drift fences, stock and camp etiquette, implementation of temporary variances, and other closures. The SUMMP also establishes a monitoring program to inform and modify management as necessary to reduce resource impacts.

Alternative 2 (NPS preferred alternative) would protect wilderness character by implementing site-specific actions, incorporating much of the current management strategies and tools used by the parks to protect wilderness. Wilderness would be managed by evaluating conditions in specific areas and mitigating impacts through targeted actions. The goal is to encourage wilderness use and minimize restrictions while preserving wilderness character. Alternative 2 acknowledges that there are some challenges in the most popular areas and in areas with sensitive resources that can be mitigated through targeted improvements in management. Most wilderness trails in the parks would remain open to stock under this alternative. Stock would continue to be allowed to travel up to one-half mile off maintained trails to reach campsites. Off-trail stock travel would continue to be allowed in four areas of the parks: On the Monarch Divide, in the Roaring River area, on the Hockett Plateau, and along the western side of the Kern River watershed south from the Chagoopa Plateau. Grazing would generally be allowed in areas open to camping with stock (within 0.5 mile of maintained trails open to camping with stock or in off-trail travel areas), with some exceptions. Under alternative 2, the levels and types of commercial services to be performed would be similar to current conditions. However, the levels and types of commercial services allowed would be limited in the Mount Whitney Management Area, an approximately 37,200 acre area around Mount Whitney within Sequoia National Park.

Alternative 3 would provide more opportunities for primitive recreation by allowing additional use, which would be expected to occur mostly in popular areas. To preserve the natural quality of wilderness, the popular use areas in wilderness would require additional development and restrictions on visitor behavior. Most wilderness trails in the parks would remain open to stock under this alternative. Stock would continue to be allowed to travel up to one-half mile off maintained trails to reach campsites. Off-trail stock travel would continue to be allowed in four areas of the parks: On the Monarch Divide, in the Roaring River area, on the Hockett Plateau, and along the western side of the Kern River watershed south from the Chagoopa Plateau. Grazing would generally be allowed within 0.5 mile of maintained trails open to camping with stock, with some exceptions. As part of allowing increased use, the levels of commercial services would increase to accommodate less experienced visitors, to help educate visitors, and to control the impacts of inexperienced or inadequately equipped visitors.

Alternative 4 emphasizes the undeveloped quality and non-commercial recreation. This alternative would eliminate some of the development currently in wilderness to emphasize the undeveloped quality of wilderness. There would be fewer signs, bridges, stock-related facilities, and ranger stations. Restrooms/privies and food-storage boxes would be removed and there would be no designated campsites. Because fewer resource-protecting developments would remain in place, the amount of use would need to be reduced to protect the natural quality of wilderness. Private parties traveling with stock would continue to have access to most trails in the parks, and stock would continue to be allowed to travel off-trail in four designated areas. However, commercial stock use would be limited to certain destinations and trails. No private, commercial, or administrative stock grazing would be allowed under this alternative. Commercial services would be reduced to levels significantly lower than those in the no-action alternative and commercial services would be limited in high-use areas

Alternative 5 (environmentally preferable alternative) emphasizes opportunities for solitude by reducing the total number of wilderness visitors allowed in wilderness. Presence of fewer visitors in wilderness would in turn allow for reduced levels of development, along with reduced restrictions on visitor behavior (fewer people need fewer facilities). Reducing the numbers of visitors would also result in reduced impacts on resources. Stock travel more than 0.5 mile from trails open to camping with stock would be prohibited. Stock use and grazing would generally be allowed in most areas where overnight use is permitted with some exceptions. Commercial services would be at levels lower than those in the no-action alternative in most locations, but the percentage of total visitor use supported by commercial services would be similar to the no-action alternative to ensure that reduced access would not disproportionally affect any particular user group.

Dated: February 6, 2015.

Patricia L. Neubacher,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. 2015–08041 Filed 4–7–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–17899; PPWOCRADI0, PCU00RP14.R50000]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before March 14, 2015. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, written comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation. Comments may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW., MS 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St. NW., 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20005; or by fax, 202–371–6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by April 23, 2015. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: March 18, 2015.

J. Paul Loether,

Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program.

