

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****Submission for OMB Review;  
Comment Request**

September 5, 2012.

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. Comments regarding (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to 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 should be addressed to: Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB),

*OIRA\_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* or fax (202) 395-5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250-7602. Comments regarding these information collections are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30 days of this notification. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 720-8958.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**

*Title:* Importation of Tomatoes from Certain Central American Countries.

*OMB Control Number:* 0579-0286.

*Summary of Collection:* Under the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to carry out operations or measures to detect, eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of plant pests new to the United States or not known to be widely distributed

throughout the United States. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) allows certain types of tomatoes grown in approved registered production sites in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to be imported into the United States with treatment. The conditions are designed to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, including trapping, pre-harvest inspection, and shipping procedures.

*Need and Use of the Information:* APHIS requires that each shipment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in an area recognized to be free of Medfly and the shipment has been inspected and found free of the pest listed in the requirements." In addition to the phytosanitary certificate, production site and packinghouse records, monitoring/auditing trapping program, trapping records, and labeling of boxes information must be collected as well. Failure to collect this information would cripple APHIS' ability to ensure that peppers and tomatoes from Central America are not carrying fruit flies.

*Description of Respondents:* Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions.

*Number of Respondents:* 40.

*Frequency of Responses:*

Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion.

*Total Burden Hours:* 344.

*Title:* Citrus from Peru.

*OMB Control Number:* 0579-0289.

*Summary of Collection:* The Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to carry out operations or measures to detect, eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of plant pests new to the United States or not known to be widely distributed throughout the United States. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) fruits and vegetables regulations allow the importation, under certain conditions of fresh commercial citrus fruit (grapefruit, limes, mandarin oranges, or tangerines, sweet oranges, and tangelos) from approved areas of Peru into the United States.

*Need and Use of the Information:* APHIS will collect information that includes inspections by national plant protection organization officials from Peru, grower registration and agreement, fruit fly trapping, monitoring, recordkeeping, and phytosanitary certificate. Without the information APHIS could not verify that fruit was

treated, verify that citrus canker, fruit flies, and other pests were destroyed by treatment, or that the treatment was adequate to prevent the risk of plant pests from entering the United States.

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

*Number of Respondents:* 444.

*Frequency of Responses:*

Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion.

*Total Burden Hours:* 31,857.

**Ruth Brown,**

*Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2012-22257 Filed 9-10-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-34-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****Food and Nutrition Service****Request for Information: Research on the Causes, Characteristics, and Consequences of Childhood Hunger and Food Insecurity**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Section 141 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 provides \$10 million to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for research on the causes, characteristics and consequences of childhood hunger and food insecurity. This notice announces a request for public comments to assist the Food and Nutrition Service in determining how best to focus these funds on areas and methods with the greatest research potential to maximize the return on this investment.

**DATES:** To be assured of consideration, written comments must be submitted on or before October 11, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be submitted through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments electronically. Comments not submitted electronically can be mailed or delivered to: Office of Research and Analysis, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 1014, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

All comments submitted in response to this notice will be included in the record and will be made available to the public at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Please be advised that the substance of the comments and the identity of the individuals or entities commenting will be subject to public disclosure.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steven Carlson, Office of Policy

Support, Food and Nutrition Service, (703) 305-2017.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Most U.S. households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living. But some American households experience food insecurity at times during the year, meaning that their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. In 2011, 85.1 percent of U.S. households were food secure throughout the year; the remaining 14.9 percent were food insecure (see "Household Food Security in the United States in 2011" Economic Research Report No. ERR-141). Children were food insecure at times during the year in 10.0 percent of households with children. While children are usually shielded from the disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake that characterize very low food security, in 2011 children experienced instances of very low food security in 1.0 percent of the households with children (374,000 households).

The domestic food and nutrition assistance programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture increase food security by providing low-income households access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education. Reliable monitoring of food security and systematic research into the underlying causes and consequences of hunger contributes to the effective operation of these programs as well as private food assistance programs and other initiatives aimed at reducing food insecurity.

