

responsibilities; and experience in assisting MBE business persons and firms. (references from clients assisted are pertinent.)

—Background credentials and references for the owners of the organization and a capability statement of what the organization can do.

—Knowledge of the geographic area to be served in terms of the needs of minority businesses and past ongoing relationships with local public and private entities—that can possibly enhance the BDC program effort—i.e., Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, venture capital organizations, banks, SBA, HUD, state, city and county government agencies, etc.

#### Staff

—List personnel to be used. Indicate their salaries, educational level and previous experiences. Provide resumes for all professional staff personnel.

—Demonstrate competence among staff to effectuate mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs and joint-ventures.

—Provide organization chart, job descriptions and qualification standards involving all professional staff persons to be utilized on the project.

—If any contractors are to be utilized, identify and indicate areas and level of experience. *Primary consideration will be given to inhouse capability.*

**Notes.**—All contracting proposed should be in accordance with procurement standards in Attachment O of OMB Circulars A-110 or A-102.

#### II. Techniques and Methodology

Specify plans for achieving the goals and objectives of the project. This section should be developed by using the outline of the Work Requirements and the BDC responsibilities as *guides* and will become part of the award document. Include start-up plan and example of work plan format. Fully explain the procedures for: Outreach, screening, assisting and monitoring clients; developing and maintaining the profile inventory of minority business; and brokering of new business ownership, market and capital opportunities. In summary, address how, when and where work will be done and by whom. Include level of performance.

#### III. Resources

Address technical and administrative resources, i.e. computer facilities, voluntary staff time and space; and financial resources in terms of meeting MBDA's 10% cost sharing requirement to include a fee for services for assistance provided clients. The fee for services will be 10% for firms with gross sales of

\$500,000 or less and 25% for firms with gross sales of over \$500,000.

Cost sharing is that portion of project costs not borne by the Federal Government. The composition and amount of cost sharing are key factors that will be considered in determining the merit of this section. The cost sharing requirement can be met through the following order of priority: 1. Cash contributions; 2. fee for services; and 3. in-kind contributions.

**A. Cash contribution**—means cash that is contributed or donated by the recipient, by other non-federal, public agencies and institutions, private organizations, corporations and individuals.

**B. Fee for services**—are charges to the client for assistance provided by BDC.

**C. In-Kind contribution**—represent the value of non-cash contributions provided by the recipient and non-federal parties. The order of priority for in-kind contributions are: High technology systems to be utilized to achieve program objectives; top level staff personnel and real and personal property donated by other public agencies, institutions and private organizations. Property purchased with Federal funds will not be considered as the recipient's in-kind contribution.

#### IV. Costs

Demonstrate in narrative format that costs being proposed will give the minority business client and the government the most effective program possible in terms of quality, quantity, timeliness and efficiency.

Include the principal costs involved for achieving work plan under Cooperative Agreement by completing Part III—the Budget Information Section of the Request for Application.

Provide cost sharing plan information in terms of methodology and format for billing the cost of management and technical assistance to clients.

Total project costs will be evaluated in terms of:

—Clear explanations of all expenditures proposed, and

—The extent to which the applicant can leverage federal program funds and operate with *economy* and *efficiency*.

In conclusion, the applicant's schedule for start of BDC operation should be included in Part Two. Part Two will be known as the applicant's plan of operation and will be incorporated into the Cooperative Agreement award.

A detailed justification of all proposed costs is required for Part Four and each item must be fully explained.

The failure to supply information in any given category of the criteria will result in the application being

considered non-responsive and consequently, dropped from competition.

All information submitted is subject to verification by MBDA.

**E. Disposition of Proposals.** Notification of awards will be made by the Grants Officer. Organizations whose proposals are unsuccessful will be advised by the Regional Director.

**F. Proposal Instructions and Forms.** Questions concerning the preceding information, copies of application forms, and applicable regulations can be obtained at the above address.

Nothing in this solicitation shall be construed as committing MBDA to divide available funds among all qualified applicants. The program is subject to OMB Circular A-95 requirements.

**G. A Pre-Application conference** to assist all interested applicants will be held at the following address on Friday, March 26, 1982 at 10:00 a.m.:

U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Room 4830, Washington, D.C. 20230.

Dated: March 11, 1982.

Luis G. Encinias,  
Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 82-7187 Filed 3-16-82; 8:45 am]

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#### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

##### Announcement of Certain Hawaiian Waters as an Active Candidate for Marine Sanctuary Designation

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, with Presidential approval, to designate ocean waters as marine sanctuaries for the purpose of preserving or restoring their conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic values. Certain Hawaiian waters were included in the List of Recommended Areas published in the *Federal Register* on October 31, 1979 (44 FR 62552) and now have been selected as an active candidate for designation as a National Marine Sanctuary. An Issue Paper will be distributed and workshops scheduled in Hawaii. This announcement has no applicability to OMB Circular A-95 regarding State and local clearinghouse

review of Federal and federally assisted programs and projects.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dallas Minor, Director, Sanctuary Programs Office, Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3300 Whitehaven St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, (202) 634-4236.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1431-1434, (the Act) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, with Presidential approval, to designate ocean waters as marine sanctuaries for the purpose of preserving or restoring their conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic values. In December 1977, the Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM) received a nomination for a humpback whale marine sanctuary in waters off the Kihui coast of Maui, Hawaii. In December 1978, following placement of the site on the List of Recommended Areas (LRA), OCZM sponsored a workshop of whale experts in Hawaii to provide a forum for further discussion and evaluation of the sanctuary nomination. A majority of the workshop panelists concluded, among its other findings, that the designation of a marine sanctuary was "the most certain route to continuing protection of the humpback whale in Hawaiian waters."

