

deter the illegal conduct described in section 208(a)(7) of the Act.

Moreover, verification of information identifying individuals in MVA records would have a positive impact on the administration of Federal and State programs administered by State and local governments, such as those providing medical services, cash payments, child support enforcement and other types of assistance. MVA records are useful to these agencies, and they are required or authorized by law to use SSNs to identify individuals in connection with these programs.

See, e.g., sections 205(c)(2)(C)(i) and (v) and 1137 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 405(c)(2)(C)(i) and (v) and 1320b-7). By assisting MVAs with their efforts to obtain and maintain accurate information identifying individuals who apply for, or are issued, drivers' licenses or identification documents, SSA would help make MVA records more useful to these assistance programs.

SSA disclosure of information from the Master Files of SSN Holders and SSN Applications system of records under currently published routine uses may involve providing the correct SSN to an entity when it either has no SSN, or has an incorrect one for a particular individual, or verifying only the fact that an entity has the SSN associated with a particular individual in this system of records. Under the proposed routine use, SSA would only verify that the personal identifying data submitted by the State MVAs match or do not match data in this system of records, and identify the data elements that do not match. SSA would not disclose the data contained in this system of records (such as name or SSN) if the MVA has non-matching data.

The proposed routine use statement will read as follows:

"Personal identification data (i.e., name, SSN, and date of birth) concerning individuals who apply for, or are issued, drivers' licenses or other identification documents may be verified for State motor vehicle agencies (MVA) that issue such licenses or documents. In performing such 'verification,' SSA may indicate whether the identifying data furnished by a State MVA concerning an individual match or do not match data maintained in this system of records, and SSA may identify the particular data elements that do not match. SSA will not disclose information from this system of records which does not match the information furnished by the State MVA."

We are not publishing in its entirety the notice of the system of records to which we are adding the proposed new routine use statement. A notice of that

system, the Master Files of Social Security Number (SSN) Holders and SSN Applications, HHS/SSA/OSR, 09-60-0058, was last published in the **Federal Register** at 60 FR 12964, March 9, 1995.

B. Compatibility of Proposed Routine Use

We are proposing the changes discussed above in accordance with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(7), (b)(3), and (e)(11)) and our disclosure regulation (20 CFR part 401).

The Privacy Act permits us to disclose information about individuals without their consents for a routine use, i.e., where the information will be used for a purpose that is compatible with the purpose for which we collected the information. The drivers' licenses and identification cards issued by the MVAs to administer their laws also can be used to establish the identity of individuals for Federal program purposes, and purposes of State and local public assistance programs.

SSA collects and maintains SSNs and other personal identification data in the Master Files of Social Security Number (SSN) Holders and SSN Applications in order to identify and retrieve information about individuals in SSA records, to administer programs for which SSA is responsible, and to detect the use of an SSN by a person to whom that SSN was not assigned. As mentioned above, State MVAs use such information for the same or similar purposes. Providing verification services to State MVAs would assist the implementation of the national policy described in section 205(c)(2)(C)(i) of the Act, would assist the detection and deterrence of conduct that violates section 208(a)(7) of the Act, and would support the effective and efficient administration of various assistance programs by State and local governments. For these reasons, we find that providing verification services to State MVAs serves purposes that are compatible with purposes for which SSA collects the identification information that would be disclosed in performing those services and meets the criteria of the Privacy Act for the establishment of a routine use. Providing such services under a routine use is also permitted by 20 CFR 401.115.

C. Effect of the Proposal on Individual Rights

As discussed above, the proposed new routine use will permit SSA to verify the identification data used by State MVAs to administer their driver's

license and identification card programs. SSA will follow all statutory and regulatory requirements for disclosure. SSA will perform verification services under written agreements which stipulate that MVAs will only collect, verify and redisclose SSNs as provided for by Federal and State law. SSA will safeguard the information that it receives from MVAs for verification to prevent unauthorized access to personal information. Thus, we do not anticipate that the disclosures authorized by the new routine use statement will have any unwarranted effect on the privacy or other rights of individuals.

Dated: March 8, 1995.

Shirley S. Chater,

Commissioner of Social Security.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NV-030-95-1990-02]

Environmental Statements; Availability, etc.: Miramar Gold Corp., Lyon County, NV

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District Office.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement on a plan of operations for Miramar Gold Corporation in Lyon County, Nevada; and notice of scoping period and public meetings.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and 43 CFR Part 3809, the Bureau of Land Management will be directing the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement to be produced by a third-party contractor on the impacts of a proposed Plan of Operations for gold mining at Talapooza by Miramar Gold Corporation, in Lyon County, Nevada. The Bureau invites comments on the scope of the analysis.

EFFECTIVE DATE: An open-house meeting will be held April 19, 1995 at the Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District Office, 1535 Hot Springs Road, Carson City, NV, and again on April 20, 1995 at the Mcatee Building, 2495 Ft. Churchill Rd., Silver Springs, NV, to allow the public an opportunity to identify issues and concerns to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement. Both meetings are scheduled from 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm. Representatives of Miramar Gold Corporation will be available to answer

questions about the Plan of Operations. Additional scoping meetings may be held as appropriate. Written comments on the Plan of Operations and the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement will be accepted until May 5, 1995.