In recognition of the need to sustain and expand a solid evidence base, Section 141 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-296) amended the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, adding a new Section 23, 42 U.S.C. 1769c. The provision includes \$10 million for research on the causes, characteristics, and consequences of childhood hunger and food insecurity. The funding becomes available on October 1, 2012, and remains available until expended. The purpose of the childhood hunger research program, as defined in the statute, is to advance knowledge and understanding in the following areas:

1. Economic, health, social, cultural, demographic, and other factors that contribute to childhood hunger or food insecurity;
2. The geographic distribution of childhood hunger and food insecurity;
3. The extent to which existing Federal assistance programs reduce childhood hunger and food insecurity;
4. The extent to which childhood hunger and food insecurity persist due

to gaps in program coverage, the inability of potential participants to access programs, or the insufficiency of program benefits or services;

5. The public health and medical costs of childhood hunger and food insecurity;

6. An estimate of the degree to which the measure of food insecurity underestimates childhood hunger and food insecurity because the exclusion of certain households, such as homeless, or other factors;

7. The effects of childhood hunger on child development, well-being, and educational attainment; and

8. Other critical outcomes as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Interested parties are asked to address any or all of the research topics listed above by considering and responding to the following questions:

1. How adequate is the current state of knowledge in each topical area?
2. Do substantial knowledge gaps remain? If so, what are the most important unanswered questions?
3. Can research using existing data adequately fill critical remaining gaps, or are new data collections needed? If new data are needed, what kinds of additional data would be most useful and how could they be gathered?
4. Would additional research have a major scientific and programmatic impact and contribute substantially to an improved understanding of the causes and consequences of child hunger and food insecurity?

In addition, commenters are invited to identify other areas of research not addressed in the research topics listed that could offer important opportunities to advance the research and knowledge base. Commenters are also invited to provide an assessment of relative research priorities across topical areas.

Dated: September 5, 2012.

**Robin D. Bailey, Jr.,**

*Acting Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.*

[FR Doc. 2012-22290 Filed 9-10-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-30-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Forest Service

#### **Sand Lick Fork Watershed Restoration Project; Daniel Boone National Forest, KY**

**AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.

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

**SUMMARY:** The Sand Lick Fork Watershed Restoration Project involves

activities to improve water quality and reduce soil loss by plugging abandoned oil wells, removing abandoned flow lines, restoration of stream channels and associated floodplains, and managing/maintaining the many open roads in the Sand Lick Fork area. The project is located on National Forest System Lands in Powell County, Kentucky bounded on the east by Natural Bridge State Resort Park. Includes lands in Sand Lick Fork, Barker Branch, Pot Hollow, and Sand Cave Branch. Project Activities include: Plugging of up to 165 abandoned oil wells, removal of approximately 50 miles of abandoned flow lines used to service the oil wells, restoration of 2.5 miles of stream channel and associated floodplain, decommissioning of 1.1 mile of NFSR 212, conversion of 0.6 miles of Powell County Road 212 to Forest Service maintenance, conversion of 3.1 miles of system roads open to highway legal vehicles to administrative use only (includes sections of NFSRs 212, 212A, 2045, 2120 and the section of county road to be transferred to Forest Service maintenance), conversion of 0.9 miles of system road from administrative use only to closed (includes NFSR 2120B and 2120C), and obliteration of up to 22 miles of unauthorized roads when no longer needed for well-plugging or other proposed activities.

**DATES:** Comments concerning the scope of the analysis must be received by October 11, 2012. The draft environmental impact statement is expected December 2012 and the final environmental impact statement is expected February 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written comments to USDA—Forest Service, 2375 KY 801 South, Morehead, KY 40351. Comments may also be sent via email to *comments-southern-danielboone-cumberland@fs.fed.us*, or via facsimile to (606) 784-6435.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tom Biebighauser at 606-784-6428 extension 102 or via email at *tombiebighauser@fs.fed.us*.

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**

*Well Plugging:* The primary purpose of the well plugging activity is to reduce or eliminate current and future groundwater contamination with oil and brine leaching from the well casings or the rock strata containing oil deposits.