

temporarily capture, blood and skin/blubber sample, freeze-brand, and attach satellite-linked time-depth records on small delphinids; and (3) Study of Diving Adaptations in Tissues of Marine Mammals - import muscle and skeletal material taken from South African fur seals (*Arctocephalus pusillus*), harp seals (*Phoca groenlandica*), harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*), gray seals (*Halichoerus grypus*), Steller sea lions (*Eumetopias jubatus*), and common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*) from South Africa and Canada. Other cetacean and pinniped specimens are requested to be imported worldwide as they become available.

Dated: August 20, 1996.

Ann D. Terbush,

Chief, Permits and Documentation Division,
Office of Protected Resources, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

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[I.D. 081696C]

Marine Mammals; Scientific Research Permit No. 1009 (P613)

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

ACTION: Issuance of permit.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Dr. Glenn Cota, Center for Coastal Physical Oceanography, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23529, has been issued a permit to import marine mammal specimens for scientific purposes.

ADDRESSES: The permit and related documents are available for review upon written request or by appointment in the following office(s):

Permits Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13130, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713-2289); and Director, Northeast Region, NMFS, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930-2298 (508/281-9250).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 12, 1996, notice was published in the Federal Register (61 FR 29741) that a request for a scientific research permit to import Narwhal (Monodon monoceros), beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), and ringed seal (*Phoca sibirica*) samples from Canada had been submitted by the above-named individual. The requested permit has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and

the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216).

Dated: August 15, 1996.

Ann D. Terbush,

Chief, Permits and Documentation Division,
Office of Protected Resources, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Privacy Act of 1974: System of Records

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice of effectiveness of new system of records.

SUMMARY: On May 2, 1996 the Commission gave notice of a new system of records maintained under the Privacy Act to include data from electronic key card systems used by the Commission in its Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C. and in certain of its regional offices (61 FR 19613). The Commission also invited public comment concerning two proposed routine uses for this system. No comments were received. This notice is intended to inform the public of the effective date of the system of records and the two new routine uses. Also with this publication, clarifying language is being added to the systems notice under the headings "System Location" and "Record Source Categories."

DATES: The effective date of this system of records is June 11, 1996, and of the new routine uses is August 26, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the new system of records may be obtained from Jean A. Webb, Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan Nathan, Office of General Counsel, (202) 418-5120, Lisa La Chance, Office of Administrative Services, (202) 418-5167, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

I. Background

In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, the Commission published on May 2, 1996 a description of a new system of records and invited comments on the proposed new routine

uses for the system. (61 FR 19613). No comments were received.

The electronic key card usage system of records described in 61 FR 19613 is a by-product of the Commission's physical security system. The principal purpose of the key cards themselves is to limit physical access to most of the Commission's office space to authorized key holders. Most of these are agency employees, but they also include visitors and representatives of landlords. Under most of the Commission's office space leases, maintenance of the key card systems is the landlord's obligation. Most of the records of card usage belong to the Commission's landlords, and are not agency records. As part of such a system, each use of any key card is recorded on the landlord's computerized tracking system, or the Commission's system in the case of the Chicago office.

Upon request to a landlord by the Director, Office of Administrative Services (or his/her designee), the landlord will provide a print-out of recorded use of one or more key cards within a block of time. Printouts usually contain the number of the key card and the name of the person to whom that key card is assigned.

Principally this system of records consists of the data obtained from a landlord. It also includes, however, the records maintained by the Commission for the Chicago office suite. None of the Commission's landlords is a government entity, and the system of records does not include any information on usage of key cards held solely by a landlord. Accordingly, no person may, under Section 552a(d), obtain information concerning material solely in a landlord's possession concerning themselves, see Notification Procedures, *infra*. It should be noted, however, that the Commission's landlords represent that in the ordinary course they retain this data for no more than six months. The Commission retains its records for the Chicago office for about 90 days.

The principal purposes of the key card system relate to security of personnel and property. Information about usage may, however, be accessed for security and non-security purposes.

Thus, in the case of a theft on agency premises, a printout or similar document would be obtained showing entries into the relevant portion of the premises. This information might be conveyed to local or other law enforcement authorities. If a question arose whether an agency employee had in fact been at his or her workstation during non-business hours for purposes of a claim for overtime pay, the records