A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is expected to be completed by late summer 1995 and made available for public review and comment. At that time a Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be published in the **Federal Register**. The comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be 60 days from the date the Notice of Availability is published.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Scoping comments may be sent to: District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 1535 Hot Springs Road, Suite 300, Carson City, NV 89706. ATTN: Talapoosa Environmental Impact Statement Project Manager.

For additional information, write to the above address or call Ron Moore at (702) 885-6155.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Miramar Gold Corporation of Reno, Nevada has submitted a Plan of Operations for the Talapoosa Mine located approximately 3 miles north of Silver Springs, Nevada. The proposed operation will include an open-pit mine, tailing facilities, heap leach facilities, waste rock dumps, water treatment facilities, a milling complex as well as administrative and maintenance buildings. The proposal is expected to disturb 570 acres of public and private land.

The issues expected to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement are: Surface and groundwater quantity and quality, mine pit water quality, threatened and endangered species, wildlife, cultural resources, reclamation, hazardous materials, air quality, soils and watershed, vegetation, visual resources, recreation and wilderness, social and economic values, geology, paleontology, grazing management, access and land use, noise, and cumulative impacts. These topics will be evaluated by an interdisciplinary team and will include review of the proposed Plan of Operations as well as other pertinent environmental documents and studies.

A range of alternatives (including but not limited to alternative reclamation measures and the no-action alternative), as well as mitigating measures, will be considered to evaluate and minimize environmental impacts and to assure that the proposed action does not result in undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands.

Federal, state and local agencies and other individuals or organizations who may be interested in or affected by the Bureau's decision on the Plan of Operations are invited to participate in the scoping process with respect to this environmental analysis. These entities and individuals are also invited to submit comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

It is important that those interested in the Plan of Operations participate in the scoping and commenting processes. To be most helpful, comments should be as specific as possible.

The tentative project schedule is as follows:

Begin Public Comment Period—April 1995
Issuance of Draft Environmental Impact Statement—August 1995
File Final Environmental Impact Statement—November 1995
Record of Decision—January 1996
Begin Construction of Operation—Spring of 1996.

The Bureau of Land Management's scoping process for the Environmental Impact Statement will include: (1) Identification of issues to be addressed; (2) Identification of viable alternatives; (3) Notification of interested groups, individuals and agencies so that additional information concerning these issues, or other additional issues, can be obtained.

Dated: March 21, 1995.

John O. Singlaub,

Carson City District Manager.

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[CO-034-95-1220-00]

Designation Order; San Miguel County, CO; Establishment of 7 Day Camping Limit on Public Lands Within San Miguel and Montrose Counties, Colorado

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area, Montrose District, Montrose, Colorado.

ACTION: Amendment of existing 14 day camping stay limits on 32,641 acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management as a San Miguel River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) and Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in San Miguel and Montrose Counties, Colorado.

SUMMARY: Notice is given that person(s) may occupy a designated camping site or multiple sites on BLM Public Lands not closed or otherwise restricted to camping within the San Miguel River

Special Recreation Management Area located in the San Miguel and Montrose Counties, Colorado, for a total period of not more than seven (7) days within a thirty (30) day period.

Following the seven (7) day period, person(s) may not relocate on public lands within the Special Recreation Management Area defined to the north by the town of Pinon in Montrose County, approximately nine miles northwest of the town of Norwood, and to the south by Deep Creek, approximately 7 miles east of the town of Telluride on the San Miguel River, until completion of the thirty (30) day period.

The seven (7) day limit may be reached either through a number of separate visits or through a period of continuous occupation of a site. Under special circumstances and upon request, the authorized officer may give written permission for extension of the seven (7) day limit.

Additionally, no person may leave personal property unattended in designated campgrounds, recreation developments, or anywhere else on BLM public lands within the State of Colorado for a period of more than forty-eight (48) hours without written permission from the authorized officer.

This camping stay limit does not apply to Long Term Visitor Use Areas which may be so designated in the future by the BLM Montrose District office.

DATES: This camping stay limit will be effective May 1, 1995.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This camping stay limit is being established to assist the Bureau in reducing the incidences of long-term occupancy trespass being conducted under the guise of camping on public lands within the San Miguel River Special Recreation Management Area and Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Of equal importance is the problem of long-term camping which precludes equal opportunities for other members of the public to camp in the same area, which creates user conflicts.

The restriction is also necessary to prevent excessive impacts to soil, vegetation and other resources caused by long-term camping. The restriction applies to all public land users except those who have obtained prior approval from the authorized officer, and those who are specifically allowed a longer stay under terms of a Special Recreation Permit.

CFR Title 43, Chapter II, Part 8360, Subpart 8364.1, Subpart 8365, Subpart 8365.1-2, 8365.1-6, and 8365.2-3 provide BLM authority for establishing