

# Notices

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2011-0059]

#### Notice of Establishment of a New Plant Protection and Quarantine Stakeholder Registry

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the availability of a new Plant Protection and Quarantine email subscription service and advises current subscribers on how to continue receiving emails on topics of interest.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information on the PPQ Stakeholder Registry, contact Ms. Donna L. West, Senior Import Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 734-0627.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) stakeholder registry is an email subscription service that allows individuals to receive information about PPQ activities on a variety of plant health topics. PPQ has redesigned the registry to enable PPQ to more effectively communicate urgent messages to the public and keep the public informed on day-to-day activities. Current subscribers will need to subscribe to the new PPQ Stakeholder Registry in order to continue receiving emails on PPQ-related topics.

Subscribers will be able to choose from an array of PPQ topics such as PPQ hot issues, Federal notices, irradiation programs, foreign pests and diseases, plant pest programs, and updates to manuals and the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements database. Subscribers may also select how often to receive emails, Really Simple

Syndication (RSS) feeds, or Short Message Service (SMS) messages.

Current and new subscribers may sign up now for the new registry at <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/subscriber/new> or by clicking on the red envelope icon throughout the plant health pages on the APHIS Web site at [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml). The current PPQ stakeholder registry will be disabled on July 8, 2011. Questions concerning the PPQ stakeholder registry may be directed to [APHISPPQ\\_stakeholderregistry@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:APHISPPQ_stakeholderregistry@aphis.usda.gov).

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of June 2011.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

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BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Forest Service

#### Salmon-Challis National Forest, ID; Forestwide Invasive Plant Treatment Environmental Impact Statement

**AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.

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

**SUMMARY:** Invasive plants have been identified as a major threat to the biological diversity and ecological integrity within and outside the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Invasive plants create many adverse environmental effects, including, but not limited to: Displacement of native plants; reduction in functionality of habitat and forage for wildlife and livestock; threats to populations of threatened, endangered and sensitive species; alteration of physical and biological properties of soil, including productivity; changes to the intensity and frequency of fires; and loss of recreational opportunities.

Within the 3,108,904 acres of the Salmon-Challis National Forest outside of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, approximately 65,000 acres are identified as being infested with invasive, non-native, and/or State-listed noxious weeds. These invasive plant infestations have a high potential to expand on lands within and adjacent to the Salmon-Challis National

Forest, degrading desired plant communities and the values provided by those communities. Forest lands are also threatened by "potential invaders," invasive plants that have not been found on the Salmon-Challis National Forest but are known to occur in adjacent lands, counties, or states. Infestations can be prevented, eliminated, or controlled through the use of specific management practices. A clear and comprehensive integrated invasive plant management strategy would allow for the implementation of timely and effective invasive plant management and prevention for projects and programs on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. In the absence of an aggressive invasive plant management program, the number, density, and distribution of invasive plants on the Forest will continue to increase.

**DATES:** Comments concerning the scope of the analysis must be received by August 8, 2011. The draft environmental impact statement is expected in August, 2012 and the final environmental impact statement is expected in September, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written comments to Salmon-Challis National Forest, Attn: Invasive Plant Treatment EIS, H/C 63 Box 1669, Challis, ID 83226. Comments may also be sent via e-mail to [comments-intermt-n-salmon-challis@fs.fed.us](mailto:comments-intermt-n-salmon-challis@fs.fed.us), or via facsimile to (208) 875-4199.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Purvine, Interdisciplinary Team Leader, c/o Challis-YankeeFork RD, H/C 63 Box 1669, Challis, ID 83226 or by phone at (208) 879-4162.

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 for Action

The overall purpose of the proposed action is to reduce the negative effects of invasive plants on the structure and function of native plant communities and on other natural resource values that can otherwise be adversely impacted by invasive plants and to update analysis of the effects of Forestwide integrated invasive plant management. The proposal is in response to an underlying need to