

Please refer to permit number PRT-809218 when submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joseph E. Johnston or Mary Orms at the above Austin Ecological Service Field Office.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 9 of the Act prohibits the "taking" of endangered species such as the golden-cheeked warbler. However, the Service, under limited circumstances, may issue permits to take endangered wildlife species incidental to, and not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. Regulations governing permits for endangered species are at 50 CFR 17.22.

APPLICANT: Robert C. Paris plans to construct a single family residence on Lots 9 and 10, Block C, Lake Georgetown Estates, located at 1720 and 1730 County Road 262, Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas. This action will eliminate less than one-half acre of land and indirectly impact less than one-half additional acres of golden-cheeked warbler habitat. The applicant proposes to compensate for this incidental take of golden-cheeked warbler habitat by placing \$1,500 into the city of Austin Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Fund to acquire/manage lands for the conservation of the golden-cheeked warbler.

Alternatives to this action were rejected because selling or not developing the subject property with federally listed species present was not economically feasible.

Nancy M. Kaufman,

Regional Director, Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

[FR Doc. 96-8614 Filed 4-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-55-M

Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force Meeting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force. A number of subjects will be discussed during the meeting including: Ruffe control program, ANS legislative update, ballast water technology project, Michigan ANS Plan, ANS Digest, Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal, round goby, exotic weeds, and upcoming events.

DATES: The ANS Task Force will meet from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 25, 1996.

ADDRESSES: The ANS Task Force meeting will be held at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Building, Room 200AB,

4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jay Troxel, ANS Task Force Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at (703) 358-1718.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), this notice announces a meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force established under the authority of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-646, 104 Stat. 4761, 16 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*, November 29, 1990). Minutes of the meetings will be maintained by the Coordinator, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, Room 840, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203 and will be available for public inspection during regular business hours, Monday through Friday within 30 days following the meeting.

Dated: April 1, 1996.

Gary Edwards,

Assistant Director, Fisheries, Co-Chair, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force.

[FR Doc. 96-8463 Filed 4-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force Brown Tree Snake Control Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a meeting of the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee, a Committee of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. The Committee will meet to review the final draft Brown Tree Snake Control Plan and approve a final version. The Committee also will discuss potential implementation strategies for the plan, the interrelationship of the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee and the multi-agency members of the Memorandum of Agreement regarding brown tree snake control efforts, and the future of the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee.

DATES: The Brown Tree Snake Control Committee will meet from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 30, 1996, and 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Wednesday, May 1, 1996.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Ilikai Hotel, 1777 Ala Moana Boulevard, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Minutes will be maintained by Robert P. Smith, Chair, Brown Tree Snake Control Committee, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Ecoregion, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3108, Box

50088, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850. The minutes will be available for public inspection during regular business hours, Monday through Friday, within 30 days following the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert P. Smith, Chair, Brown Tree Snake Control Committee, at (808) 541-2749 or Jay Troxel, Coordinator, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, at (703) 358-1718.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), this notice announces a meeting of the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee, a committee of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force established under the authority of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-646, 104 Stat. 4761, 16 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*, November 29, 1990).

A native of Indonesia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Australia, the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*) has caused or been a factor in the extirpation of most of Guam's native terrestrial vertebrates, including fruit bats, lizards, and some of the island's forest birds. In addition, brown tree snakes in Guam have caused more than a thousand power outages, damaged agricultural interests by preying on poultry, killed many pets, and envenomated numerous children.

Several governmental agencies and private entities have been working to prevent similar ecological disasters on other Pacific islands, since the threat of the brown tree snake's dispersal to other islands and continents is significant. The brown tree snake is a major threat to the biodiversity of the Pacific region and other areas at risk. High densities of snakes occur in many urban areas on Guam where cargo is loaded for transport by air and sea to other Pacific islands, and dispersal has been documented by snakes discovered on islands in Hawaii and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and even in the continental United States.

