

STERNBERG FINANCIAL INC, ST CHARLES, MO  
 PROFESSIONAL REALTY SERVICES, LANHAM, MD  
 FARMERS BANK, NICHOLASVILLE, KY  
 COMMUNITY STATE BANK OF ROCK FALLS, ROCK FALLS, IL  
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN AMBOY, AMBOY, IL  
 PALO ALTO FUNDING GROUP INC, PALO ALTO, CA  
 FIRST INTERFINANCIAL MORTGAGE CORP, PINELLAS PARK, FL  
 MORTGAGE STORE, WILLOWBROOK, IL  
 SUMMIT MORTGAGE BANKERS INC, NEWNAN, GA  
 RDMG INC, BELLEVUE, WA  
 APPLE MORTGAGE CORPORATION, PEMBROKE PINES, FL  
 UNITED CALIFORNIA LENDERS CORP, TUSTIN, CA  
 UNIVERSAL BANCORP, LAGUNA HILLS, CA  
 THE FINANCIAL COMPANY, HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA  
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TUTTLE, TUTTLE, OK  
 HUTCHINSON CREDIT UNION, HUTCHINSON, KS  
 HOMEOWNERS FINANCIAL SERVICES INC, COLUMBUS, OH  
 TEXAS UNITED MORTGAGE LTD, AUSTIN, TX  
 BANKALABAMA HUNTSVILLE, HUNTSVILLE, AL  
 CREST FINANCIAL INC, MIDLAND, TX  
 CASA MORTGAGE INC, ENCINO, CA  
 SANDHURST NATIONAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION, SAN DIEGO, CA  
 UPM MORTGAGE INC, AURORA, CO  
 FIRST MARINER MORTGAGE CORPORATION, BALTIMORE, MD  
 LENDING SOURCE INC, PORTLAND, OR  
 LIBERTY RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, ARLINGTON, TX  
 NORTHERN PACIFIC MORTGAGE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA  
 VOMACK CORPORATION, AUSTIN, TX  
 EMERALD MORTGAGE CORP, BEAVERTON, OR  
 WFS MORTGAGE SERVICES INC, WARREN, NJ  
 C AND P INNOVATIVE MARKETING SERV INC, SAN DIEGO, CA  
 AMERICAS MORTGAGE SOURCE LLC, MARLTON, NJ  
 HOMETOWN MORTGAGE INC, OWINGS MILLS, MD  
 NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE LENDERS INC, STOUGHTON, MA  
 PEERLESS FUNDING CORPORATION, LAS VEGAS, NV  
 EMERALD COAST MORT CO, EMERALD ISLE, NC  
 BANKERS MORTGAGE CORP, EVANSTON, IL

FOA FINANCIAL, ARCADIA, CA  
 ADVANTAGE MORTGAGE SRVS INC, CAMP SPRINGS, MD  
 FIRST CHOICE MORTGAGE LLC, BURR RIDGE, IL  
 INTEGRA PACIFIC MORTGAGE INC, LYNNWOOD, WA  
 VISTA PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CORP, LOS ANGELES, CA  
 CHURCHILL MORTGAGE INVESTMENT, SUFFERN, NY  
 AUTOMATED MORTGAGE SERVICES, JONESBORO, GA

Dated: April 22, 1998.

**Art Agnos,**

*Acting General Deputy Assistant Secretary-Federal Housing Commissioner.*

[FR Doc. 98-12616 Filed 5-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-27-P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

[Docket No. FR-4369-N-02]

**Announcement of OMB Approval Number**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, HUD.

**ACTION:** Announcement of OMB approval number.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this notice is to announce the OMB approval number for the collection of information pertaining to 24 CFR part 55, Floodplain Management.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Richard H. Broun, Director, Office of Community Viability, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410-7000. For inquiry by phone or e-mail: contact Walter Prybyla, Deputy Director for Policy, Environmental Review division at (202) 708-1201, Ext. 4466 or e-mail: Walter\_Prybyla@hud.gov. This is not a toll-free number. Hearing or speech-impaired individuals may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended), this notice advises that OMB has responded to the Department's request for approval of the information collection pertaining to 24 CFR part 55, Floodplain Management. The OMB approval number for this information collection is 2506-0151, which expires on January 31, 2001.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to

respond to, a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Dated: May 7, 1998.

