it can be clearly demonstrated that there are appreciable performance or cost advantages to be gained and that the overall interests of the Federal Government are best served by granting the requested waiver. Such waiver requests will be reviewed by and are subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce. The waiver request must address the criteria stated above as the justification for the waiver.

Forty-five days should be allowed for review and response by the Secretary of Commerce. Waiver requests shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, and labeled as a Request for a Waiver to a Federal Information Processing Standard. No agency shall take any action to deviate from the standard prior to the receipt of a waiver approval from the Secretary of Commerce. No agency shall begin any process of implementation or acquisition of non-conforming equipment unless it has already obtained such approval.

Where to Obtain Copies. Either paper or microfiche copies of this Federal Information Processing Standard, including technical specifications, may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by ordering Federal Information Processing Standard Publication (FIPS-PUB-98), Message Format for Computer Based Message Systems. 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 number (703) 487-4650. Payment may be made by check, money order, purchase order, credit card, or deposit account.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Announcement of Proposed National Marine Sanctuary Program Site Evaluation List

AGENCY: National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: NOAA is proposing a list of sites (Site Evaluation List) that will provide the pool of areas from which NOAA will select sites to evaluate as candidates for national marine sanctuaries. NOAA is providing a 90-day comment period after which a final site evaluation list will be published.

DATE: Comments on the proposed Site Evaluation List will be accepted until May 31, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send comments to: Dr. Nancy Foster, Acting Chief, Sanctuary Programs Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20235, (202) 634-4236.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Edward Lindelof, Sanctuary Programs Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20235, (202) 634-4236.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1431 (the Act) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, with Presidential approval, to designate ocean waters as far seaward as the outer edge of the continental shelf as marine sanctuaries to preserve or restore their distinctive conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic values. That authority is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), Sanctuary Programs Division (SPD).

In regulations published on July 31, 1979 (44 FR 44831), NOAA established the List of Recommended Areas (LRA) as a means of eliminating clearly inappropriate proposals, advising the public at large of recommended sites, cataloging potentially significant marine sites, and soliciting information on those sites. The LRA, however, did not totally fulfill these purposes. Since the LRA Cite evaluation criteria were broad and

allowed marginally acceptable nominations to qualify for further consideration, the procedure resulted in unnecessary controversy over the National Marine Sanctuary Program (Program) as a whole. A great number of nominations were received, many of which were minimally acceptable, in some instances incorporating large areas of Outer Continental Shelf waters and encompassing thousands of square miles. This caused substantial confusion and concern over the status of sites on the LRA and the likelihood of further action. Even though the majority of the listed sites would never become active candidates, the LRA has often been perceived as the blueprint for the Program.

In January 1982, NOAA published a Program Development Plan (PDP) for the Program. The PDP describes the Program's mission and goals; site identification and selection criteria; and establishes a sanctuary nomination and designation process. On September 7, 1982, NOAA published proposed regulations for the continued operation of the Program (47 FR 39191). Pursuant to the PDP and the regulations, NOAA has developed a new Site Evaluation List (SEL) process.

SEL Process

NOAA expects to publish final regulations in March 1983. To facilitate public discussion we are publishing at this time a list of potential SEL sites for public review. This list is based on the recommendations of Regional Resource Evaluation Teams. The teams recommended a total of 33 sites and from these NOAA is proposing 29. NOAA is providing a 90-day comment period on this proposed list. The original team recommendations and additional information on the sites may be obtained from NOAA.

After comments are obtained on the proposed list, NOAA will establish the final SEL list. Sites on the final list will be evaluated over a 5-year period to determine the feasibility of their becoming active candidates for designation as marine sanctuaries. The process for designating sanctuaries is described in the proposed regulations in 47 FR 39191.

Listed below, by region, are the sites that NOAA is proposing for the SEL.

