

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to (<http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2006-0172>) to submit or view comments and to view supporting and related materials available electronically.

- Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery: Please send two copies of your comment to Docket No. APHIS-2006-0172, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A-03.8, 4700 River Road Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238. Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. APHIS-2006-0172.

Reading Room: You may read any comments that we receive on this docket in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690-2817 before coming.

Other Information: Additional information about APHIS and its programs is available on the Internet at (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov>).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Shannon Hamm, Associate Deputy Administrator, Policy and Program Development, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 20, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231; (301) 734-4957.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The importation and interstate movement of garbage is regulated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) under 7 CFR 330.400 and 9 CFR 94.5 (referred to below as the regulations) in order to protect against the introduction into and dissemination within the United States of plant and animal pests and diseases.

In November 2009, APHIS received a revised petition from Hawaiian Waste Systems, LLC, to transport 150,000 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) annually in plastic airtight bales that are either palletized or containerized in 20- and 40-foot shipping containers from the State of Hawaii to Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Washington State by any of three methods:

- Barge to Teevin Brother Terminal in Rainier, WA, followed by truck or rail transportation;
- Barge to the Port of Longview, WA, followed by truck or rail transportation; or

- Barge to the Port of Portland, OR, followed by truck or rail transportation.

APHIS had previously prepared a regional programmatic environmental assessment (REA) titled "Regional Movement of Plastic-baled Municipal Solid Waste from Hawaii to Washington, Oregon, and Idaho: Environmental Assessment" (February 2008).¹ The REA evaluated the environmental effects of transporting baled MSW by tug boat and barge across the Pacific Ocean and up the Columbia River. The REA included a general analysis of landfills that could accept MSW in the various States as well as an analysis of environmental effects of transportation via rail or truck from a port on the Columbia River to a MSW landfill. A finding of no significant impact for the February 2008 REA was issued by APHIS in June 2008.

The environmental assessment that we are making available through this notice, titled "Site Specific Environmental Assessment for Hawaiian Waste Management Systems, LLC to Transport Municipal Solid Waste from Hawaii to Roosevelt Regional Landfill" (December 2009), is tiered to the REA and analyzes the site-specific environmental effects of Hawaiian Waste Systems' revised petition.

We are making the environmental assessment available to the public for review and comment. We will consider all comments that we receive during the comment period (see **DATES** at the beginning of this notice). The environmental assessment may be viewed on the Internet on the Regulations.gov Web site or in our reading room (see **ADDRESSES** above for instructions for accessing Regulations.gov and information on the location and hours of the reading room). You may request paper copies of the documents by calling or writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the title of the document when requesting copies.

The environmental assessment has been prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), (3) USDA regulations implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1b), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

¹To view the REA and finding of no significant impact, go to (<http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2007-0070>).

Done in Washington, DC, this 13th day of January 2010.

Kevin Shea

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2010-944 Filed 1-15-10; 1:08 pm]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-S

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Plan Revision for Prescott National Forest, Yavapai and Coconino Counties, AZ

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to revise Land and Resource Management Plan.

SUMMARY: As directed by the National Forest Management Act, the USDA Forest Service is revising the Prescott National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) and will also prepare an environmental impact statement for this revised plan. This notice briefly describes the nature of the decision to be made, the need for change and proposed action, and information concerning public participation. It also provides estimated dates for filing the environmental impact statement, the names and addresses of the responsible agency official, and the individuals who can provide additional information. Finally, this notice briefly describes the applicable planning rule and how work done on the plan revision under the 2008 planning rule will be used or modified for completing this plan revision.

The Prescott National Forest revised Forest Plan will supersede the land management plan previously approved by the Regional Forester on August 4, 1987, and amended 17 times from 1988 to 2008. Four of those amendments addressed project specific needs and the balance addressed programmatic needs. Programmatic needs for amendment included direction for habitat conservation for selected species, designation of a botanical area, treatment of noxious weeds, changes in utility corridor locations, clarification of grazing capacity, and adjustments to Prescott National Forest travel management policy. This amended Plan will remain in effect until the revision takes effect.

