

www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nh3data_genetic.htm).

Send Requests for Information:

Geraldine McQuillan, PhD, Division of Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 3311 Toledo Road, Room 4204, Hyattsville, MD 20782, Phone: 301-458-4371, Fax: 301-458-4028, E-mail: NHANESgenetics@cdc.gov.

Dated: August 27, 2009.

Tanja Popovic,

Chief Science Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. E9-21287 Filed 9-2-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Agency Information Collection

Activities: Form N-400, Revision of an Existing Information Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: 60-Day Notice of Information Collection Under Review; Form N-400, Application for Naturalization; OMB Control No. 1615-0052.

The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services has submitted the following information collection request for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for sixty days until November 2, 2009.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), USCIS, Chief, Regulatory Products Division, Clearance Officer, 111 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 3008, Washington, DC 20529-2210. Comments may also be submitted to DHS via facsimile to 202-272-8352 or via e-mail at rfs.regs@dhs.gov. When submitting comments by e-mail, please make sure to add OMB Control No. 1615-0052 in the subject box.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the collection of information should address one or more of the following four points:

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

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed 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 including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of an existing information collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Naturalization.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Homeland Security sponsoring the collection:* Form N-400; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* *Primary:* Individuals or households. USCIS uses the information on this form to determine an applicant's eligibility for naturalization.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* 700,000 responses at 6 hours and 8 minutes (6.13 hours) per response.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 4,291,000 annual burden hours.

If you need a copy of the information collection instrument, please visit: <http://www.regulations.gov/search/Regs/home.html#home>.

We may also be contacted at: USCIS, Regulatory Products Division, 111 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Suite 3008, Washington, DC 20529-2210, telephone number 202-272-8377.

Dated: August 27, 2009.

Stephen Tarragon,

Deputy Chief, Regulatory Products Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. E9-21260 Filed 9-2-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2009-0761]

Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Committee; Charter Renewal

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of Recertification.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has recertified the Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Council for the period covering September 1, 2009, through August 31, 2010. Under the Oil Terminal and Oil Tanker Environmental Oversight Act of 1990, the Coast Guard may certify on an annual basis an alternative voluntary advisory group in lieu of a regional citizens' advisory council for Cook Inlet, Alaska. This advisory group monitors the activities of terminal facilities and crude oil tankers under the Cook Inlet Program established by the statute.

DATES: The Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Council is certified through August 31, 2010.

ADDRESSES: You may request a copy of the recertification letter by writing to Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District (dpi), P.O. Box 25517, Juneau, AK 99802-5517; or by calling 907-463-2821.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant-Commander Ken Phillips, Seventeenth Coast Guard District (dpi), telephone 907-463-2821.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

On September 1, 2008, the Coast Guard recertified the Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Council through August 31, 2009 (73 FR 57127). Under the Oil Terminal and Oil Tanker Environmental Oversight Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2732), the Coast Guard may certify, on an annual basis, an alternative voluntary advisory group in lieu of a regional citizens' advisory council for Cook Inlet, Alaska. This advisory group monitors the activities of terminal facilities and crude oil tankers under the Cook Inlet Program established by Congress, 33 U.S.C. 2732 (b).

On September 16, 2002, the Coast Guard published a notice of policy on revised recertification procedures for alternative voluntary advisory groups in lieu of councils at Cook Inlet, Alaska (67 FR 58440). This revised policy indicated that Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Council recertification in 2009 need only submit a streamlined

application and public comments would not be solicited prior to that recertification.

Dated: August 14, 2009.

Christopher C. Colvin,

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander,
Seventeenth Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. E9-21262 Filed 9-2-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R2-ES-2009-N138; 20124-1113-0000-C2]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Apache Trout (*Oncorhynchus apache*) Recovery Plan, Second Revision

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability: Revised recovery plan.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of the Apache Trout (*Oncorhynchus apache*) Recovery Plan, Second Revision. This species is one of two salmonid species native to Arizona and is currently listed as threatened. It was originally listed as endangered in 1967, but reclassified to threatened in 1975.