Proposed Site Evaluation List

North Atlantic

Mid-Coastal Maine, Maine

This site covers an area of 430 mi² of coastal waters including both State and Federal waters. The site encompasses the mouths of three major estuaries and

two bays. It contains intertidal, shallow, and deep water zones which vary greatly in bottoms type, wave exposure, and biological components. The three rivers are the Kennebec, Sheepscot, and the Damariscotta; the site includes the waters of Johns and Muscongus Bays, and Southport, Sequin, Damariscove, Fishermen's Inner Heron, Outer Heron, White, Squirrel, Georges, and Monhegan Islands. Three marine research and educational facilities are situated on land adjacent to the site; the Maine Department of Marine Resources laboratory, the Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences (both in Boothbay Harbor), and the University of Maine Darling Center in Walpole, ME.

Stellwagen Bank

This site is approximately 31.7 miles (50 km) by 19.1 miles (30.6 km) covering approximately 605 mi² (1,567 km²). The site is entirely within Federal waters situated on submerged Steelwagen Bank which is 6.3 miles (10.2 km) north of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Scientific and educational interest has been drawn to Stellwagen Bank due to the recurring seasonal abundance of several cetacean species, including the largest high-latitude population of humpback whales in the contiguous United States. The biologically-productive waters of the Bank provide important feeding and nursery grounds for this and other cetaceans, including fin, minke, and northern right whales. There are at least seven cetacean species occurring at Stellwagen Bank.

Commercially valuable fishery resources are also found in the area, including mackerel, bluefin tuna, and blue fish. The Bank is extensively used by commercial and recreational fishermen, whalewatchers, and cargo vessels.

Smaller cetacean species include the Atlantic white-sided dolphin, the white-beaked dolphin, and the harbor porpoise. In addition to these frequently-observed cetacean species, killer whales and pilot whales have also been spotted.

Nantucket Sound/Shoals and Oceanographer Canyon

The proposed Nantucket Shelf site encompasses approximately 1,805 mi² (4,650 km²) and represents a variety of habitats within the biogeographic transition zone between the northern Acadian and southern Virginian regions. Habitats included are open bay (Nantucket Sound), nearshore open ocean and shoals (Nantucket Shoals), and a shelf-edge submarine canyon (Oceanographer Canyon). The Nantucket Sound site is in Federal waters between Nantucket Island and

Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and its boundaries are contiguous with the Massachusetts Ocean Sanctuaries. The Nantucket Shoals and Oceanographer Canyon sites lie wholly within Federal waters off the coast of Massachusetts.

a. *Nantucket Sound*: Located south of Cape Cod, the Sound is affected by the convergence of two major ocean currents, the Labrador Current and the Gulf Stream. The mixture of these systems contributes to the large diversity of species found here. The richness of this transition zone ecology enhances the stability of plant life and the productivity of the estuaries in bordering coastlands that provide habitats for the many species that use the proposed marine sanctuary areas as nursery and feeding grounds. More than 16 species of fish and shellfish are commercially harvested in the area. The most common species found are alewife, bluefish, cod, flounder, clams, whelks, scallops, and squid.

b. *Nantucket Shoals*: Nantucket Shoals are a series of shifting sand shoals, derived from glacially deposited sediments that have been winnowed by marine processes. Most of the shoals are found under water depths of only 25 feet (8 m). Between many of the shallow areas are channels extending 60-120 feet (18-36 m) deep. The site includes Great South Channel.

Fishes common to this area include bluefish, striped bass, pollock, little tuna, Atlantic cod, and mackerel. Clams, scallops, and quahogs are found in some of the shoal's areas. Sea ducks overwinter in this area, and humpback whales occasionally feed within the proposed site.

c. *Oceanographer Canyon*: Submarine canyons, in general, provide a heterogeneous environment characterized by a variety of substrate types, and because they act as conduits for the transport of material from the shelf to the abyss, filter feeding organisms are more common than those found on the shelf. Within Oceanographer Canyon, the concentrations of organisms per 100 m² shows peak values of 400-450 around depths of 1,300 feet (400 m) and 6,000 feet (1,800 m). Major faunal groups include corals (primarily alcyonarians), echinoderms, fish, and crustaceans (particularly shrimp).

