

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 published current 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 a-r), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1739, 1740) and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901) provide the 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. Intermingled land patterns sometimes complicate this administration.

BLM's regulations at 43 CFR 4130.6-1 provide for an exchange-of-use grazing agreement to be issued to an applicant (an individual or farm owner) who owns or controls lands that are unfenced and intermingled with public lands in the same allotment. Use under such an agreement must be in harmony with the management objectives for the allotment and must be compatible with existing livestock operations. Initiation of an exchange-of-use agreement is voluntary on the part of the applicant. The implementing regulations were adopted in 1980 (45 FR 47105) and last amended in 1995 (60 FR 9894, February 22, 1995).

BLM uses the Exchange-of-Use Grazing Agreement (Form 4130-4) to

enable individuals to apply for exchange-of-use agreements. BLM considers the information provided on Form 4130-4 before issuing an exchange-of-use grazing permit or lease to graze livestock on the public lands, including other private or leased lands and the additional grazing capabilities. The information provided by the applicant includes identification of the intermingled private lands and estimated grazing capacity of the lands, the name of the BLM allotment and administering District, the period of time the agreement is to be in effect, and the total number of livestock and animal unit months to be recognized on the allotment.

The information requested on Form 4130-4 is only available from the individual or farm owner. The applicant's ownership papers, which are readily available to the applicant, but not to BLM, provide the specific information necessary to approve the agreement. This information ensures the orderly administration of the range, including fair and equitable sharing of the operation and maintenance of range improvements. Without exchange-of-use agreements, permittees would be required to fence their private lands or limit grazing to the number of livestock allowed only on public land in order to avoid unauthorized use violations. BLM would have to spend additional time supervising use of the range at an increased cost to taxpayers.

The information collection is strictly voluntary to receive a benefit. The application is completed once during a permittee's period of ownership. Based on its experience managing the activities described above, BLM estimates that the public reporting burden for the information collection is 20 minutes per response. The number of responses is estimated to be 600 per year. The estimated total annual burden on new respondents is 200 hours.

Any interested member of the public may request and obtain, without charge, a copy of Form 4130-4 by contacting the person identified under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. 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 27, 1996.

Annetta L. Cheek,

Chief, Regulatory Management Team.

[FR Doc. 96-7931 Filed 4-1-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-P

[WO-340-1220-02-24 1A]

Extension of Currently Approved Information Collection, OMB Approval Numbers 1004-0165 and 1004-0166

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management for the Department of Interior.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), acting for the Department of the Interior, is announcing its intention to request approval to collect certain information from those persons submitting nominations for significant caves under the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 and those persons requesting confidential cave information on Federal lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior. This information is needed for the Interior agencies to: (1) determine which caves will be listed as significant and (2) decide whether to grant access to confidential cave information. This information collection is currently authorized under clearance numbers 1004-0165 (cave nominations) and 1004-0166 (confidential information).

DATES: Comments on the proposed information collection must be received by June 3, 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: 1004-0165" 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: Jinx Fox, BLM, (202) 452-0354.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.12(a), BLM, on behalf of the Department, is required to provide 60-day notice in the Federal Register concerning a collection of information contained in published current 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 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.*

Nominations of significant caves. The Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 4546, 16 U.S.C. 4301) requires identification, protection and maintenance, to the extent practical, of significant caves on lands managed by the Department of the Interior. The implementing regulations are found at 43 CFR 37—Cave Management. The regulations were issued on October 1, 1993 (58 FR 51554). Federal agencies must consult with “cavers” and other interested parties to develop a listing of significant caves. The regulations establish criteria for the identification of significant caves. The regulations also integrate cave management into existing planning and management processes and protect cave resource information to prevent vandalism and disturbance of significant caves.

The public and other government agencies provide (a) name and address, (b) name and phone number of a key contact, (c) cave name, (d) cave location, (e) topographic and/or cave map(s), (f) name of the administering Federal agency and agency field office name and address where the cave is located, (g) description of the cave, and (h) description of the applicable criteria for significant caves (biota, cultural, geologic/mineralogic/paleontologic, hydrologic, recreational, and/or educational or scientific). The Department uses the information provided to determine which caves will be listed as significant. If the Department did not collect the information, it could not identify, manage, and protect significant caves in accordance with the law.

This collection of information is short, simple, and limited to the information necessary for efficient operation of the program. The information collected is a voluntary, non-recurring submission necessary to receive a benefit. There is no other source for the information, and failure by the respondent to furnish the

required information will result in a “significant” cave not receiving appropriate protection. The respondents already maintain this information for their own record-keeping purposes and need only compile it.

Based on the Department’s experience administering cave resources as described above, the public reporting burden for the information collected for significant cave nominations is estimated to average three hours per response. The estimate includes time for research, time to transcribe and audit the data, and time to prepare the nomination. The number of responses per year is estimated to be about 200. The frequency of response is once per nomination. The estimated total annual burden on new respondents is 600 hours.

Access to confidential cave information. Other Federal or State governmental agencies, bona fide educational or research institutes, or individuals or organizations assisting the land management agency with cave management activities may request access to confidential cave information. The written request includes (a) name, address and telephone number of the person responsible for the security of the information, (b) a legal description of the cave location, (c) a statement of the purpose of the request, and (d) written assurance that the requesting party will maintain the confidentiality of the information and protect the cave and its resources. The Department uses the information provided to determine whether disclosure will create a substantial risk to cave resources. If the Department did not collect the information, it could not identify, manage, and protect significant caves in accordance with the law.

The collection of information is short, simple and convenient to the applicant. The information collected is a voluntary, non-recurring submission necessary to receive a benefit. The respondents already maintain this information for their own record-keeping purposes and need only compile it.

Based on the Department’s experience administering cave resources as described above, the information collection burden for confidential cave information requests is about one hour per request. The number of requests per year is about ten. The frequency of response is once per request. The estimated total annual burden on new respondents is ten hours.

Previously, OMB approved the nominations of significant caves and the access to confidential cave information as separate information collections,

OMB approval numbers 1004–0165 and 1004–0166, respectively. For the convenience of the public, BLM plans to request that these two information collections be consolidated under one approval number.

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 27, 1996.

Annetta L. Cheek,

Chief, Regulatory Management Team.

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BILLING CODE 4310–84–P

[WY–923–1430–01; WYW 125723]

Public Land Order 7191; Withdrawal of National Forest System Land for Burgess Junction Visitor Information Center Site; Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order withdraws approximately 77 acres of National Forest System land from location and entry under the United States mining laws for a period of 20 years to protect significant capital improvements associated with the Burgess Junction Visitor Information Center Site. The land has been and remains open to surface uses authorized by the Forest Service and open to mineral leasing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 2, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janet Booth, BLM Wyoming State Office, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003, 307–775–6124.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1988), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to all valid existing rights, the following described National Forest System land is hereby withdrawn from location or entry under the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2 (1988)), but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, to protect the Forest Service’s capital investments at the Burgess Junction Visitor Information Center Site:

Sixth Principal Meridian

Bighorn National Forest

T. 56 N., R. 88 W.,

Sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and all those portions of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ lying North of State Highway 14.