

Northwest, Eastern and Southern Regions. The Forest Service is using an existing advisory board for the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota. In addition, the Governors of three states—Alaska, Nebraska and Wyoming—requested that their State be exempt from the REA–R/RAC requirement, and the two Departments concurred with the exemptions.

Members were appointed to the Southern Recreation RAC in February 2007 for either two-year or three-year terms. The terms for the three-year members will expire February 2010.

The Recreation RACs provide recreation fee recommendations to both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These committees make recreation fee program recommendations on implementing or eliminating standard amenity fees; expanded amenity fees; and noncommercial, individual special recreation permit fees; expanding or limiting the recreation fee program; and fee-level changes.

#### Recreation RAC Composition

Each Recreation RAC consists of 11 members appointed by the Secretary. REA provided flexibility to modify the specified membership of the RAC “as appropriate” to ensure a fair and balanced representation of recreation interests. Due to climate conditions in the Southern Region, the Region does not have a winter sports program. Therefore, the categories of winter motorized recreation and winter non-motorized recreation were replaced with (1) camping and (2) wildlife viewing/visiting interpretive sites. In addition, as the region has very few motorized outfitters and guides, they have two positions representing non-motorized outfitters and guides. The positions are as follows:

- (1) Five persons who represent recreation users and that include, as appropriate, the following:
  - a. Camping interests;
  - b. Day-use interests, such as wildlife viewing and interpretive centers;
  - c. Summer motorized recreation, such as motorcycles, boats, and off-highway vehicles;
  - d. Summer non-motorized recreation, such as backpacking, horseback riding, mountain biking, canoeing, and rafting; and
  - e. Hunting and fishing;
- (2) Three persons who represent interest groups that include, as appropriate, the following:
  - a. Non-motorized outfitters and guides—position one;
  - b. Non-motorized outfitters and guides—position two; and

- c. Local environmental groups.
- (3) Three persons, as follows:
  - a. State tourism official to represent the state;
  - b. A person who represents affected Indian tribes; and
  - c. A person who represents affected local government interests.

#### Nomination Information

Any individual or organization may nominate one or more qualified persons to represent the interests listed above to serve on the Recreation RAC. To be considered for membership, nominees must:

- Identify what interest group they would represent and how they are qualified to represent that group;
- State why they want to serve on the committee and what they can contribute;
- Show their past experience in working successfully as part of a collaborative group; and
- Complete Form AD–755, Advisory Committee or Research and Promotion Background Information.

Letters of recommendation are welcome, but not required. Individuals may also nominate themselves. Nominees do not need to live in a state within a particular Recreation RAC’s area of jurisdiction nor live in a state in which Forest Service-managed lands are located.

Application packets, including evaluation criteria and the AD–755 form, are available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/passespermits/rrac-application.shtml> or by contacting the Southern Region as identified in this notice. Nominees must submit all documents to the appropriate regional contact. Additional information about recreation fees and REA is available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/passespermits/about-rec-fees.shtml>.

The Forest Service will also work with Governors and county officials to identify potential nominees. The Forest Service will review the applications and prepare a list of qualified applicants from which the Secretary shall appoint both members and alternates. An alternate will become a participating member of the Recreation RACs only if the member for whom the alternate is appointed to replace leaves the committee permanently.

Recreation RAC members serve without pay but are reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses for regularly scheduled committee meetings. All Recreation RAC meetings are open to the public and an open public forum is part of each meeting. Meeting dates and times will be determined by agency officials in

consultation with the Recreation RAC members.

Dated: June 12, 2009.

**Cheryl Chatham,**

*Designated Federal Official.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

#### United States Standards for Whole Dry Peas and Split Peas

**AGENCY:** Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA.

**ACTION:** Final notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is revising the US Standards for Whole Dry Peas and Split Peas to amend the general definitions, “Whole Dry Peas” and “Split Peas,” and the following specific definitions: “Smooth Green Dry Peas,” “Smooth Yellow Dry Peas,” “Wrinkled Dry Peas,” “Green Split Peas” and “Yellow Split Peas.” In addition, GIPSA is modifying the classification term and associated definitions, “Winter Dry Peas” and “Winter Split Peas.” These changes will help facilitate the marketing of new winter pea variety releases and help ensure the purity of class for “Whole Dry Peas” and “Split Peas.”

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* July 15, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Beverly A. Whalen at USDA, GIPSA, FGIS, Market and Program Analysis Staff, Beacon Facility, STOP 1404, P.O. Box 419205, Kansas City, Missouri, 64141; Telephone (816) 823–4648; Fax Number (816) 823–4644; e-mail [Beverly.A.Whalen@usda.gov](mailto:Beverly.A.Whalen@usda.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 203(c) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, (AMA) (7 U.S.C. 1622(c)), directs and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture “to develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging, and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices.” GIPSA is committed to carrying out this authority in a manner that facilitates the marketing of agricultural commodities.

GIPSA establishes and maintains a variety of quality and grade standards for agricultural commodities that serve

as the fundamental starting point to define commodity quality in the domestic and global marketplace. GIPSA provides official procedures for how inspectors determine the various grading factors in supporting handbooks, such as the Pea and Lentil Handbook, which is available on the GIPSA Web site at <http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/GIPSA/webapp?area=home&subject=lr&topic=hb-pl>.

