

The first commenter objected to the authorization of depredation-related take. We note the concerns raised by this individual, but the comment did not address issues surrounding the proposed collection of information or the cost and hour burden estimates.

The second commenter provided the following comments:

Comment: The estimated burden for collection of information is severely underestimated. The commenter agreed that the actual reporting time is probably only 15 minutes per respondent, but stated that gathering data necessary to compile the reported information requires far more time, and may require a field investigation or followup phone call to verify the report.

Response: We believe our estimates are within reason because they represent the average amount of time it will take to provide the requested information via making a telephone call or sending a facsimile. This ICR covers multiple experimental populations, multiple species (which may have more than one experimental population), multiple types of activities, multiple geographic locations across the United States, and multiple Service Regions. We estimate that the time required to provide the notification will vary substantially from 1 to 45 minutes. We acknowledge that it may take some respondents, such as State fish and wildlife agencies, longer than others to gather and compile the data prior to notifying us. State fish and wildlife agencies may provide information to us on multiple species, experimental populations, and incidents in a single notification (thereby requiring more than 15 minutes for them to provide us with the information). In contrast to State fish and wildlife agencies, the general public usually provides information on a single species, experimental population, and incident in one notification (thereby requiring substantially less than 15 minutes for them to provide us with the information). Given the variety of potential situations requiring notification, as well as the variety of potential respondents, we believe 15 minutes per response is a reasonable estimate of the average burden.

Comment: General sighting reports do not appear to be included in the three categories of information collection.

Response: General sightings are included in the description of the information collection for specimen collection.

Comment: The Service should design a standard data input form and evaluation descriptors for the reporting of visual information, allowing for

adjustments in the form for each population as needed.

Response: We collect the information by means of telephone calls or facsimiles from the public. The actual details of the information we collect are unique to each species and experimental population, based on the specific information needed for that species and experimental population. The types of incidents that must be reported also vary by species. For example, under our wolf experimental populations, livestock depredation under a permit must be reported within 24 hours. We do not ask for this same information under our whooping crane experimental populations because whooping cranes are not predators, and, therefore, depredation permits are not needed. This ICR covers multiple experimental populations, multiple species (which may have more than one experimental population), multiple types of activities, multiple geographic locations across the United States, and multiple Service Regions. Given these complexities and variability in the detail of the information needed, it is not feasible to develop a standard data input form for each experimental population.

Comment: Sharing the data in summary form would increase the utility of the data.

Response: State wildlife agencies are our primary conservation partners, and we routinely share data with them (and vice versa), including the data gathered under this information collection.

Comment: Reporting take (quantity) could be burdensome for species that produce large numbers of young at a time (e.g., fish, amphibians, and butterflies). The commenter suggests standardizing the reporting of take (quantity) as a way to reduce the reporting burden for these species.

Response: We will coordinate with our Regional Offices and respondents to see if we can simplify and standardize the reporting of take (quantity) for species with large numbers of young.

We have not made any changes to our information collection requirements as a result of the above comments.

We again invite comments concerning this information collection on:

- Whether or not the collection of information is necessary, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;
- The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information;
- Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

- Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask OMB in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that it will be done.

Dated: March 22, 2011.

Tina A. Campbell,

Chief, Division of Policy and Directives Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-7190 Filed 3-25-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R1-MB-2011-NXXX; 10154-1231-0000-D3]

Proposed Information Collection; Monitoring Recovered Species After Delisting—American Peregrine Falcon

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) will ask the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve the information collection (IC) described below. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and as part of our continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, we invite the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on this IC. This IC is scheduled to expire on July 31, 2011. We 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.

DATES: To ensure that we are able to consider your comments on this IC, we must receive them by May 27, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Send your comments on the IC to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 2042-PDM, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203 (mail); or INFOCOL@fws.gov (e-mail). Please include 1018-0101 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this IC, contact Hope Grey at the e-mail address in **ADDRESSES** or at 703-358-2482 (telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This IC implements requirements of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA). There are no corresponding Service regulations for the ESA’s post-delisting monitoring requirement. This IC also implements the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) and Service regulations in Chapter I, subchapter B of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

The American peregrine falcon was removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife on August 25, 1999 (64 FR 46542). Section 4(g) of the ESA requires that all species that are recovered and removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (delisted) be monitored in cooperation with the States for a period of not less than 5 years. The purpose of this requirement is to detect any failure of a recovered species to sustain itself without the protections of the ESA. We work with relevant State agencies and other species experts to develop appropriate plans and procedures for systematically monitoring recovered wildlife and plants.

The American peregrine falcon has a large geographic distribution that

includes a substantial amount of non-Federal land. Although the ESA requires that monitoring of recovered species be conducted for not less than 5 years, the life history of American peregrine falcons is such that it is appropriate to monitor this species for a longer period of time in order to meaningfully evaluate whether or not the recovered species continues to maintain its recovered status. The Monitoring Plan for the American Peregrine Falcon is available on our Web site at <http://library.fws.gov/pubs1/peregrine03.pdf>. Formal collection of monitoring data commenced in 2003. Rangewide population monitoring of American peregrine falcons under the Monitoring Plan will take place every 3 years through 2015.

We will use the information supplied on FWS Forms 3-2307, 3-2308, and 3-2309 to review the status of the American peregrine falcon in the United States and determine if it remains recovered and, therefore, does not require the protections of the ESA:

(1) FWS Form 3-2307 (Peregrine Falcon Monitoring Form) addresses the reporting requirements to record observations on the nesting pair, and the numbers of eggs and young during each nest visit. Each territory will be visited two (or more) times.

(2) FWS Form 3-2308 (Peregrine Falcon Egg Contaminants Data Sheet) addresses the reporting requirements to

record data on eggs collected opportunistically during a nest visit.

(3) FWS Form 3-2309 (Peregrine Falcon Feather Contaminants Data Sheet) addresses the reporting requirements to record data on feathers collected opportunistically during a nest visit. Once collected, the eggs and feathers are archived in a deep freeze for analysis at a later time.

II. Data

OMB Control Number: 1018-0101.

Title: Monitoring Recovered Species After Delisting—American Peregrine Falcon.

Service Form Number(s): FWS Forms 3-2307, 3-2308, and 3-2309.

Type of Request: Extension of currently approved collection.

Description of Respondents: Professional biologists employed by State agencies and other organizations, and volunteers that have been involved in past peregrine falcon conservation efforts.

Respondent’s Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion. Monitoring is conducted every 3 years. For eggs and feathers, 15 to 20 of each are collected over a period of no more than 5 years.

Estimated Nonhour Cost Burden: We estimate the total nonhour burden cost to be \$156.00 for expenses incurred when contaminants samples must be shipped to designated labs for analysis and storage.

Activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses	Completion time per response (hours)	Total annual burden hours
FWS Form 3-2307	214	638	2.5	1,595
FWS Form 3-2308	8	8	2.5	20
FWS Form 3-2309	8	8	2.5	20
Totals	230	654	1,635

III. Comments

We invite comments concerning this information collection on:

- Whether or not the collection of information is necessary, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;
- The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information;
- Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of

public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this IC. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: March 22, 2011.

Tina A. Campbell,
Chief, Division of Policy and Directives Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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