ADDRESSES: An electronic copy of the recovery plan can be obtained from our Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/Library/>. Copies of the recovery plan are also available by request. To obtain a copy, contact Jeremy Voeltz by U.S. mail at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office, P.O. Box 39, Pinetop, AZ 85935; by phone at (928) 338-4288 extension 23; or by e-mail at Jeremy_Voeltz@fws.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeremy Voeltz (see **ADDRESSES**).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Recovery plans help guide the recovery effort by describing actions considered necessary for the conservation of the species, and estimating time and costs for implementing the measures needed for recovery. A recovery plan was originally completed for Apache trout in 1979 and updated in 1983, but the

recommendations contained in those plans are outdated given the species' current status.

Section 4(f) of the Act requires that we provide public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment during recovery plan development. In fulfillment of this requirement, we made the draft second revision of the recovery plan for Apache trout available for public comment from July 27, 2007, through September 25, 2007 (72 FR 41350). We also conducted peer review at this time. Based on this input, we revised and finalized the recovery plan, and summarized public comments in an appendix.

Apache trout (*Oncorhynchus apache*) was formerly described as *Salmo apache* with the common name Arizona trout, but changed after the American Fisheries Society Names Committee showed that the relationship between the cutthroat and rainbow series of trout (including Apache trout) lie with *Oncorhynchus* rather than *Salmo*. Apache trout is one of two salmonid species native to Arizona (the other is Gila trout, *Oncorhynchus gilae*), and is currently listed as threatened (July 16, 1975, 40 FR 29863). Although originally listed as endangered (March 11, 1967, 32 FR 4001), the species was downlisted in 1975 after a reanalysis of its status successful culturing in captivity and greater knowledge of existing populations. Its reclassification to threatened status included a 4(d) rule under the Act, allowing the Arizona Department of Game and Fish to regulate take of the species and to establish sportfishing opportunities (July 16, 1975, 40 FR 29863).

Historically, Apache trout occupied streams and rivers in the upper White, Black, and Little Colorado River drainages in the White Mountains of east-central Arizona. Currently, 28 pure Apache trout populations exist within historical range in Gila, Apache, and Greenlee Counties of Arizona, on lands of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation and Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest.

Watershed alterations related primarily to forestry, livestock grazing, reservoir construction, agriculture, road construction, and mining were identified as causes for reduction of Apache trout habitat. Such alterations damage riparian vegetation and streambank morphology and stability, which increases stream erosion and can ultimately result in higher sediment loads. These effects increase susceptibility to habitat damage from floods, decrease quality and quantity of spawning and rearing areas, alter stream flow volume and temperatures, and alter stream productivity and food supply

(e.g., stream dwelling insects). In addition, introductions of non-native trout (i.e., brook and brown trout) have led to competition for resources and predation, or hybridization with rainbow trout or cutthroat trout. Collectively, these factors have varied in intensity, complexity, and damage depending on location, ultimately reducing the total occupied range and the ability of Apache trout to effectively persist at all life stages.

Actions needed to recover the Apache trout include completing required regulatory compliance for stream improvements and fish stocking, implementing appropriate State and tribal fishing regulations, maintaining existing fish barriers, enhancing habitat, removing or minimizing undesirable fishes using piscicides or other feasible means, maintaining existing self-sustaining populations of pure Apache trout, establishing new self-sustaining populations, and monitoring all populations.

The recovery plan provides delisting criteria for the species that will indicate that the species is no longer threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Apache trout should be considered for removal from the List of Threatened and Endangered Species (delisting) when all of the following criteria have been met:

(1) Habitat sufficient to provide for all life functions at all life stages of 30 self-sustaining discrete populations of pure Apache trout has been established and protected through plans and agreements with responsible land and resource management entities. These plans will address current and future threats to Apache trout habitat.

(2) Thirty discrete populations of pure Apache trout have been established and determined to be self-sustaining. A population will be considered self-sustaining by the presence of multiple age classes and evidence of periodic natural reproduction. A population will be considered established when it is capable of persisting under the range of variation in habitat conditions that occur in the restoration stream.

(3) Appropriate angling regulations are in place to protect Apache trout populations while complying with Federal, State, and tribal regulatory processes.

(4) Agreements are in place with the Service, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and White Mountain Apache Tribe to monitor, prevent, and control disease and/or causative agents, parasites, and pathogens that may threaten Apache trout.