

received within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. Anyone requesting a hearing should give specific reasons why a hearing would be appropriate. The holding of such hearing is at the discretion of the Director.

Documents and other information submitted with these applications are available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice at the above address.

Dated: April 25, 1997.

Karen Anderson,

Acting Chief, Branch of Permits, Office of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 97-11192 Filed 4-29-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability, Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment

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

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), on behalf of the Department of the Interior and the State of New Hampshire, announces the release for public review of the draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (RP/EA) for the Coakley Landfill Superfund Site. The RP/EA describes the trustees' proposal to restore natural resources injured as a result of the release of hazardous substances from the Coakley Landfill.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before May 30, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the RP/EA may be made to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New England Field Office, 22 Bridge Street, Unit #1, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

Written comments or materials regarding the RP/EA should be sent to the same address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Molly B. Sperduto or Kenneth C. Carr, Environmental Contaminants Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 22 Bridge Street, Unit #1, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

Interested parties may also call (603) 225-1411 for further information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coakley Landfill Superfund Site, located in Greenland and North

Hampton, New Hampshire, was an active landfill from 1972 until 1985. Contaminants associated with municipal and industrial wastes disposed of at the Site include volatile organic compounds, lead, mercury, zinc, aluminum, and nickel. As a result of contaminant releases from the Site, approximately 40 acres of adjacent wetland habitat were damaged. These wetlands were impaired due to food web contamination or the reduction and/or loss of their biological diversity and productivity. In turn, injury to wetland-dependent wildlife, primarily migratory birds, occurred.

In 1995, the United States of America and the State of New Hampshire settled claims for natural resource damages associated with the Coakley Landfill Superfund Site under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. The settlement proceeds will be used to compensate for injury, destruction, or loss of natural resources under trusteeship of the Department of the Interior and the State of New Hampshire. The RP/EA is being released in accordance with the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Regulations found at 15 CFR, part 990. It is intended to describe the trustees' proposals to restore natural resources injured as a result of releases of contaminants from the Site.

The RP/EA describes a number of habitat restoration and protection alternatives and discusses the environmental consequences of each. Restoration efforts which have the greatest potential to restore wetlands and the services those wetlands provide to wetland-dependant wildlife are preferred. Opportunities to restore degraded salt marsh habitats are proposed. The trustees believe that the proposed actions will not have significant impacts on the quality of the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

Interested members of the public are invited to review and comment on the RP/EA. Copies of the RP/EA are available for review at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's New England Field Office in Concord, New Hampshire (22 Bridge Street, Unit #1, Concord, New Hampshire). Additionally, the RP/EA will be available for review at the North Hampton Public Library. Written comments will be considered and addressed in the final RP/EA at the conclusion of the restoration planning process.

Author: The primary author of this notice is Ms. Molly B. Sperduto, New England Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 22

Bridge Street, Unit #1, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

Authority: The authority for this action is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C.

Dated: April 17, 1997.

Cathy Short,

Acting Regional Director, Region 5, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 97-11151 Filed 4-29-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Termination of the Pelly Amendment Certification of Taiwan

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of the Interior has determined that the reasons for the certification of Taiwan, under the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act, for actions undermining the effectiveness of an international program for endangered or threatened species, no longer prevail. Therefore, the certification of Taiwan has been terminated.

DATES: This notice is effective on April 30, 1997, and will be effective until further notice.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 1849 C Street, N.W. (MS 430 ARLSQ), Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Susan Lieberman, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 703-358-2095.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1978, the Secretary of Interior is responsible for determining if nationals of a foreign country, directly or indirectly, are engaging in trade or taking which diminishes the effectiveness of any international program for endangered or threatened species. If the Secretary so determines, the Secretary shall certify such fact to the President. On September 7, 1993, Secretary Bruce Babbitt certified to President Clinton that nationals of Taiwan were diminishing the effectiveness of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) by trading in rhinoceros and tiger parts and products. He based his determination on the following: (1) The failure of Taiwan to end its participation in rhinoceros horn trade despite a June 1992 resolution of the