Virginia/Assateague Island

The candidate site would cover approximately 1,200 mi² (3,100 km²) and lies within both State (Virginia and Maryland) and Federal waters. The site would include the estuarine waters and wetlands adjacent to the barrier islands

and mainland along the Atlantic coast of Virginia and Maryland from the north end of Assateague Island southward to Fisherman's Island out to 10 miles (16 km) from shore.

Along the periphery of this area are extensive, immensely productive salt marshes dominated by *Spartina alterniflora*. Dozens of benthic species are found here including at least 18 species of decapods crustaceans. Crabs, oysters, and clams feed upon the vegetation and microorganisms within these waters. More than 96 species of fish inhabit or migrate through these waters. Seals and dolphins are occasionally reported in this area. The threatened Atlantic loggerhead and green turtles occur here. Tracts of widgeon and eelgrass cover bay bottoms, and scallops inhabit beds of seagrass. A great diversity of waterfowl and shorebirds, including both migratory and resident species, are abundant. Active breeding colonies of birds exist on islands surrounded by these estuarine waters. Eagles, ospreys, brants, peregrine falcons, and the endangered brown pelican utilize the habitat of the area.

South Atlantic Region

Ten Fathom Ledge—Big Rock

This site consists of two areas. The inner shelf site (Ten Fathom Ledge) is a 135 mi² rectangle with its center located about 17 miles south of Cape Lookout, NC. The outer shelf site, "Big Rock" is located on the shelf break about 36 miles offshore, and is a 35 square mile area. These are both hard-bottom areas, with high productivity and assemblages of tropical marine organisms at the northern extreme of their range. The inner site includes four popular recreational diving spots; one of which includes a World War II German submarine.

Port Royal Sound, South Carolina

The site lies entirely within State waters covering an area of approximately 54.6 mi² (140 km²). Port Royal Sound is South Carolina's largest deepwater sound and largest high-salinity body of water. Freshwater influence is primarily from the Coosawatchie and Pocotaligo Rivers. The site is bordered in part by extensive tracts of highly productive marshlands which provide important nutrient input for the area's food web. Numerous shellfish including shrimp, oysters, crabs, and clams inhabit these waters. Many species, such as king and Spanish mackerel, found primarily in coastal ocean waters elsewhere, are common. The site is a habitat for the endangered

bald eagle, brown pelican, and alligator. The threatened green turtle has been reported in the area and the loggerhead turtle nests on beaches in the vicinity, and endangered turtle species which are occasionally reported in the area include: leatherback, hawksbill, and Kemp's Ridley. Bottle-nosed dolphins are also common.

Florida Coral Grounds, Florida

This site consists of two areas off the coast of Florida. These two areas are the 4.5 mi² "worm," or "bathtub," reef at St. Lucie, FL, and 92 mi² of the *Oculina* Reefs located 17 miles off the Florida coast in 70 to 100 m of water. The *Oculina* Reefs are unusual formations of ivory tree coral that forms delicately branched structures of moderate to high relief. *Oculina varicosa* provides a substrate and protection for a diversity of marine macroinvertebrates. The *Oculina* Reefs are also important breeding grounds for commercially valuable populations of gag and scamp grouper, nursery grounds for juvenile snowy grouper; and feeding grounds for these and other fish including black sea bass, red grouper, amberjack, and red snapper. This shelfedge system may form part of the migration pathway for king mackerel. Large populations of the commercially important squid, *Illex oxygonius*, spawn on reefs and spiny tail stingray use the reef region for courtship and mating.

St. Lucie Nearshore Reefs are hard bottom nearshore reefs of moderate to high relief, 1-15 feet (0.3-4.6 m), situated at a depth of 5-27 feet (1.5-8 m) adjacent to St. Lucie Inlet, south of Ft. Pierce, Florida. Hard corals such as the ivory tree coral (*Oculina varicosa*), soft corals, and tube-forming sabellariid worms form this barrier reef's ledges, 15 feet (4.6 m) arches, and spur-and-groove buttresses. St. Lucie reef represents the northern limit for several species of hard corals (*Diploria clivosa*, *Oculina diffusa*) and soft corals.

