

exporters of the subject merchandise the United States and the period June 1, 1995 through May 31, 1996.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 7, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael J. Heaney or Linda Ludwig, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4475 or 482-0649, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the time limits mandated by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (245 days from the last day of the anniversary month for preliminary determinations, 120 additional days for final determinations), pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until June 30, 1997. See Decision Memorandum to Robert S. LaRossa dated February 3, 1997.

This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(3)(A)).

Dated: February 3, 1997.

Joseph A. Spetrini,
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement
Group III.

[FR Doc. 97-3100 Filed 2-6-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 970122011-7011-01]

RIN 0693-XX29

Standards for Blood Banking and Transfusion Services: Request for Public Comment

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Commerce.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) proposes to revise some of its blood banking and transfusion services standards for blood collection, processing, storage and transfusion and requests public comment on these changes. The purpose of this request is to increase public participation in the system used by the AABB to develop these standards.

NIST undertakes publication of this notice as a public service on behalf of

the AABB. NIST does not necessarily endorse, approve, or recommend any of the standards referenced in the notice.

The AABB is the professional society of more than 2,400 community, regional and Red Cross blood centers, hospital-based blood banks and transfusion services. It also represents over 9,000 individual members engaged in blood banking and transfusion medicine. The AABB sets standards, inspects and accredits blood collection and transfusion facilities, and provides continuing education and information. Its member facilities are responsible for collecting virtually all of the nation's blood supply and for transfusing more than 80 percent of the blood used for patient care in the United States. Throughout its 50-year history, the AABB's highest priorities have been transfusion safety and maintaining and promoting a safe and adequate blood supply for the American people.

DATES: Interested persons may obtain the documents after February 1, 1997 and should submit comments by 5:00 pm local time on March 15, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The proposed changes to AABB standards may be obtained through the AABB Internet Home Page at "http://www.aabb.org" under "What's New." Those without Internet access may purchase the documents from the AABB National Office, 8101 Glenbrook Road, Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 215-6499, fax (301) 907-6895, e-mail sales@aabb.org. Ask for publication #ST97IN. Cost is \$25 per copy sent to addresses in the United States and \$35 per copy sent to other locations. Orders must be prepaid.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eileen Church, Director of Communications, American Association of Blood Banks, (301) 215-6557, e-mail eileen@aabb.org.

Dated: January 30, 1997.

Elaine Buntin-Mines,
Director, Program Office.
[FR Doc. 97-3105 Filed 2-6-97; 8:45 am]

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 020397E]

Endangered Species; Permits

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

ACTION: Issuance of permit 1,025 (P622) and permit 1,027 (P45W).

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that NMFS has issued two permits that authorize takes of an Endangered Species Act-listed species for the purpose of scientific research/enhancement, subject to certain conditions set forth therein, to the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) at Sacramento, CA.

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

Office of Protected Resources, F/PR3, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3226 (301-713-1401); and

Administrator, Southwest Region, NMFS, NOAA, 501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802-4213 (562-980-4016).

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

Notice was published on October 16, 1996 (61 FR 53899) that an application had been filed by CDFG (P622) for a scientific research permit. Permit 1,025 was issued to CDFG on January 10, 1997. Permit 1,025 authorizes CDFG takes of adult and juvenile, endangered, Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) associated with two scientific research studies. For Study 1, CDFG will establish a pilot program at Knights Landing on the Sacramento River for monitoring juvenile anadromous fish migration. The purpose of the monitoring program is to evaluate the utility of the site and various sampling protocols in determining the timing and abundance of juvenile anadromous salmonids emigrating to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. For Study 2, CDFG will determine the relationship between manageable physical habitat attributes (flow, temperature, channel aspects) and anadromous salmonids within the upper reaches of the Sacramento River and throughout the river system up to ocean entry. Information relating spawning distribution (temporal and spatial), spawning success, juvenile survival, and emigration will be determined relative to habitat conditions. Permit 1,025 expires on June 30, 2001.