In recognition of this threat, the United States Congress included a section in the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 that authorizes a cooperative program to control the brown tree snake outside of its historic range. Representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and the Interior; the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; the Territory of Guam; and the State of Hawaii formed the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee in May 1993 to develop an

integrated pest management approach that would:

- Reduce existing brown tree snake populations on Guam;
- Prevent the spread of brown tree snakes to other Pacific islands and mainland areas;
- Eradicate or contain new populations as soon as detected;
- Protect endangered species and other wildlife from brown tree snake predation;
- Assist organizations and individuals on Guam to manage and control brown tree snake infestations, and especially to reduce disruptions of electrical supplies and human-snake encounters resulting in emotional trauma and bites;
- Develop adequate information on the brown tree snake's biology, dispersal dynamics, and control to support Federal, State, Territorial, and Commonwealth needs; and
- Develop more effective and environmentally sound control strategies and methods.

To meet these objectives, the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee developed a draft plan reviewing the biology of the brown tree snake, its population development and status on various Pacific islands, its current and potential impacts on the environment and the economy, and past and present brown tree snake control activities. The draft plan also outlined specific tasks that need to be accomplished and funding needed for operational and research activities. The draft plan was released for public review and comment in April 1995, and comments received have been incorporated into a final draft plan, to be reviewed and approved during the upcoming Brown Tree Snake Control Committee meeting.

Dated: April 1, 1996.

Gary Edwards,

*Assistant Director—Fisheries, Co-Chair,
Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force.*

[FR Doc. 96-8464 Filed 4-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Bureau of Land Management

[WO-330-1020-00-24 1A]

Extension of Currently Approved Information Collection, OMB Approval Number 1004-0047

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is

announcing its intention to request extension of approval to collect information from individuals who conduct, or wish to conduct, grazing on lands managed by BLM. Information collected relates to individuals' qualifications and base properties, as well as to changes in land ownership. BLM uses the information to allocate grazing use, determine qualifications of applicants, issue permits, authorize transfers, and document files.

DATES: Comments on the proposed information collection must be received by June 7, 1996 to be considered.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Regulatory Management Team (420), Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C Street NW., Room 401 LS, Washington, DC 20240

Comments may be sent via Internet to: !WO140@attmail.com. Please include "Attn: 1004-0047" and your name and return address in your Internet message.

Comments may be hand delivered to the Bureau of Land Management Administrative Record, Room 401, 1620 L Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Comments will be available for public review at the L Street address during regular business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m., Monday through Friday).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Ramey, Jr., (202) 452-7747.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.12(a), BLM is required to provide 60-day notice in the Federal Register concerning a collection of information contained in current published rules to solicit comments on (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

The Taylor Grazing Act (TGA) of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315, 315 *et seq.*), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA) of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901 *et seq.*) provide authority for BLM to administer the livestock grazing program consistent with land-use plans, multiple-use objectives,

sustained yield, environmental values, economic considerations, and other factors. Authorizing livestock use on the public lands is an important and integral part of program administration. Administrative procedures include maintaining accurate and complete information on the qualifications of permittees and lessees and ownership and location of all land used in conjunction with the public lands. BLM's regulations at 43 CFR 4110.1 and .2 require notification to BLM of changes in ownership, qualifications of applicants, and base properties. These regulations were adopted in 1978 (45 FR 29067, July 5, 1978) and last modified in 1995 60 FR 9894, February 22, 1995).

BLM uses two forms to collect information necessary to manage the grazing program, the Grazing Application—Preference Summary (Form 4130-1a) and the Grazing Application—Supplemental Information (Form 4130-1b). In addition to name and address, Form 4130-1a requests applicants for grazing permits and leases to specifically locate tracts of land, acres of each owned or lease property, and the amount of grazing, expressed in animal unit months (AUM), associated with each tract. The form also enables a previous owner to identify the new owner or leaseholder, the amount of land and AUMs being transferred, and concurrence by the lienholder in the transaction.

Form 4130-1b enables new applicants to certify as to their qualification for a grazing permit or lease, indicate ownership or control of all livestock to be grazed, identify owner of leased properties, identify preferences existing in other jurisdictions, and name an individual who is authorized to represent the applicant.

The information obtained from the permittees and lessees is used by BLM to allocate grazing use, adjudicate conflicting requests for grazing use, determine legal qualifications of applicants, resolve conflicts, issue permits, authorize transfers, and document files. This information is also used to verify that a legal transaction is taking place and whether all or part of the allotment is involved. Without this information, the BLM would not be able to assure proper administration of the use of the public lands as required by law and would result in unauthorized use, improper billings, unqualified users, and nonpayment of fees due the Federal Government.

The information collected is required by law and is only available from the applicants. The forms were designed to request only basic information required to administer the permitting process.