**Fred Karnas,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Development.*

[FR Doc. 98-12617 Filed 5-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-29-M

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Fish and Wildlife Service**

**Availability of Draft Environmental Assessment, Receipt of Application for, and Intent To Issue, Incidental Take Permit for Private Land in Iron County, UT**

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability, receipt of application for, and intent to issue permit.

**SUMMARY:** Iron County and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (Applicants) have applied to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The Applicant has been assigned permit number PRT-MB000142-0. The requested permit, which is for a period of 20 years, would authorize incidental take of the Utah Prairie Dog (*Cynomys parvidens*), a species federally listed as threatened. The proposed take would occur as a result of development of private land within Iron County, Utah.

The Service has prepared the Environmental Assessment for issuance of the incidental take permit. The Applicant has prepared a habitat conservation plan as part of the incidental take permit application. A determination of whether jeopardy to the species will occur, or a finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and/or issuance of the incidental take permit, will not be made before 30 days from the date of publication of this notice. This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(c) of the Act and National Environmental Policy Act regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).

**DATES:** Written comments on the permit application must be received on or before June 11, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Persons wishing to review the permit application may obtain a copy by writing to the Field Supervisor, Utah Ecological Services Field Office, Fish and Wildlife Service, 145 East 1300 South Street, Suite 404, Salt Lake City,

Utah 84115. Documents will be available for public inspection by written request, or by appointment only, during business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) at the above address.

Written data or comments concerning the permit application should be submitted to the Field Supervisor, Utah Ecological Services Field Office, Fish and Wildlife Service Salt Lake City, Utah (see ADDRESSES above). Please refer to permit number PRT-MB000142-0 in all correspondence regarding these documents.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Marilet A. Zablan, Wildlife Biologist or Ted W. Owens, Wildlife Biologist, at the above U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Salt Lake City, Utah (See ADDRESSES above) (telephone: (801) 524-5001, facsimile: (801) 524-5021).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 9 of the Act prohibits the "taking" of any threatened or endangered species, such as the threatened Utah Prairie Dog. However, the Service, under limited circumstances, may issue permits to take threatened or endangered wildlife species when such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. Regulations governing permits for threatened and endangered species are at 50 CFR 17.22.

The Applicants have submitted an application to the Service for a permit to incidentally take Utah Prairie Dogs, pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act, in association with various private projects in Iron County. This permit would allow specified take levels for Utah Prairie Dogs by non-Federal entities on non-Federal property within the county when presence of Utah Prairie Dogs hinders legal uses of the property on which they reside. Details of this alternative are found in the Iron County/Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (Division) Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), dated March 9, 1998. Proposed management actions including minimizing and mitigating take are described in detail on pages 30-65 of the HCP. The proposed permit would be in effect for 20 years.

Authorized take would include harm, harassment, and direct mortality of Utah Prairie Dogs. However, if the Service determines that the obligations of the Act Section 10(a)(1)(B) permit are not being met (e.g., unauthorized taking or permit violations by the cooperators is occurring), the permit may be revoked if remedial actions are not immediately implemented to alleviate such violations.

Two types of take would occur under this incidental take permit: (1) "Permanent" take where habitat is

permanently destroyed, and (2) "non-permanent" take, in which the number of Utah Prairie Dogs in a colony is reduced, but no lasting habitat destruction occurs. Permanent take from development activities such as residential or commercial construction, road construction, parking lot development, excavation, etc., contributes to a net loss of habitat and adversely affects resident Utah Prairie Dogs and future occupation of the site by Utah Prairie Dogs. However, it may not necessarily result directly in death unless Utah Prairie Dogs are hibernating and unable to escape construction activities. Non-permanent take results in a reduction of animal numbers, but no net loss of habitat. Non-permanent take may occur in areas where Utah Prairie Dogs are inhabiting agricultural lands or pastures, crops, private rangelands, recreation areas, or where presence of Utah Prairie Dogs interferes with facilities maintenance. It would also occur where the presence of Utah Prairie Dogs causes safety concern, as determined by the Implementation Committee, and areas that were previously cleared through legal means.