DATES: Comments concerning the need for change provided in this notice will be most useful in the development of the draft revised plan and draft environmental impact statement if received by February 15, 2010. The

agency expects to release a draft revised plan and draft environmental impact statement for formal comment near the end of calendar year 2010 and a final revised plan and final environmental impact statement near the end of calendar year 2011.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Prescott National Forest, Attn: Forest Plan Revision Team, 344 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303. Comments may also be sent via e-mail by using the "Contact Us" page on the Prescott National Forest planning Web site: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/plan-revision/get-involved.shtml>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally Hess-Samuels, Forest Planner, Prescott National Forest, 344 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303, shesssamuelson@fs.fed.us, 928-443-8216. Information on this revision is also available at Prescott National Forest revision Web site: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/plan-revision/index.shtml>.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 800-877-8339 between 8 AM and 8 PM, Eastern Time Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Name and Address of the Responsible Official

The responsible official is Corbin Newman, Regional Forester, Southwestern Region, 333 Broadway SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

Nature of the Decision To Be Made

The Forest Plan provides guidance for all resource management activities on the Prescott National Forest. Approval of the revised Forest Plan will result in the following plan components to guide management for the next 10 to 15 years:

- Goals/desired conditions;
- Objectives;
- Forest-wide standards and guidelines;
- Management area desired conditions, standards, and guidelines;
- Suitability of lands for timber production, grazing, and recreation opportunities;
- Monitoring and evaluation requirements; and
- Recommendations may be made for special areas, such as Research Natural Areas, or areas that can only be designated by statute, such as Wilderness.

Goals/desired conditions provide a description of desired outcomes of forest management. Objectives provide projections of measurable outcomes intended to promote achievement of

Forest Plan goals/desired conditions. Forest-wide standards and guidelines provide management direction and guidance that is applicable across the Prescott National Forest. Management Area desired conditions, standards, and guidelines provide direction that applies to specific geographic areas within the Prescott National Forest. Identification of characteristics of lands where timber production, grazing, and recreation opportunities are suitable provides integration between particular uses and desired conditions and objectives for areas on the National Forest. Monitoring and evaluation indicates whether areas are trending toward goals/desired conditions so that needed adjustments can be made in the future. Special areas are places or areas within the National Forest System designated because of their unique or special characteristics. Some can be designated by the responsible official, such as a Botanical Area. Others, such as Wilderness or Wild and Scenic River designations, are recommended for designation by the responsible official, but Congressional act designates.

An environmental impact statement will be prepared that informs the Regional Forester so that he can decide which alternative set of plan components best meets the need to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept and to meet the diverse needs of people, while protecting the resources of the Prescott National Forest, as required by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act.

The scope of this decision is limited to revisiting those portions of the current Forest Plan that need modification, correction, or creation of direction that is lacking. We expect to focus on areas identified as being most critically in need of change. Identification of the types of decisions that will not be made within the plan can be as important as knowing the decisions to be made. The authorization of project-level activities on the forests is not a decision made in the Forest Plan but occurs through subsequent project-specific decision-making. Designation of routes, trails, and areas for motorized vehicle travel has been documented in the 2009 Motorized Vehicle Use Map. Adjustments to the routes shown on the map are expected to be addressed in separate analyses and were not identified as a Need for Change in the Forest Plan. Some issues (e.g., hunting regulations), although important, are beyond the authority or control of the Prescott National Forest and will not be

considered. In addition, some issues, such as wild and scenic river suitability determinations, may not be undertaken at this time, but addressed later as a future Forest Plan amendment.

Need for Change and Proposed Action

The current Forest Plan is over 20 years old. Changes have taken place during that time based on changed economic, social, and ecological conditions; new policies and priorities; and new information based on monitoring and scientific research. Changes made during plan revision will be focused on three priority needs for change and two secondary needs for change. The three priority needs are (1) restore vegetation, structure, composition, and desired characteristics of fire to selected ecosystems, while responding to citizen concerns related to smoke emissions; (2) retain or improve watershed integrity to provide desired water quality, quantity and timing of delivery; and (3) provide sustainable and diverse recreation experiences that consider population demographic characteristics, reflect desires of local communities, avoid overcrowding and user conflicts, and minimize resource damage. Two other secondary needs were selected to be addressed with Forest Plan components and will likely be addressed as parts of the priority needs for change. They are: (a) Provide desired habitat for native fish species; and (b) enhance the value of open space provided by the Prescott National Forest by defining visual character within areas near or viewed by those in local communities. These needs are not adequately addressed in the current Forest Plan. Priority and secondary needs for change and means of addressing those needs during plan revision are described below:

