

Organisms Risk Analysis Review Process is the risk process developed through the Risk Assessment and Management Committee to help meet the requirements of the 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). The objective of the Review Process is to provide a standardized process for evaluating the risk of introducing nonindigenous organisms into a new environment and, if needed, determining the correct risk management steps needed to mitigate the risk. The Review Process provides a framework where scientific, technical, and other relevant information can be organized into a format that is understandable and useful to managers and decision makers. The process was developed to function as an open process with early and continuous input from all identified interested parties and designed to be flexible and dynamic enough to accommodate a variety of approaches to nonindigenous organisms risk depending on the available resources, accessibility of the biological information, and the risk assessment methods available at the time of the assessment. The black carp was chosen as the test organism for the Review Process because it demonstrated: (1) A real issue in which the potential for positive gain (biological control of yellow grub and zebra mussel) has to be balanced with the potential of becoming established and causing economic and/or environmental damage on a new environment; (2) a real issue in which political, economic, and environmental concern were already present; and, (3) a situation in which there still exists time to correctly manage this issue to the benefit of the American people. This assessment is specific organism assessment and does not attempt to evaluate the black carp as a pathway.

Dated: February 29, 1996.

Gary Edwards,

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

[FR Doc. 96-5398 Filed 3-8-96; 8:45 am]

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Bureau of Land Management

[WO-320-1990-2-24 1A]

Notice of Proposed Information Collection, OMB Approval Number 1004-0110

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 approval to collect certain information from owners of unpatented mining claims. This information is needed for BLM to implement the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955; the Multiple Mineral Development Act of 1954; the Act of April 8, 1948; and the general mining laws.

DATES: Comments on the proposed information collection must be received by May 10, 1996, to be assured of consideration.

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

Comments may be sent via Internet to: WO140@attmail.com. Please include "ATTN: 1004-0110" 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 (7:45 A.M. to 4:15 p.m.), Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger A. Haskins, (202) 452-0355.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d), BLM is required to provide 60-day notice in the Federal Register concerning a proposed collection of information to solicit comments on (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, 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. BLM will receive and analyze any comments sent in response to this notice and include them with its request for approval from the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

To guard against use of mining claims for purposes unrelated to mining,

Congress passed the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 368, 30 U.S.C. 601-615), which is also known as Public Law 167, the Common Varieties Act, or the Surface Resources Act. Under the Act, mining claims located *after* the date of the Act (July 23, 1955) must only be used for prospecting, mining or processing operations and reasonably incident uses. Mining claims located *prior* to the date of the Act will be subject to the Act where, after notice and hearing, BLM determines the locator's surface rights are similarly limited. To defend against a Government inquiry as to the ownership of vegetal or mineral rights to locations made prior to July 23, 1955, an owner of an unpatented mining claim must submit the information required by the implementing regulations at 43 CFR 3712.2-3, including the date of location of the claim, the book and page of recordation of the notice or certificate of location, the section or sections of public land surveys which embrace the claim, whether the claimant is a locator or purchaser under the location, and the name and address of the claimant and of any other person with an interest in the claim.

BLM uses the information provided by the mining claimant to determine the applicability of the use restrictions of the Multiple Surface Use Act to pre-Act claims. If BLM did not collect this information, mining claims located prior to the Act could be used for purposes unrelated to mining, which frequently cause adverse environmental impacts or create health and safety hazards on the public lands. See *Unauthorized Activities on Hardrock Claims*, GAO-RCED-90-111.

In 1954, Congress passed the Multiple Mineral Development Act (68 Stat. 708, 30 U.S.C. 521-531) to eliminate conflicts between claimants of locatable minerals and permittees and lessees of leasable minerals, such as coal, oil and gas. The Act permits development of the same tract of public land under both systems of mineral disposal, that is, both mining claims under the general mining law and permits and leases under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 can cover the same piece of public domain.

To assert a right to Mineral Leasing Act deposits that lie under mining claims located prior to the date of the Act (August 13, 1954), a permittee or lessee may submit to BLM a request for publication under the implementing regulations at 43 CFR 3742.3-1. The request for publication must include a certified copy of the notice of application, offer, permit, or lease; an affidavit stating that the lands involved

have been examined and giving the name and address of anyone found working the land; and a certificate setting forth the name of anyone found to have an interest in any pre-Act unpatented mining claim, based on an examination of records.

Subsequently, BLM publishes a notice, to which an owner of an unpatented mining claim must submit the information required by the implementing regulations at 43 CFR 3742.3-2, including the date of location of the claim, the book and page of recordation of the notice or certificate of location, the section or sections of public land surveys which embrace the claim, whether the claimant is a locator or purchaser under the location, and the name and address of the claimant and of any other person with an interest in the claim.

