

Forest Service (Forest Service), is issuing proposed new directives on leasing Forest Service administrative sites.

**DATES:** Comments must be received in writing by July 6, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Proposed directives may be reviewed and electronic comments may be submitted electronically to <https://cara.ecosystem-management.org/Public/CommentInput?project=ORMS-2245>. Written comments may be mailed to Matthew Fountain, Program Analyst, Lands and Realty Management, 201 14th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024. All timely received comments, including names and addresses, will be placed in the record and will be available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received at <https://cara.ecosystem-management.org/Public/ReadingRoom?project=ORMS-2245>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Matthew Fountain, Program Analyst, at 202-403-8959, by electronic mail to [SM.FS.WO\\_LandStaff@usda.gov](mailto:SM.FS.WO_LandStaff@usda.gov); or to the Federal eRulemaking portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Individuals using telecommunication devices for the deaf may call the Federal Information Relay Service at 800-877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This proposed directive would set forth direction for leasing Forest Service administrative sites. Proposed direction would implement section 8623 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, Public Law 115-334, and leasing provisions of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005. The leasing provisions of these Acts provide Forest Service the authority to lease Forest Service administrative sites and up to 10 isolated, undeveloped parcels of not more than 40 acres each, for consideration equivalent to their market value.

This manual is a new addition to the 2700 Special Uses Management series, and sets forth policy, responsibilities, and programmatic direction for leasing Forest Service administrative sites. The Forest Service has determined that this manual formulates a standard, criterion, or guideline applicable to a Forest Service program and is therefore publishing the proposed manual for public comment under 36 CFR part 216.

The Forest Service is seeking public comment on all content within the proposed manual. Comment is also invited on the sufficiency of the proposed manual in meeting its stated objectives, ways to enhance the utility

and clarity of information within the manual, or ways to streamline processes outlined in the text.

After the public comment period closes, the Forest Service will consider timely comments that are within the scope of the proposed directive in the development of the final directive. A notice of the final directive, including a response to timely comments, will be posted on the Forest Service's web page at <https://www.fs.fed.us/about-agency/regulations-policies/comment-on-directives>.

**Tina Johna Terrell,**

*Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.*

[FR Doc. 2020-11466 Filed 6-2-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3411-15-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Forest Service

#### Bighorn National Forest; Wyoming; Invasive and Other Select Plant Management

**AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.

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

**SUMMARY:** The Forest Service, USDA, will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to disclose the effects of continued control of noxious, invasive, and select native plant species through the integration of manual, mechanical, biological, ground herbicide, and aerial herbicide control methods on the Bighorn National Forest (BNF). Effects analysis of these treatments will be projected over the next 10 to 20 years. The BNF is currently treating noxious weeds and invasive plants under the June 19, 1998 Decision Notice, Noxious Weed Management. There is a need to update this decision since it did not include consideration of aerial application of herbicides, the presence of new invasive plant populations, or herbicide treatments of select native plant species to achieve desired resource conditions.

**DATES:** Comments concerning the scope of the analysis must be received by July 20, 2020. The draft EIS is expected November 2020 and the final EIS is expected June 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written comments to Forest Supervisor, Bighorn National Forest, 2013 Eastside Second Street, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801. Comments may also be sent via email to [comments-bighorn@usda.gov](mailto:comments-bighorn@usda.gov), or via facsimile to 307-674-2668.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christopher D. Jones, Project

Coordinator, at the above address, by phone at 307-674-2627, or via email [christopher.d.jones@usda.gov](mailto:christopher.d.jones@usda.gov).

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Purpose and Need for Action

BNF ecosystems are increasingly threatened by invasive plants. These plants include several invasive annual grasses including cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), and ventenata (*Ventenata dubia*). Invasive species are threatening or dominating desired native plant communities, big game winter ranges, sage-grouse habitat, soil and watershed resources, recreation, domestic livestock forage availability, and aesthetic values on the BNF. A shift from desired native vegetation to invasive plants alters wildlife habitat, decreases wildlife and livestock forage, reduces species diversity, increases soil erosion due to a decrease in surface cover, alters the fire return interval, and promotes undesirable monocultures.

In addition, there are select native plant species, such as sagebrush and larkspur, in need of management to meet desired conditions for wildlife and livestock forage. This analysis will consider the use of various treatments to achieve desired conditions for sagebrush including a mix of early-, mid-, and late-structural stages.