ARIZONA

Cochise County

Bowie School District No. 14, 315 W. 5th St., Bowie, 15000168

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County

Federal Building, 15000 Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, 15000169

COLORADO

Park County

Tarryall Rural Historic Landscape, Cty. Rd. 77, Mileposts 2.4 to 41.8, Jefferson, 15000170

San Juan County

Sound Democrat Mill and Mine and Silver Queen Mine, (Mining Resources of San Juan County, Colorado MPS) Address Restricted, Silverton, 15000171

MARYLAND

Baltimore Independent city

McDonogh Place Historic District, N. Broadway, E. Eager, McDonogh & E. Chase Sts., Baltimore, 15000172

Charles County

Mallows Bay—Widewater Historic and Archeological District, Off Charles County shoreline at Sandy Pt., Nanjemoy, 15000173

MISSOURI

St. Louis Independent city

Woodward and Tierman Printing Company Building, 1519 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, 15000174

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Coos County

Burgess, George E., School—Notre Dame High Schol, 411 School St., Berlin, 15000175

NEW JERSEY

Sussex County

Waterloo Village (Boundary Increase), Musconetcong R. & Cty. Rd. 604, Byram Township, 15000176

NEW YORK

Bronx County

Crotona Play Center, 1700 Fulton Ave., Bronx, 15000177

Suffolk County

Sylvester Manor, 80 N. Ferry Rd., Shelter Island, 15000178

NORTH CAROLINA

Ashe County

Ashe County Memorial Hospital, (Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799–1955 MPS) 410 McConnell St., Jefferson, 15000179

Beaufort County

Belhaven Commercial Historic District, 260–292 E. Main & 246–288, 251–279 Pamlico Sts., Belhaven, 15000180

Guilford County

Willis, James H. and Anne B., House, 707 Blair St., Greensboro, 15000181

Harnett County

Erwin Commercial Historic District, 100 Denim Drive, 101–127 E. H & 103–111 S. 13th Sts., Erwin, 15000182

Mecklenburg County

Outen, R.F., Pottery, 430 Jefferson St., Matthews, 15000183

OHIO

Hamilton County

United States Post Office and Court House, 100 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, 15000184

Ottawa County

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial (Boundary Increase), 93 Delaware Ave., Put-in-Bay, 15000185

TENNESSEE

Grundy County

Christ Episcopal Church, 530 10th St., Tracy City, 15000186

Shelby County

One Hundred North Main Building, 100 N. Main St. Mall, Memphis, 15000187

WEST VIRGINIA

Marion County

Dunbar School, 103 High St., Fairmont, 15000188

WISCONSIN

Sheboygan County

Prange, Eliza, House, 605 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, 15000189

WYOMING

Teton County

Hardeman Barns, 5450 W. WY 22, Wilson, 15000190

[FR Doc. 2015–08007 Filed 4–7–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–51–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Public Availability of FY 2013 Service Contract Inventory Analysis, FY 2014 Service Contract Inventory, and FY 2014 Service Contract Inventory Planned Analysis

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 743 of Division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–117), the U.S. International Trade Commission is publishing this notice to advise the public of the availability of the FY 2013 Service Contract Inventory Analysis, the FY 2014 Service Contract Inventory, and the FY 2014 Service Contract Inventory Planned Analysis. The FY 2013 inventory analysis provides information on specific service contract actions that were analyzed as part of the FY 2013 inventory. The 2014 inventory provides information on service contract actions over $25,000 which were made in FY 2014. The inventory information is organized by function to show how contracted resources are distributed throughout the agency. The inventory has been developed in accordance with guidance issued on November 5, 2010 by the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP). OFPP's guidance is available at *http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/procurement/memo/service-contract-inventories-guidance-11052010.pdf.* The FY 2014 inventory planned analysis provides information on which functional areas will be reviewed by the agency. The United States International Trade Commission has posted its FY 2014 inventory, FY 2014 planned analysis, and FY 2013 inventory analysis at the following link: *http://www.usitc.gov/procurement/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions regarding the service contract inventory should be directed to Debra Bridge, U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Procurement, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, or at 202–205–2004 or *debra.bridge@usitc.gov.*

By order of the Commission.

Dated: April 3, 2015.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2015–08050 Filed 4–7–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–411N]

Controlled Substances: Proposed Adjustments to the Aggregate Production Quotas for Difenoxin, Diphenoxylate (for conversion), and Marijuana

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration is proposing to adjust the established 2015 aggregate production quota for difenoxin, diphenoxylate (for conversion), and marijuana which are schedule I and II controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act.

DATES: Interested persons may file written comments on this notice in accordance with 21 CFR 1303.13. Electronic comments must be submitted, and written comments must be postmarked, on or before May 8,