

**National Agricultural Statistics Service**

*Title:* Aquaculture Survey.

*OMB Control Number:* 0535-0150.

*Summary of Collection:* The primary function of the National Agricultural Statistics Service is to estimate production and stocks of agricultural food, fiber, and specialty commodities. Congress has mandated the collection of basic data for aquaculture and provides funding for these surveys. Public Law 96-362 was passed to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal aquaculture programs by improving coordination and communication among Federal agencies involved in those programs. Aquaculture is an alternative method to produce a high protein, low fat product demanded by the consumer. Aquaculture surveys provide information on trout and catfish inventory, acreage and sales as well as catfish processed.

*Need and Use of the Information:* The survey results is useful in analyzing changing trends in the number of commercial operations and production levels by State. The information collected is used to demonstrate the growing importance of aquaculture to officials of Federal and State government agencies who manage and direct policy over programs in agriculture and natural resources. The type of information collected and reported provides extension educators and research scientists with data that indicates important areas that require special educational and/or research efforts, such as causes for losses of fish and pond inventories of fish of various sizes. The data gathered from the various reports provide information to establish contract levels for fishing programs and to evaluate prospective loans to growers and processors.

*Description of Respondents:* Farms; Business or other for-profit.

*Number of Respondents:* 3,069.

*Frequency of Responses:* Reporting: Monthly; Semi-annually; Annually.

*Total Burden Hours:* 740.

**National Agriculture Statistics Service**

*Title:* Cotton Ginning Survey.

*OMB Control Number:* 0535-0220.

*Summary of Collection:* Primary function of the National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS) is to prepare and issue state and national estimates of crop and livestock production, disposition and prices as well as specialty agricultural and environmental statistics. The Cotton Ginning Survey provides statistics concerning cotton ginning for specific dates and geographic regions and aids in

forecasting cotton production, which is required under U.S.C. Title 13, Section 42(a).

*Need and Use of the Information:* The ginning data collected provides (1) All segments of the cotton industry—buyers, brokers, crushers, shippers, textile firms, and researches with exact quantities of cotton available at specific geographic locations within the U.S. on a regular basis; (2) precise statistics, especially when at least 50 percent of the forecasted cotton production has been ginned in a state; and (3) final season ginning data is used to establish final production. If the information were collected less frequent, the cotton industry would be without county level quantities ginned that could seriously affect transportation costs and marketing strategies.

*Description of Respondents:* Business or other for-profit.

*Number of Respondents:* 820.

*Frequency of Responses:* Reporting: Other (biweekly Sept.–Jan).

*Total Burden Hours:* 825.

**Charlene Parker,**

*Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.*

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**BILLING CODE 3410-20-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****Food and Nutrition Service****Emergency Food Assistance Program; Availability of Commodities for Fiscal Year 2007**

**AGENCY:** Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the surplus and purchased commodities that the Department expects to make available for donation to States for use in providing nutrition assistance to the needy under the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. The commodities made available under this notice must, at the discretion of the State, be distributed to eligible recipient agencies for use in preparing meals, and/or for distribution to households for home consumption.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* October 1, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Lillie Ragan, Assistant Branch Chief, Policy Branch, Food Distribution Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22302-1594 or telephone (703) 305-2662.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

In accordance with the provisions set forth in the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (EFAA), 7 U.S.C. 7502, and the Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 U.S.C. 2011, *et seq.*, the Department makes commodities and administrative funds available to States for use in providing nutrition assistance to those in need through TEFAP. In accordance with 7 CFR 251.3(h), each State's share of TEFAP commodities and administrative funds is based 60 percent on the number of low-income households within the State and 40 percent on the number of unemployed persons within the State. State officials are responsible for establishing the network through which the commodities will be used by eligible recipient agencies (ERAs) in providing nutrition assistance to those in need, and for allocating commodities and administrative funds among those agencies. States have full discretion in determining the amount of commodities that will be made available to ERAs for use in preparing meals, and/or for distribution to households for home consumption.

The types of commodities the Department expects to make available to States for distribution through TEFAP in FY 2007 are described below.

**Surplus Commodities**

Surplus commodities donated for distribution under TEFAP are Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) commodities purchased under the authority of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, 7 U.S.C. 1431 (section 416) and commodities purchased under the surplus removal authority of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, 7 U.S.C. 612c (section 32). The types of commodities typically purchased under section 416 include dairy, grains, oils, and peanut products. The types of commodities purchased under section 32 include meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, dry beans, juices, and fruits.

In FY 2007, the Department anticipates that there will be sufficient quantities of apple products, cherry products, grape juice, grapefruit juice, and fresh tomatoes under section 32, to support the distribution of these commodities through TEFAP. Other surplus commodities may be made available to TEFAP throughout the year. The Department would like to point out that commodity acquisitions are based on changing agricultural market conditions; therefore, the availability of commodities is subject to change.

Approximately \$10 million in surplus commodities purchased in FY 2006 are being delivered to States in FY 2007.

These commodities include frozen and canned asparagus, cranberry juice concentrate, cranberry sauce, fig pieces, and instant nonfat dry milk.