Caribbean Region

Cordillera Reefs, Puerto Rico

This site includes approximately 62 mi² (160 km²) around the Cordillera Islands totally lying within the waters of the Commonwealth off the northeast coasts of Puerto Rico. The area contains extensive and well-developed coral formation and provides habitat for the endangered manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) and the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

Southeast St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands

This site consists of 12.3 mi² (32 km²) of Virgin Island's territorial waters immediately southeast of St. Thomas, Jersey and Cowpet Bays, and the waters surrounding Great and Little St. James, Dog, Buck and Capella Islands. The area encompasses diverse tropical marine ecosystems, important coral reefs, and transitional marine meadows of algae and turtle grass.

East End, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

The area of this site is approximately 40 mi² (102 km²). The site is within territorial waters and is adjacent to the east end of St. Croix, including the waters east of Buck Island and the area of Lang Bank out to a 60 foot depth to Great Pond Bay on the south coast. The site consists of a rich diversity of tropical species and marine habitats, including corals, marine meadows and fish.

Gulf of Mexico Region

Big Bend Seagrass Beds, Florida

This site is composed of 100 mi² of seagrass beds in the "big bend" region of Florida. These beds extends up to 22 miles (35 km) offshore and are a vastly productive habitat supporting a rich diversity of marine organisms including the endangered manatee. The seagrass community greatly increases the surface area available for plants and animals and provides a suitable substrate for many organisms that would not be able to colonize bare sand. In this way, the seagrass beds sustain the growth and proliferation of vast numbers of marine invertebrates and algae which interact in a delicately balanced food web that supports several commercially important species such as oysters, scallops, blue crab, stone crab, shrimp, red drum, spotted sea trout, and mullet.

In addition to supporting a rich diversity of food organisms for commercially important indigenous and migratory species of finfish, detrital material derived from the seagrass beds may also provide an important source of nutrition supporting the adjacent oyster reef communities.

Shoalwater Bay—Chandeleur Sound, Louisiana

This site includes approximately 80 mi² (207 km²) of State waters, pristine, shallow-water seagrass beds and algae located upon a subsiding remnant of abandoned Mississippi River delta. Adjacent to the east of this site is the Breton National Wildlife Refuge.

Dense stands of manatee grass (*Syringodium*), turtle grass (*Thalassia*), shoalgrass (*Halodule*), and widgeon grass (*Ruppia*) provide shallow-water habitat for numerous finfish and shellfish in the proposed sanctuary. All five species of marine turtles which inhabit the Gulf of Mexico historically have been known to forage and nest in this area. These are the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and the threatened green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), as well as three endangered turtles: hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Atlantic ridley (*Lepidochelys kempi*), and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*).

The island shores adjoining the proposed site support black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) and intertidal marsh grass communities. Approximately 13,000 migratory waterfowl rely upon the shoals of this area for winter foraging.

Flower Garden Banks

This site is located 110 miles (160 km) offshore, consisting of east and west sections approximately 16 miles (25 km) apart and representing the northernmost coral reef community in the western Gulf of Mexico. The proposed borders of the sanctuary conform to the Bureau of Land Management "no activity zone" and encompass a total of 44 mi² (114 km²). The area is a valuable representation of a tropical coral reef community dominated by hermatypic coral (*Montastra annularis*, *M. cavernosa*, *Porites astreoides*, and *Diploria strigosa*) and associated reef fishes and invertebrates.

Baffin Bay, Texas

At high tide, this site covers approximately 95 mi² (246 km²), entirely within Texas State waters, and includes Baffin Bay, Laguan Salada, Cayo del Grullo, and Alazan Bay. Approximately 25 percent of the Bay system is composed of intertidal salt flat communities. The waters of the Bay are confluent with the upper Laguna Madre; however, the waters of the Bay system remain notably hypersaline.