In October 1980, OCZM circulated the results of the workshop and conducted a series of public information meetings in Hawaii to receive comment on the workshop's recommendations and to discuss the feasibility and desirability of proceeding with the sanctuary nomination. OCZM also met with Hawaii State officials to discuss respective State-Federal roles and responsibilities in sanctuary management. Among the concerns raised by both the public and State officials was whether or not additional restrictions would be needed to effectively manage a proposed sanctuary and, if so, whether such restrictions would inhibit existing and projected activities such as recreational, commercial, and/or subsistence fishing and boating; future harbor development; and the resumption of interisland, water-borne transportation services. Based on these meetings, an initial assessment of the area proposed for designation in accordance with 15 CFR 922.23(a); preliminary consultation with relevant Federal agencies, State and local authorities, and other interested parties in accordance with 15 CFR 922.23(b); and the consent of the State to proceed with the evaluation of the

proposal; the Acting Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management has decided to proceed with the review of a proposed National Marine Sanctuary in Hawaiian waters that are frequented by humpback whales.

Each year, from November through May, large numbers of humpback whales can be found in Hawaiian waters. These seasonal visitors, most of which migrate from summer feeding grounds off southern Alaska, can be observed throughout the islands, and are known to concentrate over shallow banks (100 fathoms or less) such as those found between Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe. These areas, which are generally 40-50 fathoms deep and relatively protected from the open ocean, offer the most hospitable environment to the whales for carrying-out their reproductive activities such as courting, mating, calving, and nursing.

In addition to the original proposal in 1977, OCZM has considered three additional alternatives for delineating the sanctuary's boundary: (1) The 100-fathom (183-meter) isobath encircling or adjoining the Hawaiian Islands of Kaula, Nihoa, Kaaui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii, as recommended by the workshop panel in 1978; (2) the contiguous waters of Maui County within the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe including the area extending from Laeu Point, Molokai known as Penguin Bank; and (3) the contiguous waters of Maui County as described above with the exception of Penguin Bank.

Following further consultations with State and Federal agencies, several public meetings, and a comprehensive evaluation of each of the alternatives, OCZM found that the area circumscribed by the 100-fathom isobath was excessive in terms of the corresponding level of effort that would be required to ensure proper sanctuary management, a result that would dilute overall management capabilities in selected areas of whale concentration. This finding led OCZM to conclude preliminarily that a more discreetly defined area, such as described in alternatives (2) or (3) above, might offer a better balance between considerations made for relative habitat value and biological significance, and the level of management effort desired or necessary for achieving the purposes of the National Marine Sanctuary Program.

Based on the following evaluation, the area under review by NOAA qualifies as an Active Candidate for further consideration as a marine sanctuary and is so declared.

1. *The significance of the ecological, geological, recreational, and research and educational resources during review for listing under § 922.21(b) on the List of Recommended Areas (§ 922.23(a)(1)).*

The waters under consideration represent a diverse tropical marine ecosystem which provide habitat for wintering humpback whales in Hawaiian waters. Coastal waters out to the 100-fathom contour are characterized by extensive terracing, reefing flats, and fringing and apron reefs. The reef structure and related floral and faunal communities are typical of the shallow water ecosystems found throughout the Indo-Pacific area. Generally, these reefs are formed by an aggregation of calcareous algae, hard and soft corals, coral rubble, and sand patches. In Maui County, fringing reefs are found in the protected waters off the south coast of Molokai and northwest coast of Lanai. Small apron reefs also occur along some reaches of the Island of Maui, primarily off its northwest coast.

In the shallow waters of Maui County is found a variety of fleshy algae, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, and fish. Reef corals commonly found in these areas included *Porites lobata*, *P. compressa*, *Pocillopora meandrina*, *P. damicornis*, and species of the genus *Montipora*. Shallow coastal waters also support tropical plankton associations which play important roles in supporting marine food webs and in cycling minerals between pelagic and benthic environments. In deeper waters (25-75 Meters), large boulders and coral rubble dominate the bottom, while live reef corals and benthic algae are reduced or absent. Black corals and seafans (gorgonians) are characteristic to this area, with the former being particularly abundant in the interisland waters of Maui County. Fishers at this depth include several recreationally and commercially important mid-water plankton feeding and carnivorous species as well as endemic long-nosed hawkfish (*Oxyrrhites typus*), which is generally associated with black coral communities, and Tinker's butterfly fish (*Chaetodon tinkeri*). The areas under consideration not only provide habitat for the endangered humpback whale but several other species of cetaceans including pilot whales (*Gobicephala melaena*), false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*), Pacific bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops gilli*), and spinner dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*). The endangered Hawaiian monk seal *Monachus schauinslandi* is also known to frequent these waters.