#### Purchased Commodities

In accordance with section 27 of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 U.S.C. 2036, the Secretary is directed annually, through FY 2007, to purchase \$140 million worth of commodities for distribution through TEFAP. These commodities are made available to States in addition to those surplus commodities which otherwise might be provided to States for distribution under TEFAP. However, the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, (Pub. L. 110-5) permits States to convert any or their entire fair share of \$10 million of these funds to administrative funds to pay costs associated with the distribution of TEFAP commodities at the State and local level.

For FY 2007, the Department anticipates purchasing the following commodities for distribution through TEFAP: Egg mix, blackeye beans, great northern beans, kidney beans, lima beans, pinto beans, bakery mix, lowfat bakery mix, egg noodles, white and yellow corn grits, macaroni, oats, peanut butter, rice, spaghetti, vegetable oil, rice cereal, corn flakes, corn squares, oat cereal, bran flakes, frozen ground beef, frozen chicken, frozen ham, frozen turkey roast, and the following canned items: Mixed vegetables, green beans, refried beans, vegetarian beans, carrots, cream corn, whole kernel corn, peas, pumpkin, spinach, sliced potatoes, spaghetti sauce, tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato soup, vegetable soup, sweet potatoes, diced tomatoes, apple juice, cranapple juice, grape juice, orange juice, pineapple juice, tomato juice, mixed fruits, apricots, peaches, pineapples, applesauce, pears, plums, beef, beef stew, chicken, pork, tuna, and roasted peanuts. The amounts of each item purchased will depend on the prices the Department must pay, as well as the quantity of each item requested by the States. Changes in agricultural market conditions may result in the availability of additional types of commodities or the non-availability of one or more types listed above.

Dated: July 23, 2007.

**Roberto Salazar,**

*Administrator.*

[FR Doc. E7-14526 Filed 7-26-07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Forest Service

#### Notice of Availability (NOA) Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Supplement to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines

**AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of record of decision.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA, 16 U.S.C. 1600-1614 *et seq.*), the Forest Service announces the decision to amend selected portions of the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan. Specifically, the ROD amends 19 Land and Resource Management Plans for National Forests within the range of the northern spotted owl in western Washington and Oregon and northwestern California. The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is expected to concurrently announce a similar decision amending their respective Resource Management Plans.

The Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines added conservation measures for rare and little known species to BLM and Forest Service (Northwest Forest Plan) requirements for providing for late-successional and old-growth forest related species. These Standards and Guidelines were frustrating the Agencies' ability to meet the other resource management goals set forth in the Northwest Forest Plan (timber harvest, hazardous fuels treatment, ecosystem restoration). Although the Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines are removed with this decision, conservation of rare and little known species will continue to be accomplished through the other elements of the Northwest Forest Plan and the Agency's Special Status Species Program. This ROD also complies with a Settlement Agreement between the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior and Douglas Timber Operators and American Forest Resource Council.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* This decision is effective July 24, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** The ROD is now available on the Internet at <http://www.reo.gov/s-m2006>. Requests to receive copies of the ROD should be sent to Carol Hughes, USDA Forest Service-NR, P.O. Box

3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623, or submit e-mail to [ORSMSSEIS@blm.gov](mailto:ORSMSSEIS@blm.gov). Printed copies will be available after August 10th at National Forest offices in western Washington and Oregon and northwestern California.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Alan Christensen, Group Leader, Wildlife, Fisheries, Watershed, Soils and Range, USDA Forest Service-NR, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208; telephone (503) 808-2922.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In June 2007, the BLM and Forest Service (the Agencies) released a Final Supplement to the 2004 FSEIS to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines. The Final Supplement presented the entire 2004 analysis, updated for new information and supplemented to include:

- Responses to three deficiencies identified in August 2005, by the U.S. District Court of the Western District of Washington, and;
- An additional alternative to respond to implications of a November 2006, decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit relative to the red tree vole on the BLM's Cow Catcher and Cottonsnake Timber Sales in Oregon.

The analysis covered 337 species of fungi, bryophytes, lichens, mollusks, vascular plants, and vertebrates and 4 arthropod groups. The analysis showed, when compared to the No-Action Alternatives, 53 species would have insufficient habitat in all or a portion of their Northwest Forest Plan range to support stable populations. However, the analysis points out these species are generally either secure in other areas of their range, or State Heritage programs do not rate them imperiled enough to qualify for the two Agencies' Special Status Species Programs. The analysis also shows the selected alternative improves the Agencies' ability to achieve other Northwest Forest Plan objectives.

Readers should note this decision was signed by the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and the Environment. Therefore, no administrative review ("appeal") through the Forest Service will be available on the Record of Decision under 36 CFR part 217.

Reference to previously published **Federal Register** documents: 71 FR 38601, July 7, 2006; 71 FR 38641, July 7, 2006; 72 FR 546, Jan. 5, 2007; 72 FR 31821, June 8, 2007; 72 FR 33737, June 19, 2007.