The purpose of this project is to prevent and reduce the loss of native plant communities associated with the spread of invasive plant species, to meet desired conditions for select native plant species, and to reduce the impacts from invasive plants on other resources. This purpose would be achieved by addressing the following needs:

- To meet existing law, regulation and agency policy directing the Forest Service to treat non-native and invasive plants and update existing management direction to include new invasive plant species and new treatments.
- To make cooperative treatment and control of invasive plant species more consistent and effective across land ownership boundaries.
- To help meet or maintain desired resource conditions on the BNF. This includes:
  - Limiting the spread of invasive plant species into areas with little or no infestation and reducing fuel loading and the resulting fire hazard and/or risk;

- achieving desired conditions for select native plant species (for example, sagebrush and larkspur), through the use of herbicides and the other actions;
- using adaptive management in the treatment of invasive and select native plant species in order to meet desired conditions as existing resource and managerial conditions change over time; and
- safely and effectively applying herbicides, in uniform applications, on the steeper slopes that characterize critical big game winter ranges.

### Proposed Action

The Forest Service, through the application of a revised treatment strategy, proposes to continue to treat invasive and select native plant species on the BNF through a combination of control methods based on site-specific conditions and circumstances, EPA labels, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) direction, state statute requirements for herbicide application licensing, and resource protection measures to ensure that treatment methods are properly used. The proposed action would utilize a variety of tools, singularly or in combination, to implement an integrated vegetation management strategy. Proposed control methods include:

- Mechanical methods, such as hand-pulling, mowing or cutting;
- Revegetation, where competitive vegetation is seeded to reduce invasive species, possibly after other treatments;
- Grazing with livestock;
- Biological control using predators, parasites, and pathogens;
- Herbicide control using ground-based or aerial application methods;
- Prescribed fire (may be conducted in conjunction with herbicide application);
- Education programs to inform people of the effects of invasive plant infestations, methods of spread, and preventative management opportunities and practices; and
- Prevention by using practices that reduce invasive plant spread, including a weed-free forage and gravel program and washing vehicles to remove seeds and plant parts.

Potential treatment areas include, but are not limited to the following: (1) Any infestations near landownership boundaries, especially where the adjacent landowners are treating their lands; (2) crucial big game winter ranges and other species habitat areas; (3) fuels reduction project areas; (4) burned areas; (5) roads and trails; (6) power lines; (7) rights-of-ways; (8) gravel and rock quarries; (9) timber harvest areas;

and (10) areas where invasive weeds already exist. It is anticipated that the Forest Service may receive requests from intermingled and adjacent landowners to be partners on projects that might be proposed to treat invasive and other plant populations that are found on multiple land ownerships that include National Forest System lands. Northeast Wyoming, specifically Sheridan, Johnson, and Campbell Counties, is the only known location in the northern Great Plains eco-region with medusahead and ventenata. The BNF would be unable to effectively perform its shared stewardship responsibilities if unable to aerially treat them.

The selection of control methods is not a choice of one tool over another, but rather a selection of a combination of tools that would be most effective on target species for a location.

The BNF would also utilize the proposed control methods listed above to manage select native plant species, including sagebrush and larkspur, in order to achieve desired ecosystem and habitat conditions. For sagebrush, the BNF has a successful history of burning and mowing with the objective of creating a diversity of early-, mid-, and late-seral stages.

The proposed action would broaden the current plant management methods and strategies by:

- Utilizing best available science to develop desired conditions for other select native plant species prior to identifying treatments;
- Treating new infestations through adaptive management tools for assessing new treatments and new sites;
- Treating new and existing invasive species in addition to those listed as noxious weeds by the State of Wyoming;
- Permitting the use of newly developed, more species-specific, EPA-registered herbicides. A Forest Service and state agency cooperators assessment team would be established to review the EPA-issued registration eligibility decision and determine the new herbicide's appropriateness for use on public lands;
- Broadening control methods to include the use of aerial application of herbicides in limited or specific circumstances;
- Broadening protection measures for ground and aerial applications of herbicides; and
- Broadening management methods to meet desired conditions by treating select native plant species to include the use of herbicides.

### Possible Alternatives

The Forest Service will consider a reasonable range of alternatives, including a no action alternative. The action alternatives could vary in the amount and location of areas considered for treatment. The BNF may consider the herbicide treatment of select native plant species, such as sagebrush and larkspur, as an alternative separate from invasive species, in order to better differentiate the environmental consequences.

### Responsible Official

The Forest Supervisor for the BNF is the Responsible Official.

### Nature of Decision To Be Made

Given the purpose and need, the Responsible Official will review the proposed action, the other alternatives (including the 'cost or benefit' of the no action alternative), and the environmental consequences in order to determine whether to expand current efforts to control and manage invasive species and select native plant species; what control methods and herbicides would be used; what protection and monitoring measures would be required; and whether to include an adaptive management approach to address future spread of invasive weeds or select native plant species.

