alternative would recommend additional areas for wilderness study and allocate a backcountry recreation management prescription to more of the potential wilderness areas currently in active management.

F. Documents Available for Review

A number of documents are available for review at the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests’ Web site http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/gwj. Additional documents will be added to this site throughout the planning process.

G. Lead and Cooperating Agencies

The lead agency for this proposal is the USDA Forest Service. We expect the USDA Bureau of Land Management will be a cooperating agency in the designation of lands available for oil and gas leasing.

H. Scoping Process

When the GWNF Forest Plan revision process initially started, public workshops were held in March of 2007 where participants were asked to describe what they thought was working well on the Forest and what needed to be changed. In July of 2008 another round of public workshops was held where participants were asked to work on District maps and identify areas of the Forest they would like to see managed in a different way. Public workshops were held on various topics (vegetation management, access, roadless areas and wilderness) to have discussions on how we should change the Forest Plan to address concerns. In January and February of 2009 additional workshops were held where preliminary opinions were presented on how the Forest could respond to the information that had been received up to that point. The need for change, issues, proposed actions and alternatives identified in this Notice of Intent reflect those preliminary discussions and opinions as a starting point for proceeding with this revision.

It is important that reviewers provide their comments on what is presented in this notice and on the Web site at such times and in such a way that they are useful to the Agency’s preparation of the revised plan and the EIS. Comments on the need for change, proposed actions, issues and preliminary alternatives will be most valuable if received by May 7, 2010 and should clearly articulate the reviewers’ concerns. The submission of timely and specific comments can affect a reviewer’s ability to participate in any subsequent administrative or judicial review. At this time, we anticipate using a pre decisional objection process 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 for this proposed action. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered.


Dated: March 2, 2010.

Henry B. Hickerson,
Acting Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 2010–4931 Filed 3–9–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2010-0010]

Pale Cyst Nematode; Update of Quarantined Areas

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of changes to quarantined area.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have made changes to the area in the State of Idaho that is quarantined to prevent the spread of pale cyst nematode. The description of the quarantined area was updated several times between October 2009 and February 2010. As a result of these changes, 5,710 acres have been removed from the quarantined area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Jonathan M. Jones, National Program Manager, Emergency and Domestic Programs, PPQ, 4700 River Road Unit 160, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 734-5038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The pale cyst nematode (PCN, Globodera pallida) is a major pest of potato crops in cool-temperature areas. Other solanaceous hosts include tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, tomatillos, and some weeds. The PCN is thought to have originated in Peru and is now widely distributed in many potato-growing regions of the world. PCN infestations may be expressed as patches of poor growth. Affected potato plants may exhibit yellowing, wilting, or death of foliage. Even with only minor symptoms on the foliage, potato tuber size can be affected. Unmanaged infestations can cause potato yield loss ranging from 20 to 70 percent. The spread of this pest in the United States could result in a loss of domestic or foreign markets for U.S. potatoes and other commodities.

In 7 CFR part 301, the PCN quarantine regulations (§§ 301.86 through 301.86–9, referred to below as the regulations) set out procedures for determining the areas quarantined for PCN and impose restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

Section 301.86–3 of the regulations sets out the procedures for determining the areas quarantined for PCN. Paragraph (a) of § 301.86–3 states that, in accordance with the criteria listed in § 301.86–3(c), the Administrator will designate as a quarantined area each field that has been found to be infested with PCN, each field that has been found to be associated with an infested field, and any area that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested or associated fields.

Paragraph (d) provides for the removal of fields from quarantine. An infested field will be removed from quarantine when a protocol approved by the Administrator as sufficient to support the removal of infested fields from quarantine has been completed and the field has been found to be free of PCN. An associated field will be removed from quarantine when the field has been found to be free of PCN according to a protocol approved by the Administrator as sufficient to support removal of associated fields from quarantine. Any area other than infested or associated fields that has been quarantined by the Administrator because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested or associated fields will be removed from quarantine when the relevant infested or associated fields are removed from quarantine.

Paragraph (a) of § 301.86–3 further provides that the Administrator will publish a description of the quarantined area on the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Web site, (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant Pest_info/potato/pcn.shtml). The description of the quarantined area will include the date the description was last updated and a description of the changes that have been made to the quarantined area. The description of the quarantined area may also be obtained by request from any local office of PPQ; local offices are listed in telephone directories. Finally, paragraph (a) establishes that, after a change is made to the quarantined area, the Administrator will publish a notice in the Federal Register informing the public that the change has
occurred and describing the change to the quarantined area.

Therefore, we are publishing this notice to inform the public of changes to the PCN quarantined area in the State of Idaho. The changes are as follows:

- On October 23, 2009, we updated the quarantined area to remove 3.32 acres from Bingham County and 623.30 acres from Bonneville County.
- On November 23, 2009, we updated the quarantined area to remove 465.13 acres from Bingham County and 402.97 acres from Bonneville County.
- On December 18, 2009, we updated the quarantined area to remove 1.313.92 acres from Bingham County and 648.36 acres from Bonneville County.
- On January 8, 2010, we updated the quarantined area to remove 188.79 acres from Bingham County and 1.373.15 acres from Bonneville County.
- On January 15, 2010, we updated the quarantined area to remove 621.52 acres from Bonneville County.
- On February 15, 2010, we updated the quarantined area to remove 70 acres from Bonneville County.

The acreage consisted of associated fields that were found to be free of PCN according to a survey protocol approved by the Administrator in accordance with § 301.86-3 as sufficient to support removal of associated fields from quarantine.

The current map of the quarantined area can be viewed on the PPQ Web site at (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/potato/pcn.shtml).

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772 and 7781-7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 4th day of March 2010.

Kevin Shea,
Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2010–5119 Filed 3–9–10; 12:48 pm]
BILLING CODE 3410–34–S

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).

Title: Southeast Region Logbook Family of Forms.
OMB Control Number: 0648–0016.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Industry and Security
Action Affecting Export Privileges; Robert Kraaiipoel

In the Matter of: Robert Kraaiipoel, P.O. Box 418, Heerhugowaard, Netherlands 1700AK.

Robert Kraaiipoel has notified Robert Kraaiipoel, in his individual capacity, of its intention to initiate an administrative proceeding against him pursuant to section 766.3 of the Export Administration Regulations (the "Regulations"), and section 13(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (the "Act"), through the issuance of a Proposed Charging Letter to Robert Kraaiipoel that alleged that he committed one violation of the Regulations. Specifically, the charge is:

Charge 1 15 CFR 764.2(d)—Conspiracy

Between on or about October 1, 2005, and continuing through on or about October 30, 2007, Robert Kraaiipoel conspired and acted in concert with others, known and unknown, to violate the Regulations and to bring about acts that constitute violations of the Regulations. The purpose of the conspiracy was to export U.S.-origin items including aircraft parts, electronic components, and polyimide film on multiple occasions, from the United States to Iran, via the Netherlands, Cyprus, and the United Arab Emirates ("UAE"), without the required U.S. Government authorization. Pursuant to section 746.7 of the Regulations, authorization was required from OFAC before the aircraft parts, electronic components, and polyimide film, items...