Recovery success depends upon continued survival of existing public land colonies and establishment of new Utah Prairie Dog colonies on public lands. Therefore, allowable levels of permanent take of habitat and/or animals on non-Federal property will depend upon successful creation of new habitat and establishment of Utah Prairie Dogs on public lands, such that there is at the very least, no loss of habitat potential. Maximum annual amounts of allowed permanent take would depend upon:

1. Parameters determined from population modeling to ascertain levels of take that will not jeopardize the species,
2. Successful establishment of Utah Prairie dogs on public lands, or long-term conservation of Utah Prairie Dogs on non-Federal lands (e.g., conservation easements), and
3. Implementation of measures to minimize and mitigate take.

Annual permanent take would be quantified in terms of habitat acres and number of animals taken. Because Utah Prairie Dogs may no longer exist at many of the locations on non-Federal lands where they have been mapped, but habitat remains intact, permanent take would be limited by either the number of Utah Prairie Dogs or acreage of habitat permanently taken. When the allowed limit of either acreage of Utah Prairie Dog number is reached, no further permanent take would be allowed during that calendar year. The

maximum allowed permanent take of animals would not be more than 10 percent of the average spring count of adult Utah Prairie Dogs on public lands during the preceding 5 years. The percentage of allowed take would increase to 15 percent once counts on public lands reach 1,500 adult Utah Prairie Dogs as long as the other two conditions (number of public land complexes and quantity of public acreage providing Utah Prairie Dog habitat) are met. The maximum allowed take of habitat initially would not exceed 1 percent of the total non-Federal land habitat, and would increase as additional public land sites become established.

As more acceptable habitat is created/enhanced, and additional Utah Prairie Dog colonies are established, further permanent take on non-federally owned habitat would be allowed. Acreage protected through the establishment of long-term conservation easements on non-Federal property would count toward the protected land total as well. The remainder of Utah Prairie Dogs needed for translocation to public lands would come from non-permanent sources. Utah Prairie Dogs translocated to recovery sites, although considered taken for purposes of development, would still be protected under State law and the Act, and would be afforded full protection of a listed species under the Act.

Maximum allowed permanent take would depend upon implementation of mitigation efforts and establishment of Utah Prairie Dogs on public lands and shall not exceed that listed in the Iron County/Division HCP. Allowable permanent take is expected to always be at least 40 individuals or 400 acres based on current distribution and numbers. Permanent take that remains unused during 1 year will be credited for the following year only. Failure to implement mitigation measures will result in no allowable take.

Non-permanent take would be restricted to Utah Prairie Dogs which are (1) damaging croplands, pastures, and private rangelands, (2) reinhabiting previously cleared areas after construction is complete, (3) damaging recreational areas that remain suitable as habitat (e.g., golf course, softball fields), (4) inhibiting effective work in areas requiring maintenance (e.g., roads), (5) inhabiting sensitive areas (e.g., cemeteries, archaeological sites), and (6) compromising safety concern areas (e.g., airport runway) as identified by the Implementation Committee. In non-permanent take situations, as many Utah Prairie Dogs as can be accommodated at translocation sites

will be live-trapped and translocated. In situations where translocation sites cannot accommodate demand, landowners may be issued limited permits under the Act Section 4(d) rule, to remove the remaining allowed animals by shooting or trapping.

In the case of areas previously developed which have not undergone an Act Section 10 clearance, but which have become occupied by Utah Prairie Dogs, the area would be treated similarly to undeveloped sites. If a landowner wanted Utah Prairie Dogs removed in order to conduct otherwise lawful activities he/she would be required to conduct a clearance survey, complete an assessment of take, and schedule to have Utah Prairie Dogs trapped and translocated. Annual reports summarizing the impacts of the Proposed Action would be submitted to the Service by the Iron County Commission and the Division.