The Baffin Bay complex occupies a former river valley, drowned as the sea level rose after the last ice age, 5,000–10,000 years ago. Depths throughout this area are shallow, averaging less than 9 feet (3 m). Extensive areas of soft black and grey mud, rich in hydrogen sulphide, cover the central bay bottoms. Isolated reef rocks and reef fields, composed of masses of calcareous tubes of living and dead serpulid worms, are scattered over the bay bottom, and are most notable across the mouths of Baffin Bay and Alazan Bay.

Eastern Pacific

Washington State Nearshore, Washington

This consists of waters around the San Juan Islands within Puget Sound. It encompasses approximately 250–275 mi² and is representative of rocky-shore, deep-water, and shallow-embayment habitats. The area contains mud and sand flats, sheltered bays, and marshes. Biotic zonation patterns typical of rocky shore habitats are clearly evident as the 12 foot (3.7 m) tidal range exposes a rich diversity of marine flora and fauna. Rockweed and a variety of smaller green, red, and brown microalgae form the basis of the nearshore food web, and support vast populations of isopods, amphipods, hermit crabs, shrimp, barnacles, and other marine organisms associated with rocky shore habitats. Subtidally, rockfish, lingcod, cabezone, sculpins, and salmon abound in large numbers. The deeper waters serve as an important habitat for minke, gray, killer, and pilot whales, harbor and dall porpoises, harbor seals, stellar sea lions, and elephant seals. Bird nesting and feeding sites are interspersed throughout the San Juan Island complex, which supports the highest known concentration of nesting oystercatchers in the United States. Bald eagles are common and depend upon the marine environment for much of their food.

Western Washington Outer Coast, Washington

This site extends from Duntz Rock (north of Tatoosh Island on the northwestern tip of Washington State), 90 miles (145 km) southward along the coast to Point Grenville. The area lies within Washington State's jurisdiction. The inshore boundary would extend to mean high water; the offshore boundary is contiguous with the boundary established for the Washington Islands National Wildlife Refuge, 2–3 miles (3.2–4.8 km) offshore and would encompass approximately 230 mi². The area is representative of high wave-energy, rocky shore ecosystems, but is unique as a breeding and feeding ground for migratory marine birds, mammals, and fish. The area includes offshore kelp beds, numerous pocket beaches of fine or coarse-grained sands, and richly productive estuarine systems.

Heceta-Stonewall Banks of Oregon

This site is a hard-bottom bank which has an area of approximately 400 square miles (1,000 km²) lying entirely within Federal waters. The outer boundary of the site lies along the 100-fathom depth contour. The surface waters of this area are highly productive, especially during

the summer when northerly winds drive surface water offshore and nutrient-rich water upwells into the area. Bottom topography also causes turbulence bringing nutrient-rich waters to the surface. The Columbia River influences the area during the summer, adding nutrients which contribute to the high productivity.

The highly productive waters at this site provide a large food supply for fish populations. Abundant zooplankton thrive upon the phytoplankton blooms and, in turn, are eaten by other marine animals. The commercially important rockfish feed upon the euphausiid shrimp, small fish, squid, and various zooplankton that inhabit this area. Fish caught in this area include: various rockfish, hake, lingcod, ocean perch, flounder, sole, halibut, mackerel, salmon, sablefish, skate, sculpin, and ratfish.

Morro Bay, California

Situated south of the city of Morro Bay in San Luis Obispo County, this 2,000 acre embayment supports three habitats: coastal salt marsh, tidal mud flats, and deep-water channels. Morro Bay, within California State waters, is a heavily used fishing port and one of the largest bay wildlife habitats on California's coast. At low tide, 1,400 acres of mud flats are exposed, providing a vast feeding ground for over 250 species of birds and access to an extensive clam shellfishery resource. This is an important nesting area for egrets, herons, and the endangered American peregrine falcon. A portion of this site falls within a State park.

Tanner-Cortes Banks off California

This site consists of two neighboring rocky-bottom sites some 112 miles (180 km) west of San Diego, California. The composite area of these two sites is approximately 10 mi² extending down to the 200 feet (60 m) depth contour. The location of the banks in relation to oceanic currents results in a combination of both nearshore and offshore organisms. The underwater visibility is normally in excess of 10 feet (20 m). This area contains accessible, rare, relict lifeforms and newly-discovered species which have been the subject of scientific investigations. This area is important for maintenance of those species.