1. Restore vegetation, structure, composition, and desired characteristics of fire to selected ecosystems, while responding to citizen concerns related to smoke emissions. In order to improve ecological health and sustainability within several plant communities, vegetation structure (arrangement of vegetation) and composition (types of vegetation species) need to be modified to more closely resemble the range of conditions that historically occurred.

The revised Forest Plan will define desired vegetative characteristics including: Desired species composition and vegetative transitions due to disturbances; structural characteristics such as spacing of shrub patches or tree groups and density of trees; and disturbance patterns such as frequency, severity, intensity, size and seasonality of fire. By trending toward defined

desired conditions, the following situations will begin to be addressed: (a) Risk of severe uncharacteristic wildfires that damage soils and impact human health and safety, (b) changes in ecosystems that could affect diversity of plant and animal species such as the spread of invasive plant species, (c) infrequent fire occurrences that do not emulate historic characteristics within some ecosystems. Objectives will focus attention on high priority areas for restoration activities such as thinning, planned burning, or treatment of invasive plant species. Guidelines will provide direction for use of restoration methods other than traditional thinning and planned burns in areas where possible impacts to species are not acceptable. In collaboration with citizens, Management Area direction will identify areas where fuel reduction activities other than burning will be emphasized, such as near structures or close to communities.

2. Retain or Improve watershed integrity to provide desired water quality, quantity, and timing of delivery. Watershed integrity is the completeness of watershed function in providing water quality, quantity and timing of delivery. It is influenced by soil function, biological function and geomorphology. Vegetative structure and composition, disturbance regimes and recreation activities all can affect watershed integrity.

The revised Forest Plan will describe desired characteristics of watersheds including: Soil and vegetation characteristics in uplands and in areas near streams, water bodies, and ground water dependent ecosystems; desired water quality characteristics and other characteristics of healthy watersheds. Standards and guidelines will be developed for sensitive areas to provide guidance for recreational activities, vegetation utilization, and vegetative ground cover within those areas. Addressing this need will move toward maintaining water quality and quantity for municipal watersheds and for aquatic and riparian species habitat, and will provide timing of delivery that is commensurate with healthy soil, biological function, and natural geomorphology.

3. Provide sustainable and diverse recreation experiences that consider population demographic characteristics, reflect desires of local communities, avoid overcrowding and user conflicts, and minimize resource damage. Providing sustainable recreation opportunities was the number one concern at public meetings held early in 2009. With increasing populations and numbers of visitors to the Prescott

National Forest, conflicts between types of activities, overcrowding, and over-use leading to resource impacts need to be addressed.

Numbers of recreationists on the Prescott National Forest have increased in recent years, both from increases in local population and from influx of visitors from the Phoenix metropolitan area. This has increased the potential for creating conflicts among all recreationists and leads to unmet recreational experience expectations. The increase in recreational use also interacts with ecosystems such as causing changes in habitat, wearing away vegetation, and spreading seeds of non-native plant species to new locations.

The revised Forest Plan will describe forest-wide desired conditions for recreation experiences and for interactions between recreational activities and ecosystems. Management area boundaries will be adjusted to reflect geographically contiguous areas so that strategies can be developed to better respond to desires of people who reside in or feel connected to specific areas within the Prescott National Forest. Management area guidance will include description of goals/desired conditions as well as standards and guidelines to mitigate or help control conflicts between people and the environment or among recreationists. Addressing this need will help visitors know where to find the experience they desire and will better address impacts of recreation use.

Two secondary needs for change were selected to be addressed with Forest Plan components.