CITES Standing Committee calling upon Taiwan to end such trade or face the possibility of CITES calls for trade sanctions; (2) evidence contained in a 1992 petition from both the World Wildlife Fund and National Wildlife Federation asking Secretary Babbitt to certify Taiwan for its involvement in rhinoceros horn trade; (3) public comment received as a result of a **Federal Register** notice and public meeting in December 1992 and January 1993, respectively, providing evidence to support including trade in tiger bone in the contemplated Pelly certification; (4) a decision in March 1993 by the 29th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee to censure the continued involvement of Taiwan and three consuming countries in the rhinoceros horn and tiger bone trades, and encouragement by the Standing Committee for CITES party countries to use appropriate stricter domestic measures against Taiwan and the three consuming countries; and finally (5) the failure of Taiwan to demonstrate to Secretary Babbitt at his request in June 1993 that Pelly certification was not warranted. After careful consideration of the facts, on April 11, 1994, President Clinton decided to impose trade sanctions generally prohibiting all wildlife imports from Taiwan. On August 2, 1994, President Clinton directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to prohibit the importation of fish or wildlife, as defined in 16 U.S.C. 3371 and 50 CFR 10.12, and their parts and products of Taiwan, to which the import declaration requirements in 50 CFR 14.61 would apply. On June 29, 1995, after the authorities on Taiwan had demonstrated sufficient improvement, the President revoked those sanctions.

After making a Pelly certification to the President, the Secretary is required to conduct periodic reviews to determine whether the reasons for the certification still prevail, and if they no longer prevail, the Secretary is required to terminate the certification. During the period since trade sanctions were revoked in June 1995, the authorities on Taiwan have: (1) passed amendments and regulations to the Taiwan Wildlife Conservation Law establishing more severe penalties for illegal trade in endangered species; (2) significantly improved wildlife smuggling interdiction efforts through enhanced law enforcement training, infrastructure, and forensic capabilities; and (3) decreased market availability on Taiwan of products containing rhinoceros and tiger parts. Given that the reasons for

certification of Taiwan no longer prevail, the Secretary has terminated the certification of Taiwan under the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978).

Dated: December 23, 1996.

Donald J. Barry,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 97-11092 Filed 4-29-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WO-320-1990-24 1A; OMB Approval Number 1004-0025]

Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has submitted the proposed collection of information listed below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). On March 18, 1996, BLM published a notice in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 11059) requesting comments on this proposed collection. The comment period ended on May 17, 1996. BLM received one comment from the public in response to that notice. Copies of the proposed collection of information and related forms and explanatory material may be obtained by contacting the BLM Clearance Officer at the telephone number listed below.

OMB is required to respond to this request within 60 days but may respond after 30 days. Your comments and suggestions on the requirement should be made within 30 days directly to the Office of Management and Budget, Interior Department Desk Officer (1004-0025), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Washington, D.C., 20503, telephone (202) 395-7340. Please provide a copy of your comments to the Bureau Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C St., N.W., Mail Stop 401 LS, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Nature of Comments: We specifically request your comments on the following:

1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper functioning of the Bureau of Land Management, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. The accuracy of BLM's estimate of the burden of collecting the information,

including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. The quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. How to minimize the burden of collecting the information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology.

Title: Mineral Surveys, Mineral Patent Applications, Adverse Claims, Protests, and Contests (43 CFR 3860 and 3870).

OMB approval number: 11004-0025.

Abstract: The Bureau of Land Management is proposing to renew the approval of an information collection for existing rules at 43 CFR 3860 and 3870. These rules provide for the application process to request a mineral patent for mining claims and mill sites under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended; provides for the land surveys of the requested mining claims or sites required prior to applying for a mineral patent; provides procedures set in statute for the resolution of adverse claims against the application by rival owners of mining claims and for protests of the public against irregular applications; and sets forth the final administrative framework for concluding the process.

Bureau Form Number: Form numbers 3860-2 and 3860-5.

Frequency: Once.

Description of Respondents: Respondents are individuals, partnerships, or corporations that own unpatented mining claims or mill sites located upon the public lands of the United States and who have determined that they are qualified under the rigorous terms and conditions of the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, to obtain a mineral patent to the lands encompassed by their mining claims and/or mill sites.

Estimated completion time:

Mineral patent application—80 hours.

Request for a mineral survey—One hour.

Adverse claim—Two hours.

Protest—Two hours.

Contest—Two hours.

Annual Responses: 255.

Annual Burden Hours: 12,185.

Collection Clearance Officer: Carole Smith, (202) 452-0367.

Dated: April 14, 1997.

Carole Smith,

Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 97-11142 Filed 4-29-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M