Notice was published on October 16, 1996 (61 FR 53899) that an application had been filed by FWS (P45W) for an enhancement permit. Permit 1,027 was

issued to FWS on January 31, 1997. Permit 1,027 authorizes FWS takes of adult and juvenile, endangered, Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) associated with artificial propagation and captive broodstock programs. Permit 1,027 replaces Permit 747, which was amended to expire on January 31, 1997 (61 FR 68721, December 30, 1996). FWS has proposed to develop a genetic testing protocol to identify the origin of returning adults so as to prevent hybridization problems. FWS has also proposed to acquire a hatchery facility on the mainstem Sacramento River to avoid imprinting problems. Until the proposed genetic testing protocol has been reviewed and approved by NMFS, and the mainstem river hatchery facility has been acquired, tested with non-winter-run chinook salmon, and approved by NMFS, the collection of ESA-listed adult fish for broodstock is not authorized. Any captured hatchery progeny suspected of being spring-run/winter-run hybrids will be destroyed. To monitor the propagation program, carcasses of the adult, ESA-listed fish that return to spawn in the wild will be collected from the mainstem Sacramento River and Battle Creek and sampled for tissues and tags. Permit 1,027 expires on July 31, 2001.

Issuance of the permits, as required by the ESA, was based on a finding that such permits: (1) Were requested in good faith, (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of the ESA-listed species that is the subject of the permits, and (3) are consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA and the NMFS regulations governing ESA-listed species permits.

Dated: February 3, 1997.

Robert C. Ziobro,

*Acting Chief, Endangered Species Division,
Office of Protected Resources, National
Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 97-3090 Filed 2-6-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of Army

Corps of Engineers

Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson Water Resources Feasibility Study in Howard County, Maryland

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is initiating the Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson Water Resources Feasibility Study for the watersheds of the Patapsco River basin. The riparian and aquatic environmental integrity of the Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson watersheds have been severely degraded by urbanization, inadequate infrastructure and industrial encroachment. Potential environmental restoration of streambanks, wetlands and forest buffers could restore riparian and aquatic habitat, improve water quality, restore stream channel stability, and reduce erosion and sedimentation. A DEIS will be integrated into the feasibility study to document existing conditions, project actions, and project effects and products. Howard County is the non-Federal sponsor for the project. The Maryland Department of the Environment has also contributed matching grant funds to the county for this study.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions about the proposed action and DEIS can be addressed to Ms. Kathryn Conant, Study Manager, Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: CENAB-PL-P, P.O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1715, telephone (410) 962-5175. E-mail address: kathryn.j.conant@ccmail.nab.usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 1. The U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Public Works and Transportation, authorized the Baltimore Metropolitan Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson Water Resources Study, in a resolution adopted April 30, 1992.

2. The areas proposed for environmental restoration are known as the Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson watersheds and are located in highly developed eastern portions of Howard County, Maryland. The most significant problems in the Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson watersheds are the loss of aquatic and riparian habitat and the instability of the stream channels. This excessive degradation includes: flashy stormwater flows which cause streambank erosion and sedimentation, encroachment of development which limits riparian habitat and wetlands, and polluted runoff which contributes to poor water quality. These factors negatively impact the aquatic and riparian environment in the present and the future.

3. In September 1996, the Corps and Howard County executed a feasibility cost-sharing agreement to prepare a study on both the Deep Run and Tiber-

Hudson watersheds. This watershed study is being conducted to investigate the feasibility of restoring habitat and the environmental integrity of both of these watersheds. The purpose of this study is to develop an ecosystem restoration plan that will address improvements to aquatic and terrestrial habitat, water quality, and recreation. The goal of this study is to implement the watershed restoration plan that will improve the aquatic and riparian ecosystem within the Deep Run and Tiber-Hudson watersheds. To achieve this goal, the Corps will further define the problems, needs, and opportunities in these watersheds; analyze and forecast environmental resource conditions; formulate, evaluate, and compare alternative plans for multiple sites; develop detailed designs and costs at selected sites; and recommend a cost effective plan for these watersheds.

4. Throughout the feasibility study, potential restoration projects will be identified, evaluated, and selected on a watershed basis. To achieve the proposed watershed restoration plan, the alternatives to be evaluated will include stabilization of eroding stream channels, creation of wetlands, restoration of floodplains, and construction of stormwater detention ponds and retrofits. Habitat structures would also be installed, if necessary, to restore aquatic habitat and provide added cover for spawning. Stream restoration alternatives may include stabilization techniques, such as rootwads, plantings, and geotubes. Where feasible, fish blockages may be removed to allow for resident and migratory passage.

5. The decision to implement these actions will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact of the proposed activities on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit that reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal will be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable costs. The Baltimore District is preparing a DEIS that will describe the impacts of the proposed projects on environmental and cultural resources in the study area and the overall public interest. The DEIS will be in accordance with NEPA and will document all factors that may be relevant to the proposal, including the cumulative effects thereof. Among these factors are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, recreation, water supply and conservation, water