Western Pacific Region

Northern Marianas Islands

This site includes the waters out to 12 miles (20 km) from Uracus, Maug, Asuncion, Pagan, Guguan and Saigan Islands; and encompasses

approximately 700 mi². All of the islands are unpopulated and the area consists of a unique north-south orientation that presents a natural setting for biogeographical studies of marine organisms along a temperature gradient. Sea turtles (green and hawksbill), porpoises, whales (humpback and sperm) and marine birds are present in the area.

Southern Marianas Islands

This site consists of a variety of tropical marine habitats in selected sites off the islands of Saipan, Rota, and Tinian, as well as the waters surrounding Aguijan Islands and Naftan Rock. All sites extend from the high-water line to the 150 foot (46 m), depth contour. The site includes Tanapag Lagoon, the fringing reefs around Managaha Island, the barrier reef down to 150 feet (46 m), around the northern tip (Point Sabaneta), and south to Point Tanke. On Tinian Island, the patch reef just south of the harbor is proposed. On Rota, the fringing reefs and submarine terrace from West Dock south around Puntan Taipingot to East Dock as well as the south-eastern portion of Sosanjaya Bay are proposed. The proposed sites of Saipan, Rota, Tinian, and Aguijan include a wide variety of marine organisms found in various habitats, *i.e.*, lagoons, fringing reefs, barrier reefs, patch reefs, and wave-washed beaches. The lagoon around Managaha Island is unique in that few lagoons exist in the Mariana Islands. An assemblage of marine birds nest on Bird Island (Saipan) and Naftan Rock (off Aguijan). The northern portion of Tanapag Lagoon (Wing Beach) is a known nesting area for green turtles.

Cocos Lagoon, Guam

This site includes the Cocos barrier reefs, Cocos Lagoon, three islets (Cocos Island, Babe Island, and a third sandy island), and the coastal region lying between the mouth of Mاماon and Manell Channels. The triangular lagoon is enclosed by barrier reefs nearly 3 miles (5 km) long on the northwest side, 3.5 miles (5.6 km) long on the south side, and by 2.5 miles (4 km) of steep mountainous land and alluvial coastal lowland on the northeast side. The area of the barrier reefs and lagoon together is 3.9 mi² (10 km²).

The Cocos Lagoon site consists of various habitats and a unique community of marine organisms: (1) fringing reef flats and nearshore area, (2) barrier reef with its seaward slopes and lagoon slopes, (3) deep channels with vertical and oblique sloping walls, (4) patch reefs, and (5) shallow lagoon floor.

Facpi Point to Fort Santo Angel, Guam

The proposed area includes the offshore waters to depths of 60 feet (18.3 m) from Facpi Point to Fort Santo Angel on the northern side of Umatac Bay. The total area of the site is approximately 2 mi² (5 km²). The shoreline consists of rocky volcanic headlands with steep volcanic shorelines and beaches at the heads of three bays: Sella Bay, Cetti Bay, and Fouha Bay. Low-lying narrow terraces of limestone border much of the shoreline. The bordering reef flat is a narrow intertidal reef. A wide variety of coral and fish are found in the area. Both the green and hawksbill turtles utilize the area. The coastline also contains seven prehistoric archaeological sites and five historic sites from the Spanish occupation.

Papaloloa Point, Ofu Island, American Samoa

The site extends from the southernmost tip of Ofu Island eastward to Asagatai Point. It encompasses approximately 3 miles (4.8 km) of shoreline and adjacent fringing reef down to a depth of 150 feet (45 m). Papaloloa Point is an excellent example of a fringing reef community and is typical of that found throughout the tropical insular South Pacific. Fishes, corals, and other invertebrates are highly diverse and abundant. The site is unique in that it is the only place in American Samoa where the blue coral, *Heliopora coerulea*, is known to occur.

