can be raised to maintain wetland hydrology in the basin. When the basin has filled with sediment, larger trees will become established on most of the 136 acres that are now in grass, trees, crops or open water.

The long term effect on wetlands is not significant. During construction and during the period of time that the basin is filling, there will not be a significant adverse impact on wetlands. Some areas will gradually shift from one wetland vegetation type to another. Also over time some areas that are now upland mixed hardwoods will change to wooded wetlands. This will have the positive effect of adding diversity to the area. The ability to control the draw down, duration, and timing, offered by the water control feature in the structure will enable some management of water levels for optimum use by waterfowl and other wetland species. It will also facilitate management of problem plant species.

No threatened and endangered species habitat will be affected.

Mitigation Features: Contractors will be required to comply with local, state, and federal environmental protection standards, and to take measures to control sediment and erosion related to construction.

Negative environmental impacts have been avoided or minimized to the point that they are not significant. Two acres of upland woods will be cleared to build this project. One acre will be needed for the construction site and the second acre will be cleared during the building of the access road to the site. This loss will be mitigated by the replanting of the construction site to trees after construction is complete. The second acre will be mitigated by planting one acre of pasture or cropland that is within the basin to hardwoods.

Alternatives

The planned action is the most practical means of reducing the sedimentation to Lake Carlinville. Since no significant adverse environmental impacts will result from the installation of the measures, the no-project alternative was the only other alternative considered.

Consultation and Public Participation

On January 1990, the Macoupin County Soil and Water Conservation District received a request from the City of Carlinville for assistance in developing a resource plan for Lake Carlinville and its watershed. To initiate such a plan, the Soil and Water Conservation District appointed a committee of concerned citizens to help provide guidance during the planning process. The planning committee met on April 24, 1990 and developed a list of resource concerns for the watershed. These included:

1. Future water supply
2. Soil erosion
3. Water quality of the lake
4. Impact of above on lake use and recreation facilities

The planning committee appointed a technical advisory committee to inventory and evaluate the identified resource concerns in the watershed. Agencies represented on the technical advisory committee include:

—Illinois Department of Natural Resources
—Macoupin Soil and Water Conservation District
—Natural Resources Conservation Service
—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
—Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soil Conservation

The technical advisory committee provided their reports to the planning committee and a resource plan was developed and presented to the planning committee in May of 1990. At this time, the planning committee selected the sediment retention structure to be included in the plan of work.

A resource plan was completed in August, 1990 and reviewed with the planning committee.

In July, 1990, a pre-authorization planning meeting was held with key individuals from NRCS. At this time, various activities were identified with a timetable for completion. In July, 1990, a standard form application was completed for federal assistance.

The plan of work was completed in October, 1993. This plan of work was prepared to show time, cost and schedules to complete the watershed work plan through to authorization for installation.

It is the opinion of the planning committee that there is evidence of ample need and overall interest in this project.

On June 22, 1994 an inter-agency meeting was held to discuss environmental concerns with IDNR, USFWS, IEPA, USDA/FS, Macoupin County SWCD, and the field area, and state office staff of the NRCS.

The committee sponsored an informational public meeting on June 22, 1994 to review project plans for a sediment basin in the upper end of the lake.

The planning committee continues to meet monthly.

Conclusion

The Environmental Assessment summarized above indicates that this Federal action will not cause significant local, regional, or national impacts on the environment. Therefore, based on the above findings, I have determined that an environmental impact statement for the Lake Carlinville Watershed Plan is not required.

Thomas W. Christensen,

State Conservationist.

Dated: November 21, 1995.

[FR Doc. 95–29242 Filed 11–29–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–M

Bureau of the Census; Survey of Building and Zoning Permit Systems; Proposed Agency Information Collection Activity; Comment Request

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before January 29, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Gerald Taché, Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Linda Hoyle, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Bureau of the Census, Room 2105–FOB 4, Washington, DC 20233–6900, phone number (301) 457–1321.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Bureau of the Census uses this form to collect information from state and local building permit officials. We need this information to update the universe of permit-issuing places, the sampling frame for the Building Permits Survey (BPS). The BPS provides widely used measures of construction activity, including the economic indicator *Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits.*

II. Method of Collection

We collect this information by mail.