National and regional policies and Forest Plan direction require consideration of effects of all projects on invasive plant spread and implementation of preventative measures where practical to limit those effects. In addition, Forest Plan direction requires consideration of achievement of desired conditions for native vegetation and habitats.

Reconsideration of other existing project-level decision or programmatically prescribing protection measures or standards for future forest management activities are beyond the scope of this document.

### Preliminary Issues

Issues identified by the Forest Service at this time include the effects of treatments on native vegetation, biological diversity, natural productivity, and habitat structure. Preliminary issues also include effects of herbicides on threatened, endangered, or sensitive species and their habitats; on soils, water, and aquatic resources; and on human health. The public is encouraged to identify additional issues in their comments.

### Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the scoping process, which guides the

development of the EIS. Public participation will be especially important at several points during the analysis, beginning with the scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7). The decision and reasons for the decision will be documented in a Record of Decision. The decision will be subject to Forest Service Project-Level Predecisional Administrative Review Process (Objection Process) (36 CFR part 218, subparts A and B). It is important that reviewers provide their comments at such times and in such manner that they are useful to the agency's preparation of the EIS.

Therefore, comments should be provided prior to the close of the comment period and should clearly articulate the reviewer's concerns and contentions. Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will become part of the public record for this proposed action. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered; however, anonymous comments will not provide the respondent eligibility to participate in subsequent administrative or judicial review.

**Allen Rowley,**

*Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.*

[FR Doc. 2020-11928 Filed 6-2-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3411-15-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Commodity Credit Corporation

#### Rural Business-Cooperative Service

#### Notice of Funds Availability for the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) for Fiscal Year 2020 and Solicitation of Applications for the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) for Fiscal Year 2020; Correction

**AGENCY:** Commodity Credit Corporation and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Commodity Credit Corporation and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, USDA published a notice in the **Federal Register** on May 5, 2020 regarding the Notice of Funds Availability for the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) for Fiscal Year 2020 and a notice on May 15, 2020, regarding the Solicitation of Applications for the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) for Fiscal Year 2020 announcing the

opening date for the application window. These documents referenced an incorrect program name in the **DATES** section of both notices.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Anthony Crooks: Telephone (202) 205-9322, email: [EnergyPrograms@usda.gov](mailto:EnergyPrograms@usda.gov). Persons with disabilities that require alternative means for communication should contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Target Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Correction**

(1) In the **Federal Register** of May 5, 2020, in FR Doc. 2020-09685, on page 26657, in the first column, correct the **DATES** caption to read:

**DATES:** The Agency will finalize the application window for enrollment in the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program by future notice in the **Federal Register** and *Grants.gov* subject to the opening of the electronic application system.

(2) In the **Federal Register** of May 15, 2020, in FR Doc. 2020-10487, on page 29394, in the third column, correct the **DATES** caption to read:

**DATES:** Applications for the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program will be accepted from May 15, 2020 through August 13, 2020. Applications received after 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on August 13, 2020, will not be considered. The grant period is not to exceed 18-months, unless otherwise specified in the Grant Agreement or agreed to by CCC.

**Robert Stephenson,**

*Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.*

**Mark Brodziski,**

*Acting Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.*

[FR Doc. 2020-11977 Filed 6-2-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### U.S. Census Bureau

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Annual Wholesale Trade Survey

**AGENCY:** U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of Information Collection, request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment on the proposed revision of the Annual Wholesale Trade Survey, prior to the submission of the information collection request (ICR) to OMB for approval.

**DATES:** To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 3, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are invited to submit written comments by email to [Thomas.J.Smith@census.gov](mailto:Thomas.J.Smith@census.gov). Please reference Annual Wholesale Trade Survey in the subject line of your comments. You may also submit comments, identified by Docket Number USBC-2020-0014, to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. All comments received are part of the public record. No comments will be posted to <http://www.regulations.gov> for public viewing until after the comment period has closed. Comments will generally be posted without change. All Personally Identifiable Information (for example, name and address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information. You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to John Dougherty, Chief, Wholesale Trade Branch, Economy-Wide Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-8936; or [john.dougherty@census.gov](mailto:john.dougherty@census.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Abstract**

The Annual Wholesale Trade Survey (AWTS) covers employer firms with establishments located in the United States and classified in the wholesale trade sector, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This includes distributors, manufacturers' sales branches and offices, and agents and brokers.