(a) Provide desired habitat for native fish species. Native fish and other aquatic species are in decline within several watersheds. Native aquatic species are no longer found in five watersheds that overlap with the Prescott National Forest. The Prescott National Forest can provide habitat and watershed characteristics that will support native fish species. The Forest could also cooperate with the State of Arizona in addressing control of non-native species.

Desired conditions will be developed that describe desired aquatic habitat including stream flows, vegetation, and water quality at a Forest-wide scale. Standards and guidelines will be developed to help aquatic characteristics trend toward desired conditions.

(b) Enhance the value of open space provided by the Prescott National Forest by defining the visual character within areas near or viewed by those in local communities. The high rate of

population growth within Yavapai County combined with limited lands for development sensitizes residents to land development, land exchange, and land use issues. The Prescott National Forest has an opportunity via the Forest Plan to ensure that scenic values are taken into consideration as population density is expected to increase on other ownerships. Defining the value of Prescott National Forest open space will help to display the benefit these lands play in local communities, should land exchange be proposed.

A new inventory of scenic values has been completed and desired conditions, standards, and guidelines will be developed based on scenic values of landscapes. Other Revision Changes. Some components of the current Forest Plan are still adequate and timely; these will be carried forward into the revised Forest Plan.

Other components of the current Forest Plan will be modified or removed, for reasons including: they describe a purely administrative or procedural function; they duplicate direction that can be found in existing law, regulation, or Forest Service policy; they are based on outdated policies, science, or information; or they include out-of-date terminology. In addition, some standards and guidelines in the existing Forest Plan: May be unnecessarily prescriptive about how to accomplish a project, instead of focusing on the project outcome; do not support attaining desired conditions or accomplishing objectives; or are duplicative. Finally, portions of monitoring and evaluation guidance in the current Forest Plan focus on outputs rather than on progress toward attainment of goals/desired conditions.

Public Involvement

The Prescott National Forest has taken a collaborative approach in preparation for Forest Plan Revision. Rather than sponsoring several public meetings focused on plan revision, we engaged citizens in planning and ongoing stewardship of the forest. This included inviting citizens to share their desires for the future and invent new ways to support and sustain stewardship. Methods used include human geographic mapping, gaining understanding of informal community networks, reaching out to informal community leaders, and encouraging development of community visions. More standard methods that were used included public meetings in February of 2009 to discuss needs for change, use of the Prescott National Forest Web page to provide information and offer feedback forms, and face to face and written

communication with tribal entities. Information gathered from the public as well as science-based assessments were used to determine the need for change identified above.

We will continue efforts to have meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal nations on a government-to-government basis. The Prescott National Forest also wants to continue collaborative efforts with members of the public as well as federal and state agencies, local governments and private organizations.

Continued public participation at multiple meetings sponsored by local groups or multi-interest organizations will take place throughout the winter and spring of 2010 to develop the proposed plan and alternatives. Public meetings are expected during the summer of 2010 to integrate and share the results of these efforts. Dates, times and locations of these meetings will be posted on the Prescott National Forest planning Web site as well as via community bulletin boards, e-mail announcements, and through community networks. The information gathered will be combined with other feedback to refine needs for change, if necessary, develop the proposed plan, and prepare the draft environmental impact statement. Once a draft environmental impact statement is published, formal comment periods will allow for comment on the proposed plan and the content of the EIS.

At this time, the Prescott National Forest is seeking input on its needs for change and proposals to address those needs. In particular, did we miss any important issues or concerns?

It is important that reviewers provide their comments at such times and in such a way that they are useful to the Agency's preparation of the revised plan and the EIS. Therefore, comments on the needs for change will be most valuable if received by February 15, 2010 and should clearly articulate the reviewers' concerns. The submission of timely and specific comments can affect a reviewer's ability to participate in subsequent administrative or judicial review. At this time, we anticipate using the 2000 planning rule pre-decisional objection process (36 CFR 219.32) for administrative review. Comments received in response to this solicitation, including the names and addresses of those who comment will be part of the public record. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered.