The AMA standards and supporting procedures are voluntary and used widely in private contracts, government procurement and marketing communication. Standards developed under the AMA include those for rice, whole dry peas, split peas, feed peas, lentils and beans. The U.S. standards for whole dry peas, split peas, feed peas, lentils and beans no longer appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, but are now maintained by USDA–GIPSA. The process for developing or reviewing these standards is specified in the AMA regulations (7 CFR 868.102, Procedures for establishing and revising grade standards). The U.S. Standards for Whole Dry Peas and Split Peas are available from the GIPSA Web site at <http://www.gipsa.usda.gov>, or by phone, fax or e-mail from the contact listed above.

GIPSA representatives maintain an ongoing working relationship with the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council (USADPLC), a national organization of producers, processors, and exporters of U.S. dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas; the US Dry Pea and Lentil Trade Association (USPLTA), a national association representing processors, traders, and transporters in the pea and lentil industry, as well as handlers and merchandisers to ensure the effectiveness of the U.S. Standards for whole dry peas, split peas, and lentils in today's marketing environment. USADPLC and USPLTA maintain that the release of and the market's acceptance of new winter pea varieties necessitate several changes in the grading standards for winter dry peas and split peas. As a result, GIPSA is revising the whole dry and split pea standards to enable new and future winter pea variety releases to be classified and marketed on the basis of cotyledon color and desired usage, not on the basis of growth habit. GIPSA is also modifying classification terms and broadening associated working definitions that permit physically and visually similar peas to be included in a common class to help ensure purity.

## Comment Review

GIPSA published a notice in the **Federal Register** on April 20, 2009 (74 FR 17948), inviting interested parties to comment on the proposed revisions to the U.S. Standards for Whole Dry Peas and Split Peas. GIPSA received one comment that supported the proposed changes from a company that markets both spring and winter planted types of dry peas.

## Final Action

GIPSA is revising select descriptive classification terms and definitions to allow new and future winter dry pea releases to be marketed as smooth green or smooth yellow dry peas and preserve purity of class by grouping colored or distinctively mottled peas (e.g., traditional winter dry and maple peas), regardless of planting date. The definitions are revised as follows:

1. "Whole Dry Peas." Threshed seeds of the garden type pea plant (*Pisum sativum* L. and *Pisum sativum* var. *arvense* (L.) Poir.), which after the removal of dockage, contain 50.0 percent or more of whole peas and not more than 10.0 percent of foreign material.
  2. "Smooth Yellow Dry Peas." Dry peas which have smooth seed coats and yellow cotyledons and contain not more than 1.5 percent of other classes.
  3. "Smooth Green Dry Peas." Dry peas which have smooth seed coats and green cotyledons and contain not more than 1.5 percent of other classes.
  4. "Wrinkled Dry Peas." Dry peas which have wrinkled seed coats and contain not more than 1.5 percent of other classes.
  5. "Split Peas." Threshed seeds of the garden type pea plant (*Pisum sativum* L. and *Pisum sativum* var. *arvense* (L.) Poir.), which have 50.0 percent or more of the peas split into halves or smaller pieces and contain not more than 10.0 percent of foreign material.
  6. "Green Split Peas." Split peas from smooth green dry pea varieties.
  7. "Yellow Split Peas." Split peas from smooth yellow dry pea varieties.
- In addition, GIPSA is replacing the classification terms and definitions of "Winter Dry Peas" and "Winter Split Peas" with "Mottled Dry Peas" and "Miscellaneous Split Peas," respectively. The changes are as follows:
1. "Mottled Dry Peas." Dry peas of the Austrian winter pea type and other peas which have colored or distinctively mottled seed coats which contain not more than 1.5 percent of other classes.
  2. "Miscellaneous Split Peas." Split peas from classes of whole peas other than smooth green or smooth yellow dry pea varieties.

These changes will facilitate use of the standards and better reflect current marketing practices.

The changes to the standards are effective July 15, 2009, the beginning of the harvest season.

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

**J. Dudley Butler,**

*Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.*

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## COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

### Cancellation of Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) and Quota Reporting Requirements for Textiles and Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in the People's Republic of China and Exported prior to January 1, 2009

June 16, 2009.

**AGENCY:** Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

**ACTION:** Issuing a directive to the Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection canceling all previous directives concerning ELVIS and quota reporting requirements for China.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 1, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Maria D'Andrea, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4058.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Authority:** Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854).

Effective on July 1, 2009, the United States is terminating the ELVIS transmission requirement and quota reporting requirements for goods exported from China prior to January 1, 2009. In a notice and letter published in the *Federal Register* on December 10, 2008 (see 73 FR 75085), the United States canceled all previous directives concerning requirements for ELVIS transmissions effective for goods exported from China prior to January 1, 2009. This action is consistent with the terms of the bilateral agreement on textiles and apparel between the Governments of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China that was signed on November 8, 2005 (see 70 FR 74777).

In the letter below, CITA instructs U.S. Customs and Border Protection to