

alternative is no-action, or deny either request for authorization to incidentally take the ABM.

As stated above, the Service has made a preliminary determination that the issuance of an amended ITP is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102(2)(C) of NEPA. This preliminary information may be revised due to public comment received in response to this notice and is based on information contained in the EA, HCP, and appropriate amendments. An appropriate excerpt from the FONSI reflecting the Service's finding on the application is provided below:

Based on the analysis conducted by the Service, it has been determined that:

1. Issuance of an amended ITP would not have significant effects on the human environment in the project area.
2. The additional proposed take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity.
3. The applicant has ensured that adequate additional funding will be provided to implement the measures proposed in the submitted revisions to the HCP.
4. Other than impacts to endangered and threatened species as outlined in the documentation of this decision, the indirect impacts which may result from issuance of the amended ITP are addressed by other regulations and statutes under the jurisdiction of other government entities. The validity of the Service's ITP is contingent upon the Applicant's compliance with the terms of his permit and all other laws and regulations under the control of State, local, and other Federal governmental entities.

The Service will also evaluate whether the issuance of the amended Section 10(a)(1)(B) ITP complies with Section 7 of the Act by conducting an intra-Service Section 7 consultation. The results of the biological opinions, in combination with the above findings, will be used in the final analysis to determine whether or not to issue an amended ITP.

Dated: January 15, 1997.

Noreen K. Clough,
Regional Director.

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Geological Survey

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC); Public Review of Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FGDC is sponsoring a public review of the draft Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards to be considered for adoption as FGDC standards. If adopted, the standards must be followed by all Federal agencies for geospatial data collected directly or indirectly, through grants, partnerships, or contracts.

In its assigned leadership role for developing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), the FGDC recognizes that the standards must also meet the needs and recognize the views of State and local governments, academia, industry, and the public. The purpose of this notice is to solicit such views. The FGDC invites the community to review, test, and evaluate the proposed standards. Comments are encouraged about the content, completeness, and usability of the proposed standard.

The FGDC anticipates that the proposed standards will be adopted as Federal Geographic Data Committee standards after updating or revision. The standards may be forwarded to voluntary standards bodies for adoption if interest warrants such actions.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 15, 1997.

CONTACT AND ADDRESSES: Requests for written copies of or review comments for the "Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards" should be addressed to Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards Review, FGDC Secretariat (attn: Jennifer Fox), U.S. Geological Survey, 590 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia, 20192; telephone 703-648-5514; facsimile 703-648-5755; or Internet "gdc@usgs.gov." The standard may be downloaded from this Internet address: <ftp://www.fgdc.gov/pub/standards/Accuracy/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards provide a common methodology for reporting the horizontal and vertical accuracy of clearly defined features where the location is represented by a single point coordinate: examples are survey monuments; prominent landmarks, such as church spires, standpipes, radio towers, tall chimneys, and mountain peaks; and targeted photogrammetric control points. It facilitates the

interoperability of spatial data by providing a consistent means for users to directly compare positional accuracies obtained by different methods for the same point. It addresses positional accuracy reporting and testing requirements for various spatial data applications. The document consists of the following parts:

Part 1, Reporting Methodology: The general accuracy reporting standard for the horizontal component is the radius of a circle of uncertainty, such that the true (theoretical) location of the point falls within the circle 95-percent of the time. The general accuracy reporting standard for the vertical component is a linear uncertainty value, such that the true (theoretical) location of the point falls within +/- of that linear uncertainty value 95-percent of the time. This reporting methodology is adopted in the subsequent parts of the draft standard.

Part 2, Standards for Geodetic Networks. Part 2 addresses accuracy reporting for geodetic surveys. Geodetic control surveys are usually performed to establish a basic control network from which supplemental surveying and mapping work are performed. Geodetic network surveys are distinguished by use of redundant, interconnected, permanently monumented control points that comprise the framework for the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) or are often incorporated into the NSRS. This standard is intended to replace accuracy standards previously issued by the Federal Geodetic Data Subcommittee.

Part 3, National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy. The National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) provides a common methodology for testing and reporting accuracy of maps and geospatial data derived from sources such as aerial photographs, satellite imagery, and maps. The NSSDA is intended to replace the United States National Map Accuracy Standards (U.S. Bureau of the Budget, 1947).

The NSRS may be used to reference mapping project control surveys to a common georeference system. The accuracy of geospatial data derived from project control surveys is expressed using the NSSDA. The NSSDA also may be related to the NSRS by using NSRS points as check points to test accuracy of geospatial data derived from aerial photographs, satellite imagery, maps, and other secondary sources.

Dated: January 14, 1997.

Richard E. Witmer,

Acting Chief, National Mapping Division.

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