Applicable Planning Rule

Preparation of the revised plan was underway when the 2008 National

Forest System land management planning rule was enjoined on June 30, 2009, by the *United States District Court for the Northern District of California (Citizens for Better Forestry v. 12 United States Department of Agriculture*, 632 F. Supp. 2d 968 (N.D. Cal. June 30, 2009)). On December 18, 2009 the Department reinstated the previous planning rule, commonly known as the 2000 planning rule in the **Federal Register (Federal Register**, Volume 74, No. 242, Friday, December 18, 2009, pages 67059 thru 67075). The transition provisions of the reinstated rule (36 CFR 219.35 and appendices A and B) allow use of the provisions of the National Forest System land and resource management planning rule in effect prior to the effective date of the 2000 Rule (November 9, 2000), commonly called the 1982 Planning Rule, to amend or revise plans. The Prescott National Forest has elected to use the provisions of the 1982 Planning Rule, including the requirement to prepare an environmental impact statement, to complete its plan revision. In December of 2009, we prepared the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) that summarized social, economic, and ecological conditions and trends in and around the Prescott National Forest, identified initial needs for change, integrated needs for change, and along with public input, identified where the current Forest Plan provides inadequate or, in some cases unnecessary guidance for the present and future. The AMS was prepared using the provisions of the 1982 planning rule and is found on the Prescott National Forest planning Web site (See section called **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** near the beginning of this notice for web link).

Although the 2008 planning rule is no longer in effect, information gathered prior to the court's injunction is useful for completing the plan revision using the provisions of the 1982 planning rule. The Prescott National Forest has concluded that the analyses begun or developed during the plan revision process to date are appropriate for continued use in the revision process. The ongoing inventory and evaluation of potential wilderness areas and the Draft Upper Verde River Eligibility Report Update for the National Wild and Scenic River System have been underway since 2008, are consistent with appropriate provisions of the 1982 planning rule, and will be brought forward into this plan revision process. Other reference reports that were used to prepare the Analysis of the Management Situation are listed below and will be brought forward in the plan

revision process. Prior to the injunction of the 2008 Planning Rule, we had taken the following steps in preparation for plan revision:

- Identified characteristics of communities near and within Prescott National Forest boundaries. Worked toward understanding the citizens within the community by encouraging each community to develop a vision for the landscape to which they were connected. Community visions can be found on the Prescott National Forest planning Web page (For Web link, see section labeled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** near the beginning of this notice).

- Developed an Ecological Sustainability Report (2009) to provide information on the biological and physical environment of the Prescott National Forest and surrounding area. The diversity of ecosystems and species known to occur within the Prescott National Forest were profiled along with identification of existing threats and associated risks to long-term sustainability of those ecosystems and species. Ecological concerns identified helped to highlight specific elements of the current Forest Plan that may need to be changed. The Ecological Sustainability Report (ESR) will continue to be used as a reference in the planning process as appropriate to those items in conformance with the 2000 planning rule transition language and 1982 planning rule provisions. This is scientific information and is not affected by the change of planning rule. This information will be updated with any new available information (For Web link, see section labeled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** near the beginning of this notice).

- Described the social and economic relationship between the Prescott National Forest and surrounding communities, in the document titled Prescott National Forest Economic and Social Sustainability Assessment (2008). It assists us in understanding the relationship between National Forest lands and surrounding communities and acts as an aid in identifying specific elements of the current Forest Plan that may need to be changed. The Economic and Social Sustainability Report was completed in 2008, is not affected by the change in planning rule, and will continue to be used as a reference in the planning process. This information will be updated with any new available information (For Web link, see section labeled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** near the beginning of this notice).

Several assessments, such as those listed below, were also prepared before the 2008 planning rule was enjoined.

Each includes scientific information and is not affected by the change of planning rule. In each case information may be updated with any new available information. Both documents can be found at the following location: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/plan-revision/lassess/pres/index.shtml>.

- The Socioeconomic Assessment of the Prescott National Forest (2005) provides information based on existing secondary data, for example, county and state economic data, U.S. Census data, and a wide range of data from Forest Service databases.

- Attitudes, Beliefs and Values Toward National Forest System Lands: The Prescott National Forest (2006) documented a focus group study that provides information about attitudes, beliefs and values related to forest management and resources. As necessary or appropriate, the above listed material will be further adjusted as part of the planning process using the provisions of the 1982 planning rule.

(Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1600–1614; 36 CFR 219.35 (74 FR 67073–67074))

Dated January 8, 2010.

Alan Quan,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 2010–642 Filed 1–15–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Proposed New Fee Sites; Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, (Title VIII, Pub. L. 108–447)

AGENCY: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

ACTION: Notice of proposed new fee sites.

SUMMARY: The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest is planning to charge fees at eight recreation sites. All sites have recently been reconstructed or amenities are being added to improve services and experiences. Fees are assessed based on the level of amenities and services provided, cost of operation and maintenance, market assessment, and public comment. The fees listed are only proposed and will be determined upon further analysis and public comments. Funds from fees would be used for the continued operation and maintenance of these recreation sites.

Moss Springs Guard Station will be available for overnight rental. A financial analysis is being completed to determine the rental fee but may range between \$60 and \$80 per night. Rental

cabins offer a unique experience and are a widely popular offering on National Forests. Moss Springs Guard Station was restored in the late 1990s to maintain its historic value and provide overnight use by the public. It was taken off the rental system over five years ago; however, renewed interest by the public for rental cabins has increased. Fees would continue to help protect the historic integrity of the Moss Springs Guard Station.

The following campgrounds are currently a fee free site: Two Color, Umapine, Boulder Park, North Fork Catherine Creek Group Site, Spring Creek and Oregon Trail Interpretive Park. These sites provide campsites, fire rings, picnic tables and toilets. New toilets were installed at most of these developed recreation sites within the last five years. The new fee will address sanitation and safety concerns, and improve deteriorating resource conditions and recreation experiences. A financial analysis is being completed to determine fee rates. The proposed fee to help maintain these sites would range between \$8 and \$15 a campsite and \$3 per one additional vehicle per campsite.

The Elkhorn Crest Trailhead would be re-established as a fee site since amenities such as garbage service have been added and interpretive signing is being developed for this site. Recreation Passes such as the Northwest Forest Pass would cover day use fees for this trailhead. Northwest Forest Passes are \$5 for a daily pass and \$30 for an annual pass.

DATES: The Agency must receive public comments before July 30, 2010. New fees would begin after July 30, 2010 and contingent upon completion of certain improvements. The cabin rental would be available once a final decision is made and is listed with the National Recreation Reservation Service.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, ATTN: Recreation Fee Proposals, P.O. Box 907, Baker City, Oregon 97814.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, ATTN: Recreation Fee Proposals, 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon 97814.
- *E-Mail:* dermovick@fs.fed.us.
- *Fax:* 541–523–1315.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Ermovick, Forest Recreation Manager, 541–523–1250. Information about proposed fee changes can also be found on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Web site: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wallowa-whitman/recreation/index.html>

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Recreation Lands Enhancement

Act (Title VII, Pub. L. 108–447) directed the Secretary of Agriculture to publish a six month advance notice in the **Federal Register** whenever new recreation fee areas are established.

Once public involvement is complete, these new fees will be reviewed by a Recreation Resource Advisory Committee prior to a final decision and implementation.

People wanting to rent Moss Springs Guard Station would need to do so through the National Recreation Reservation Service, at <http://www.reserveusa.com> or by calling 1–877–444–6777 when it becomes available.

Dated: January 8, 2010.

Steven A. Ellis,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 2010–889 Filed 1–15–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: Generic Clearance for MAF & TIGER Updating Activities.

OMB Control Number: 0607–0809.

Form Number(s): Various.

Type of Request: Extension of an approved collection.

Burden Hours: 11,283.

Number of Respondents: 212,892.

Average Hours per Response: 3 minutes.

Needs and Uses: The Census Bureau requests approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for an extension of the generic clearance for a number of activities it plans to conduct to update its Master Address File (MAF) and maintain the linkage between the MAF and the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database of address ranges and associated geographic information. The Census Bureau plans to use the MAF for post-Census 2010 evaluations, various pre-2020 census tests, and as a sampling frame for the American Community Survey and our other demographic current surveys. In the past, the Census Bureau has built a new address list for each decennial census. The MAF built during Census 2000 will be updated thereafter, eliminating the need to