Because of the patchy distribution of Utah Prairie Dogs in Iron County, as well as the large percentage of occupied habitat and numbers of Utah Prairie Dogs on non-Federal lands, development of a county-wide HCP was analyzed. A county-wide HCP (1) allows for establishment of long-term levels of take and cumulative effects monitoring, (2) reduces costs of individuals land owners, (3) allows for planning and reduces time delays for builders, (4) facilitates cooperation between local, State, and Federal agencies and individuals, and (5) does not preclude, and may be designed to promote, Utah Prairie Dog recovery.

A no-action alternative to the proposed action was considered. This would result in no lawful development in Utah Prairie Dog habitat unless each individual landowner who wanted to develop his/her property submitted an application for, and was subsequently issued, an Act section 10 incidental take permit. In order to lawfully develop within Utah Prairie Dog Habitat, each individual landowner would also be required to develop and implement a habitat conservation plan. The non-action alternative was rejected for reasons including loss of use of the private property resulting in significant economic loss to County residents and excessive expense, in both time and money, for County residents and Service employees who must process each individual permit and ensure its suitability. The Applicants also considered an alternative which would require the purchase (in fee title or of conservation easements), preservation, and long-term management of existing Utah Prairie Dog habitat on land currently owned by private entities.

However, this alternative was rejected for a number of reasons. First, such a configuration of Utah Prairie Dog habitat would have poor potential for genetic exchange among isolated Utah Prairie Dog colonies and would therefore probably not be conducive to long-term maintenance and recovery of the species. It would also disturb local and land-use patterns to an unacceptable degree. Finally, costs associated with land acquisition may be prohibitive.

**Authority:** The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

Dated: May 6, 1998.

**Terry Terrell,**

*Regional Director, Region 6.*

[FR Doc. 98-12522 Filed 5-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[WO-350-4210-01]

#### Reinstatement of Information Collection on Indian Allotments; OMB Approval No. 1004-0023

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announces its intention to request reinstatement of approval for the collection of information from those persons who are applying for conveyance of public land under the General Allotment Act of 1887. Section 4 of that Act provides for issuing a deed to eligible Indians who are entitled to an allotment of public lands. The BLM uses the information collected on the Indian Allotment Application Form (Form 2530-1) to determine eligibility and identify legal information to assist in conveying title to the applied-for lands. **DATES:** Comments on the proposed information collection must be received by July 13, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Commenters may hand-deliver comments to the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative Record, Room 401, 1620 L St., NW, Washington, D.C., or mail comments to: Bureau of Land Management, Administrative Record, 1849 C St., NW, Mail Stop 401LS, Washington, D.C. 20240. Commenters may transmit comments electronically by way of the Internet to WOCComment@wo.blm.gov. Please

include "Attn.: 1004-0023" in your message. Comments will be available for public inspection at the L Street address during regular business hours (7:45 am. to 4:15 pm), Monday through Friday, except holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carl Gammon, (202) 452-7777.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d), BLM is required to provide a 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, 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.

Any individual seeking to acquire an allotment must make an application and provide information essential to complying with law, regulations, and procedures. Information is collected on Form 2530-1. Specific items on the form are as follows: Items 1-5 identify the applicant, mailing address, and, if appropriate, the minor child for whom the application is filed. Item 6 describes the land for which the application is filed. Item 7 requires the listing of prior allotments. Items 8 indicates whether the applicant or the minor child placed any improvements on the described land. Item 10 tells whether the applicant or minor child claims a bona fide settlement. Item 11 describes the manner in which settlement was made on the described land. Item 12 asks if the required petition for classification has been attached to the application. Specifically, completing Items 6 through 12 is necessary to determine the eligibility of the applicant/minor and the validity of the claim. Any eligible individual desiring an allotment of public lands must file a fully completed application. Items 6 through 12 are justified pursuant to the requirements of the regulations at 43 CFR Subparts 2530 and 2531. Section 4 of the Act provides that a patent cannot be issued unless a completed application form has been received by BLM. If the information required by 43 CFR Subpart 2531 were