Great Lakes Region

Cape Vincent (Lake Ontario), New York

This site encompasses 450 mi² (1,165 km²) situated in the northeastern corner of Lake Ontario, and is the gateway to New York State's Thousand Islands resort area and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Cape Vincent area includes some of the most biologically rich and diverse habitats within the Great Lakes region and represents an environment critical to the life histories of many commercially and recreationally important fisheries of the Great Lakes.

The area contains major fish spawning habitats for 27 species of finfish. Alewives and rainbow smelt (important food fish for Lake Ontario's rapidly growing Pacific salmon fishery), as well as northern pike, bullhead, yellow perch, smallmouth bass, brown trout, and rainbow trout spawn in these bays.

Grenadier Island, Little Galloo Island, and Gull Island are important resting, feeding, and nesting habitats for more than 3,000 birds, representing 69 species of migrating and indigenous waterfowl.

Loons, grebes, petrels, gulls, white pelicans, double-crested cormorants, great blue herons, egrets, bitterns, ibises, swans, geese, ducks, teals, widgeons, terns, sandpipers, as well as osprey, bald eagles, and peregrine falcons feed and nest within the boundaries of the area.

Western Lake Erie Islands Including Sandusky Bay, Ohio (Lake Erie)

This site encompasses approximately 440 mi² (1,140 km²) of Sandusky Bay, open Lake Erie waters, lake and bay bed, and wetlands, all within Ohio State jurisdiction. The Muddy Creek Bay wetland on the western end of Sandusky Bay is the most extensive wetland in Ohio along the Lake Erie coast. The site is utilized as a migration area by waterfowl, shorebirds, and passerine (perching) birds. Mallards, black ducks, and blue-winged teal breed in the marsh areas. The endangered bald eagle has historically nested in this area. Dense concentrations of great blue herons, great egrets, and black-crowned night herons nest within the West Sister Island U.S. Game Refuge. Cormorants, gulls, and various waterfowl breed on other islands. The rare or endangered common egret, least bittern, hooded merganser, king rail, and common tern are also found within the proposed site.

Ninety-five species of fish have been reported from this area. The area's dominant fish species which breed within these waters are: perch, bass, channel catfish, alewife, gizzard shad, carp, goldfish, freshwater drum, and emerald shiner.

The bottom-dwelling community is composed primarily of wide-spread and abundant chironomids and oligochaetes which are major food items for fish. Also distributed on and with the bottom are polychaete worms, caddisflies, coelenterates, flatworms, molluscs, amphipods, isopods, and other crustaceans. Two dozen species of freshwater mussel have been found on various substrates within the site.

Thunder Bay (Lake Huron), Michigan

This site includes Thunder Bay and vicinity (up to Middle Island) extending out to 83° W. Depths extend to over 300 feet (91 m) along the northeast section of the site. Altogether, the site has an area of approximately 400 mi² (1,035 km²) and is entirely within Michigan State waters.

The underwater limestone sinkhole, the large concentration of historical shipwrecks, and the proximity of the Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge establish this area as a

particularly valuable historical, educational, and recreational resource.

There is a variety of biological niches in the Thunder Bay area. Marsh vegetation along the edges of the Michigan Islands provides a habitat and breeding area for thousands of colonial nesting birds such as ring-billed gulls, common terns, and herring gulls. Thunder Island alone hosts 11,000 breeding pairs of shorebirds. The area also serves as a habitat for 20 species of gamefish. Chinook salmon, rainbow trout, brown trout, splake, and steelhead are annually stocked by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in the inland rivers that feed Thunder Bay.

Green Bay (Lake Michigan), Michigan and Wisconsin

The site covers an area of approximately 1,300 mi² (3,300 km²) of Michigan and Wisconsin waters in Green Bay and part of Lake Michigan. The site consists of upper and lower units. The upper region is unpolluted and supports an existing (and potentially greater) fishery and important nursery and spawning grounds. The lower portion of the Bay is estuarine and contains warm water. Lower Green Bay is extremely polluted and highly eutrophic, although a concerted local, State, and Federal effort is continuing to improve water quality.