2. *The ability of the Sanctuary Programs Office to support full review within the time specified in § 922.24.*

OCZM can prepare an Issue Paper, hold workshops, and initiate an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the site as required.

3. *The following additional factors (§ 922.23(a)(9)).*

a. *Existing and potential threats to the resources.* Hawaiian waters provide a relatively undisturbed tropical habitat for a wintering population of approximately 600 endangered humpback whales. The number of humpbacks in the area has apparently remained stable over the last few decades, however more information regarding activities which may affect their behavior needs to be gained to ensure the long-term survival of the species.

b. *The ability of existing regulatory mechanisms to protect the value of the sanctuary and the likelihood that sufficient effort will be devoted to accomplishing those objectives.* Most of the area under consideration is within State jurisdiction. If fully implemented, existing Federal and State regulatory mechanisms, could offer adequate protection to the resources in the area. In practice, however, protection is usually offered on a case-specific basis and its effectiveness, subject to the availability of enforcement personnel and administrative support. It is unlikely the funding support will be increased or that existing statutes will be amended to broaden sufficiently, the nonregulatory aspects of resource management such as initiating or expanding upon the management-related research and education efforts necessary to determine, fully, the appropriate management focus and means for protecting the values of the sanctuary. Designation will enhance, significantly, resource protection by making available additional management and enforcement funds and by providing: (1) A comprehensive management framework to monitor, assess, and act on information concerning the cumulative effects of human contact and activities; (2) a mechanism to coordinate and encourage research on the humpback whale and other biota; and (3) a public education and interpretive program focused on man's understanding of the fragility and significance of the humpbacks and other marine resources. These aspects of resource management are not fully provided for under existing regulatory mechanisms.

c. *The significance of the area to research opportunities on a particular type of ecosystem.* Little is known about

the wintering population of humpbacks in Hawaiian waters. Sanctuary designation offers unique opportunities for coordinated scientific research on humpback whales such as studies on behavior such as vocal communication, mating and courtship activity, and cow-calf associations. Present research on the Hawaii population has been limited, and no coordinated research program exists.

d. *The value of the area in complementing other public or private programs with similar objectives, including approved Coastal Zone Management Programs.* Most of the areas under consideration are under State jurisdiction and, consequently, may be affected by a number of state programs such as the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, the Natural Area Reserves System, and the Marine Life Conservation Program. A nonregulatory County Whale Reserve also has been designated by Maui County for waters lying west of the Island of Maui. The designation of a marine sanctuary under Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, offers a unique opportunity for coordinating Federal, State and local efforts in resource protection, research, and public awareness and education.

e. *The aesthetic quality of the area.* The area under consideration offers unique aesthetic opportunities, including splendid, unspoiled surface and submerged vistas and features.

f. *The type and estimated economic value of the natural resources and human uses within the area which may be foregone as a result of marine sanctuary designation.* Preliminary consultation and discussions indicate that the area under consideration does provide opportunities for a wide range of recreational and commercial activities, principally boating and fishing. However, since no new restrictions affecting either activity are envisioned, it appears unlikely that any significant economic impacts would result from the designation. On the other hand, added scientific research opportunities, public education programs, and resource management efforts will provide a further measure of protection and increased public awareness of the humpback whales in Hawaii. A thorough analysis of the economic impacts resulting from the designation of a marine sanctuary will be conducted as part of the review process. An Issue Paper will be prepared by OCZM for distribution to interested parties describing: (1) The biology and natural history of the

humpback whales in Hawaii; (2) the distinctive resources in Hawaiian waters that make the area a suitable habitat for the whales; (3) existing government programs aimed at protecting those resources; (4) boundary alternatives; and (5) possible management activities, including a scientific research program as required by 922.24 of the marine sanctuary regulations, Review of Active Candidate. OCZM will conduct additional public workshops in Hawaii within 6 months of the date of this publication. The Issue Paper and workshops are designed to solicit views which will aid OCZM in determining the scope of a final sanctuary proposal (e.g., preferred boundary, management regime, research and education priorities) and whether to move the nomination forward in the designation process (e.g., prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement). The workshops are required in addition to the public hearings under section 302(e) of the Act should an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared. These workshops are part of the scoping process to determine those issues to be addressed in the event that an EIS is subsequently prepared.

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

Dated: March 10, 1982.

Peter L. Tweedt,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management.

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Air Force

#### Air University Board of Visitors; Meeting

The Air University Board of Visitors will hold an open meeting at 11:00 a.m. on April 21, 1981, in the Air University Conference Room, Austin Hall (Building 800), Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

The purpose of the meeting is to give the board an opportunity to present to the Commander, Air University, a report of the findings and recommendations concerning Air University educational programs.

For further information on this meeting, contact Dorothy D. Reed, Coordinator, Air University Board of