

### 1.3 Applicability

The swath data standard for remote sensing supports the development of the NSDI by providing a common framework for the organization of a wide range of remotely sensed data. The standard will be particularly useful for data from scanning, profiling, staring, or push-broom type remote sensing instruments, whether they be ground based, shipboard airborne, or spaceborne.

### 1.4 Related Standards

The Remote Sensing Swath Data Content Standard integrates with existing standards as much as possible. This standard is an outgrowth of standards work done for the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS), part of the Earth Observing System, under NASA's Mission to Planet Earth. As such, it draws heavily on the NASA EOSDIS concepts and data model for remote sensing swath data (HAIS 1995), which were, themselves, developed from existing standards wherever possible. The NASA model specifies the minimal content requirements for a swath and the relationships among its individual components. The EOSDIS project has developed an encoding mechanism and a set of software tools (HTS 1996, 1997) based on that model. Although those tools are related to this content standard, the standard itself in no way depends upon them. In fact, it is the tools that rely on the existing EOSDIS data model. The Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), an international information exchange body, has endorsed the development of data models for remotely sensed swath data, through the Data Subgroup of its Working Group on Information Systems and Services (WGISS).

The Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) addresses the transfer of geospatial data among computer systems (FIPS 1994). The Raster Profile of SDTS, because it can be used to transfer remote sensing data, is remotely related to the proposed swath standard. However, the SDTS Raster Profile is a transfer standard, while the proposed swath standard is a content standard. So, while the SDTS Raster Profile could probably be adapted to transfer remote sensing swath data, there is no overlap between the standards, because they deal with different aspects of the data standardization described by the FGDC Standards Reference Model.

No other current FGDC, national, or international standard addresses this facet of sharing remote sensing swath data.

### 1.5 Standards Development Procedures

This standard has been developed by the Imagery subgroup of FGDC's Standards Working Group. This group consists of members from NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin, and the OpenGIS Consortium. An initial working draft, discussed by Di and Carlisle (1998), was reviewed by the full membership of the Imagery Subgroup. The draft was then revised, where appropriate, in accordance with these comments, and the author of the comments either notified that the comments had been incorporated or provided an explanation of why they had not been. The revised draft was then submitted to the Imagery Subgroup, and as there were no further changes recommended, on the Standards Working Group. The development of this standard is guided by the FGDC Standards Reference Model (FGDC 1997). The Standards Reference Model, developed by the Standards Working Group of the FGDC, provides guidance to FGDC subcommittees and working groups for the standards development process. It also defines the expectations for FGDC standards, describes different types of geospatial standards, and documents the FGDC standards process.

### 1.6 Maintenance Authority

The Earth Science Data and Information System (ESDIS) Program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) maintains this standard for the Federal Geographic Data Committee. Address questions concerning this standard to: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Code 505, Greenbelt, MD 20771.

Dated: January 28, 1999.

**Richard E. Witmer,**

*Chief, National Mapping Division, Geological Survey.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

### Geological Survey

#### Proposed Cooperative Research and Development (CRADA) Negotiations

**AGENCY:** Geological Survey, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) negotiations.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Geological Survey (USGS) is contemplating entering into a CRADA with United Technologies Corporation to use surface and borehole geophysical methods to characterize contaminated fractured rock sites and monitor innovative remediation technologies under development by United Technologies Corporation. Information on the proposed CRADA is available to the public upon request at the following location: U.S. Geological Survey, 11 Sherman Place, U-5010, Storrs Mansfield, Connecticut 06269.

**Inquiries:** For further information, contact F. Peter Haeni, U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division at the address given above; telephone (860) 487-7402, email: phaeni@usgs.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is to meet the USGS requirement stipulated in the Survey Manual.

**Robert M. Hirsch,**  
*Chief Hydrologist.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[CO-076-1492-00-241A]

#### Notice of Intent To Amend the Grand Junction Resource Management Plan

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to amend the Grand Junction Resource Management Plan, 1987.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction Field Office, is proposing to amend the Grand Junction Resource Management Plan, approved in January 1987. The amendment will consider a mineral withdrawal for the Rough Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The effect of this change is being analyzed in an environmental assessment (EA). The amendment is being developed as part of the Bangs Canyon Management Plan.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bruce Fowler, Grand Junction Field Office, (970) 244-3036.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The affected area includes approximately 2,737 acres of public land in Mesa County located about 6 miles southwest