BLM uses the information provided by both the permittee or lessee and the mining claimant to determine whether the mining claimant has any right to or interest in Leasing Act minerals under the mining claim. If BLM did not collect this information, the rights of mining claimants to Leasing Act minerals located under their claims could be adversely affected.

The Act of April 23, 1932 (47 Stat. 136, 43 U.S.C. 154) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to open to location, entry and patent under the general mining laws public lands which are withdrawn from development under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, 43 U.S.C. 416). Under the implementing regulations at 43 CFR 3816.2, anyone wishing to open these lands may file an application with BLM. The application must include a description of the land and the factual basis for the belief that the land contains valuable mineral deposits.

BLM uses the information provided by the applicant to determine if it is in the public interest to open land in reclamation withdrawals to mineral development. If BLM did not collect this information, the development of valuable mineral deposits on reclamation withdrawals would be precluded.

The Act of April 8, 1948 (62 Stat. 162) reopened the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon road grant lands (the O&C lands) to exploration, location, entry and patent under the general mining laws. The Act also validated mineral claims located on the O&C lands during the period from August 28, 1937 to April 8, 1948. The O&C lands comprise about 2 million acres of public forestlands in western Oregon that are managed by BLM. Under the Act, the

owner of an unpatented mining claim must seek BLM approval to cut any timber located on the claim. Under the implementing regulations at 43 CFR 3821.4, the claim owner must file a written application with the local BLM office. The application must identify the amount and kind of timber desired and the use to which it will be put.

BLM uses the information to ensure that the cutting of timber on a valid mining claim located on the O&C lands is limited to that which corresponds to the amount and kind needed for the development and operation of the mine and does not conflict with multiple-use and resource management goals. If BLM did not collect this information, mining claimants would be precluded from cutting timber necessary for their mining operations.

Based on BLM's experience administering the activities described above, the public reporting burden for the information collections is estimated to average one hour per response. The respondents are owners of unpatented mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites located upon the public lands, reserved mineral estates of the United States, restricted lands of the United States, National Forests, and National Parks. The frequency of response is one per demand or assertion of right. The number of responses per year is estimated to be about ten. The estimated total annual burden on new respondents is collectively ten hours.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: March 5, 1996.

Annetta L. Cheek,

Chief, Regulatory Management Team.

[FR Doc. 96-5673 Filed 3-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-P

National Park Service

Availability of Plan of Operations, Mining Operations CIMA Cinder Mine, Mojave National Preserve, San Bernardino County, California

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9.17 (a) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, Subpart A, that the National Park Service has received from J. Lorene Caffee, the Cima Cinder Mine, a Plan of Operations to conduct mining operations on the Cinder No. 2, Cinder No. 3, Cinder 2 M 12—M 14, Cinder 2 M 16—M 21, Cinder 2 M 30—M 31, and Cinder 3 M 1—M 7 claims, in the Mojave National Preserve, located

within San Bernardino County, California.

The Plan of Operations is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from the publication date of this notice. Analysis of the proposal will be conducted in accordance with the California Desert Protection Act, Section 509. The document can be viewed during normal business hours at the Office of the Superintendent, Mojave National Preserve, 222 East Main Street, Suite 202, Barstow, CA 92311.

Dated: February 27, 1996.

Stephen Crabtree,

Field Director, Pacific West Area.

[FR Doc. 96-5739 Filed 3-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Availability of Plan of Operations for Mining Operations; ZZYX Production Company, Mojave National Preserve, San Bernardino County, California

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9.17(a) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, Subpart A, that the National Park Service has received from James Orr, ZZYX Production Company a Plan of Operations to conduct mining operations on the Soda Lake 72 and Soda Lake 88 claims in the Soda Lake claim group, in the Mojave National Preserve, located within San Bernardino County, California.

The Plan of Operations is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from the publication date of this notice. Analysis of the proposal will not be conducted until a validity study is conducted in accordance with the California Desert Protection Act, Section 509. The document can be viewed during normal business hours at the Office of the Superintendent, Mojave National Preserve, 222 East Main Street, Suite 202, Barstow, CA 92311.

Dated: February 27, 1996.

Stephen Crabtree,

Field Director, Pacific West Area.

[FR Doc. 96-5740 Filed 3-8-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

AGENCY: Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; Justice.

ACTION: Notice of information collection under review; Adjudication of claims of U.S. survivors of the Holocaust.

This proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from