

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.0929 hours per response.

Respondents: U.S. importers and exporters of endangered species of terrestrial plants.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 16,578.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 4.901.

Estimated annual number of responses: 81,264.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 7,552 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 8th day of October 2014.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

Commodity Credit Corporation

Information Collection; Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency, Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Farm Service Agency and the Commodity Credit Corporation are requesting comments from all interested individuals and organizations on a revision of a currently approved information collection in support of the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). The information

collected is needed from producers to determine eligibility for NAP assistance.

DATES: We will consider comments that we receive by December 15, 2014.

ADDRESSES: We invite you to submit comments on this notice. In your comments, include date, OMB control number, volume, and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Daniel McGlynn, Acting Division Director, Production, Emergencies, and Compliance Division, Farm Service Agency, USDA, Mail Stop 0517, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-0517.

You may also send comments to the Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC, 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terry Hill, Section Head, Disaster Assistance Section, Program Policy Branch, (202) 720-3087.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description of Information Collection

Title: Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program.

OMB Control Number: 0560-0175.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: NAP is authorized under 7 U.S.C. 7333 and implemented under regulations issued at 7 CFR part 1437. NAP is administered by FSA for CCC and is carried out by FSA State and County committees. The information collected allows FSA to provide assistance under NAP for losses of commercial crops or other agricultural commodities (except livestock) that are produced for food or fiber and for which catastrophic coverage under section 508(b), or additional NAP coverage under sections 508(c) and 508(h) under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508) is not available.

NAP coverage is available for crops expressly grown for food (excluding livestock and their by-products); crops planted and grown for livestock consumption; crops grown for fiber (excluding trees grown for wood, paper, or pulp products); aquaculture species crops (including ornamental fish); floriculture; ornamental nursery; Christmas tree crops; turf grass sod; industrial crops; seed crops; and sea grass and sea oats. The information collected is necessary to determine whether a producer and crop or commodity meet applicable conditions for assistance and to determine compliance with existing regulations.

Eligible producers must annually:

(1) Request NAP coverage by completing an application for coverage and paying a service fee by the FSA-established application closing date;

(2) File a report of acreage, inventory, or physical location of the operation, as applicable for the covered crop or commodity; and

(3) Certify harvested production of each covered crop or commodity.

When damage to a covered crop or commodity occurs, which is eligible for NAP, producers must file a notice of loss with the local FSA administrative county office within 15 calendar days of occurrence or 15 calendar days of the date damage to the crop or commodity becomes apparent. Producers must also file an application for payment by the FSA established deadline, and complete a certification of average adjusted gross income and consent for disclosure of tax information with the local FSA County office. The NAP application is also being used to provide a timelier, more accurate, and more reliable delivery of benefits to producers.

FSA is revising a currently approved information collection because the number of producers is expected to increase due to changes to NAP by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) and additional changes that are under development and will be published in a separate rulemaking.

The 2014 Farm Bill authorizes additional NAP coverage (NAP buy-up coverage) levels ranging from 50 to 65 percent of production at 100 percent of the average market price, and expands NAP coverage to sweet sorghum, biomass sorghum, and industrial crops grown as feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity, and biobased products. It also expands a waiver of the NAP service fee which was previously available only to limited resource farmers to also include beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers.

Based on these changes, FSA is expecting an increase in the annual total number of respondents, and an increase in total burden hours for collection of the information.

The formulas used to calculate the total burden hours is estimated average time per response (includes travel times) hours times total annual responses.

Type of respondents: Producers of commercial crops or other agricultural commodities (except livestock).

Estimated Annual Burden: Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 1.33 hours per response. The average travel time, which is included in the total

annual burden, is estimated to be 1 hour per respondent.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 298,943.

Estimated Annual Number of Responses Per Respondent: 3.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 1,565,366.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,036,452.

We are requesting comments on all aspects of this information collection to help us to:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of FSA, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of FSA's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All responses to this notice, including name and addresses when provided, will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Signed on October 3, 2014.