Over 37 species of fish spawn in the area. Salmon and lake trout are stocked by both State and Federal programs. A drastic depletion of certain fish populations occurred during recent times. Cisco are greatly reduced in number and the once common lake sturgeon is now endangered.

Introduction of exotic species, such as German carp, alewife, ocean smelt, and sea lamprey, have markedly affected fish species composition in the area.

Bottom-dwelling tubificid worms and midge larvae, generally recognized as indicators of poor environmental quality, are abundant near the middle and south portions of the Bay. The pollution-intolerant "shrimp" *Pontoporeia affinis* inhabits the northern Bay bottom.

Lake Superior—Apostle Islands/Isle Royale, Wisconsin and Michigan

This site, composed of two important subunits, encompasses a total of 1,031 mi² of Wisconsin and Michigan waters situated in the western half of Lake Superior. One unit, roughly 375 mi² (970 km²), lies adjacent to the Federally owned Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The boundaries of this park extend ¼ mile (0.4 km) into Lake Superior. The proposed site would include submerged lands beyond this

boundary owned by the State of Wisconsin. The second unit consists of 656 mi² (1700 km²) of Michigan State waters and submerged lands surrounding Isle Royale National Park to a depth of 600 feet (183 m). Eastward of Blake Point, the site boundary extends offshore Isle Royale a maximum distance of approximately 11.5 mi (18.5 km).

The waters surrounding the Apostle Islands and Isle Royale represent an important habitat, feeding, and breeding ground for commercially and recreationally important fish and wildlife. Twenty-one species of fish are known to spawn in these waters. Two unusual forms of lake trout (the Sicowet and the "humper") have been found to inhabit the deeper waters of the site. The pygmy whitefish is known to occur only in Lake Superior.

The waters in and around the islands in this region are used extensively as breeding, nursery, and feeding areas for more than 43 species of birds and ducks, including such fish-eating birds as the common loon, bald eagle, osprey, mergansers, and endangered double-crested cormorants which are making a comeback.

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

Dated: February 24, 1983.

K. E. Taggart,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

(FR Doc. 83-5054 Filed 2-28-83; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 3510-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Army Medical Research and Development Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Bacterial Diseases; Partially Closed Meeting

In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), announcement is made of the following Subcommittee meeting:

Name of committee: United States Army Medical Research and Development Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Bacterial Diseases

Date of meeting: 17, 18 March 1983

Time and place: 0830 hrs, Room 3092, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC.

Proposed agenda: This meeting will be open to the public from 0830 to 1015 hrs on 17 March for the administrative review and discussion of the scientific research program of the Bacterial Diseases Branch, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Attendance by the public at open sessions will be limited to space available.

In accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 552b(c)(6), US Code, Title 5 and Section 10(d) of Pub. L. 92-463, the meeting will be closed to the public from 1030-1630 hrs on 17 March and from 0900-1200 hrs on 18 March for the review, discussion and evaluation of individual programs and projects conducted by the US Army Medical Research and Development Command, including consideration of personnel qualifications and performance, the competence of individual investigators, medical files of individual research subjects, and similar items, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Dr. Howard Noyes, Associate Director for Research Management, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Bldg 40, Room 1111, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC 20012 (202/578-2436) will furnish summary minutes, roster of Subcommittee members and substantive program information.

Harry G. Dangerfield,

Colonel, MC, Deputy Commander.

(FR Doc. 83-5077 Filed 2-28-83; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Publication of Sample Cases and Expected Parental Contributions Under National Direct Student Loan; College Work-Study; Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant Programs

Correction

In FR Doc. 83-2015 beginning on page 3401 in the issue of Tuesday, January 25, 1983, make the following correction.

On page 3402, third column, tenth line from the top, insert the following after "students" but before the period: "if the Secretary approves the system for dependent undergraduate students."

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Economic Regulatory Administration

Gulf States Oil and Refining Co.; Proposed Consent Order

AGENCY: Economic Regulatory Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of proposed Consent Order and opportunity for comment.

SUMMARY: The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy (DOE) announces a proposed Consent Order with Gulf States Oil & Refining Company and provides an opportunity for public comment on the