Val Dolcini,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Klamath National Forest, California, Westside Fire Recovery Project

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Klamath National Forest will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) on a proposal to reduce safety hazards to the public and forest workers, obtain the maximum economic commodity values from burned timber, and increase the likelihood and speed by which burned forested areas are regenerated on about 63,883 acres that burned with high severity in the Beaver Creek, Whites, and Happy Camp

Complex fires in 2014. The project area includes 162,264 acres of National Forest System lands and 20,863 acres of private land. Treatments for the project will be limited to National Forest System lands. It is located on the west side of the Forest within the Beaver Creek, Horse Creek-Klamath River, Humbug Creek-Klamath River, Elk Creek, Indian Creek, Lower Scott River, Seiad Creek-Klamath River, Thompson Creek-Klamath River, Ukonom Creek-Klamath River, French Creek-Scott River, North Fork Salmon River, and South Fork Salmon River 5th field watersheds. The legal description of the project area is Township (T) 39 North (N) Range (R) 10 West (W), T39NR11W, T40NR8W, T40NR10W, T40NR11W, T41NR10W, T41NR11W, T43NR12W, T44NR11W, T44NR12W, T45NR10W, T45NR11W, T45NR12W, T46NR8W, T46NR9W, T46NR10W, T46NR11W, T46NR12W, T47NR8W, T47NR9W, and T47NR10W of the Humboldt Meridian and T14NR8 East (E), T15NR7E, T15NR8E, T16NR7E, T16NR8E of the Humboldt Meridian.

DATES: The comment period on the proposed action will extend 30 days from the date the Notice of Intent is published in the **Federal Register**. The draft EIS is expected to be completed by March 2015, and the final EIS is expected to be completed by June 2015.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Patricia A. Grantham, Forest Supervisor, Klamath National Forest, 1711 South Main Street, Yreka, California 96097, ATTN: Westside Fire Recovery Team Leader, or send facsimile to 530-841-4571. Submit electronic comments at the Klamath National Forest's project Web page: <http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/fs-usda-pop.php/?project=45579> by selecting the "Comment on Project" link in the "Get Connected" group at the right hand side of the project Web page. Put the project name in the subject line; attachments may be in the following formats: Plain text (.txt), rich text format (.rtf), Word (.doc, .docx), or portable document format (.pdf).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Coats, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California 96097. Phone: 530-841-4470. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to:

1. Reduce safety hazards to adjacent landowners, the public, and Forest

workers from falling trees (i.e. "hazard trees," also known as "danger trees") or hazardous fuels conditions. Trees killed or severely burned by wildfire (i.e. snags) are often unstable and at risk for falling or snapping off, especially during high wind events. It is important that safety is maintained and hazardous fuels conditions are abated, where they exist within the Wildland Urban Interface, especially within one-quarter mile of private property in burned areas or within areas that underwent fire suppression-related activity. It is also imperative that infrastructure, especially utility lines, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, fire lookouts, and bridges, are maintained for use by the public and Forest workers. Further, dead and dying trees within proposed salvage harvest areas need to be addressed to minimize safety hazards to the public who recreate in the area, Forest workers (i.e. planting), and firefighters (i.e. to enable future suppression efforts should the area burn again).

2. Obtain the maximum economic commodity and value from burned timber by offering a sale while the wood is still marketable. The Forest Plan directs the Forest to harvest dead or dying trees to produce wood products as consistent with Forest goals. Dead timber loses significant value if left standing beyond two winters and is most profitable if harvested even sooner. Capturing the marketability of the timber provides the agency a viable means of meeting this and other project needs, since the timber sale can be used to fund restoration implementation. If treatment is delayed beyond the marketability period of the timber, the Forest Service will need to pay for the hazard tree abatement and removal of dead and dying trees in order to meet the first need described above. By contrast, if salvage occurs during the marketability period, funds gained from the salvage sale can be used for additional restoration work. Capturing the maximum economic value of the salvaged timber will benefit Siskiyou County and surrounding communities by maintaining and/or creating jobs in forest management by providing timber to the local mills who are major employers of these rural communities.

3. Promote ecosystem sustainability by increasing the likelihood and speed by which burned, forested areas are restored. Although wildfires have some benefits (e.g., snag and downed wood creation), intensely burned forested areas may be slow to recover and heavy fuel loading will result from fallen snags. Following a high severity wildfire, heavy fuel loading predisposes