assistance to purchase eligible food items for the home consumption through state-operated programs. Over the past decade, increased awareness of the importance of the FSP as a basic nutritional safety net, as well as a critical work support, has led to a variety of federal and state efforts to increase program access and participation. Congress has allocated funds for the purpose of evaluating and collecting data on the FSP as part of Section 17(a)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended through Public Law 106–171, February 11, 2000. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) plans to systematically examine the range of efforts States are undertaking to enhance food stamp certification and modernize the FSP.

**Need and Use of the Information:** FNS will initiate a comprehensive study to: (1) Develop a national inventory of FSP modernization efforts across states; (2) document key features and outcomes associated with food stamp modernization; (3) systematically describe and compare techniques states are using to modernize the FSP; and (4) identify promising practices. Without this study, FNS and state food stamp agencies will have to rely on the existing information provided by their specific insureds, all requests for information provided through CIMS will be automatically validated by CIMS software. Validation is accomplished by checking produce information provided directly to CIMS by data requestors against an RMA-maintained database of accepted policies incorporated into CIMS. AIPs will be required to sign a non-disclosure statement before accessing CIMS to preclude them from using the information for an unauthorized purpose or releasing the information to an unauthorized person or the public.

**CIMS will be used to help RMA and FSA administer their programs by allowing the agencies to discover and correct errors in reporting and assist the producers in providing consistent information to FSA, RMA, and AIPs.**

The electronic information collected in CIMS will be disclosed to FSA and AIPs under contract with RMA and further disclosed to the AIP’s insurance agents and loss adjusters. The electronic information may also be disclosed to any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS. Such disclosures are necessary to administer and enforce requirements of the Federal crop insurance programs, an integral part of the USDA farm program system. To ensure that AIPs, and their insurance agents and loss adjusters, are only receiving information related to their specific insureds, all requests for information provided through CIMS will be automatically validated by CIMS software. Validation is accomplished by checking producer information provided directly to CIMS by data requestors against an RMA-maintained database of accepted policies incorporated into CIMS. AIPs will be required to sign a non-disclosure statement before accessing CIMS to preclude them from using the information for an unauthorized purpose or releasing the information to an unauthorized person or the public.

FSA and any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS will have access to all RMA data incorporated into CIMS. RMA data in CIMS will only be disclosed to the AIPs, their insurance agents and loss adjusters, for information associated with their insured producers and only with regard to such producers’ farming operations contained in counties covered by their policies. The RMA data disclosed through access to CIMS data consist of: (1) Standardized records containing identifying information on entities such as the name, address, tax identification number (social security number or employer identification number) and entity type; (2) the name, address, and tax identification number of individuals having a substantial beneficial interest in an ineligible individual or legal entity; and (3) information related to ineligibility such as date and cause of ineligibility, date of notification letter, and current status. RMA may also be releasing FSA data through CIMS to contractors, the AIPs, their insurance agents and loss adjusters, for information associated with their insured producers and only with regard to such producers’ farming operations contained in counties covered by their policies. The FSA data...
provided by CIMS will include: (1) Electronic Producer and Member Entity Information, including a common producer name, address, tax identifier, identity type, and entity file; (2) current and prior crop year electronic report acreage information reported to FSA by producers, and acreage determined by FSA, as applicable, and farm and producer identifiers; (3) electronic production data/information used by both FSA and RMA to establish program benefits; (4) The farm/tract/field numbers associated with the common land units (CLUs) through the unique CLU identifier. A CLU is an electronic representation of the boundaries of a piece of land, represented in latitudes and longitudes. It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association; and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the AIPs have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

USDA is adding the second new routine pursuant to instruction from the Office of Management and Budget, in its May 22, 2007, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, M–07–16, on the subject of Safeguarding Against and Responding to the Breach of Personally Identifiable Information. This second new routine use will permit release of information to described types of persons and entities for the purpose of remediation of a breach of confidentiality.

A “Report on New System,” required by 5 U.S.C. 552a (r) as implemented by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–130, was sent to the Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate; the Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives; and the Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.


Charles F. Conner,
Acting Secretary.

USDA/FCIC–2

SYSTEM NAME: COMPLIANCE REVIEW CASES, USDA/FCIC–2.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USES AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

(8) Disclosure to the Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) authorized under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Section 10706. All information disclosed to CIMS may be further disclosed to any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS and to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and insurance providers as necessary to carry out the tasks referred to in routine uses (6) and (7). Such disclosure may include not only the RMA information contained in this system of records, it may also include FSA data provided to CIMS, which includes: (1) Electronic Producer and Member Entity Information, including a common producer name, address, tax identifier, identity type, and entity file; (2) current and prior crop year electronic report acreage information reported to FSA by producers, and acreage determined by FSA, as applicable, and farm and producer identifiers; (3) electronic production data/information used by both FSA and RMA to establish program benefits; (4) The farm/tract/field numbers associated with the common land units (CLUs) through the unique CLU identifier—(A CLU is an electronic representation of the boundaries of a piece of land, demarcated in latitudes and longitudes. It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association); and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the approved insurance providers have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

(9) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) USDA suspects or has confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Department has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interests, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Department or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, or persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Department’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

USDA/FCIC–8

SYSTEM NAME: USDA/FCIC–8, LIST OF INELIGIBLE PRODUCERS:

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USES AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

(10) Disclosure to the Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) authorized under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Section 10706. All information disclosed to CIMS may be further disclosed to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS and to approved insurance providers, their insurance agents and loss adjusters, for information associated with their insured producers and only with regard to such producers’ farming operations contained in counties covered by their policies. Such disclosure would include not only the RMA information contained in this system of records, it may also include FSA data provided to CIMS, which includes: (1) Electronic Producer and Member Entity information, including a common producer name, address, tax identifier, identity type, and entity file; (2) current and prior crop year electronic report acreage information reported to FSA by producers, and acreage determined by FSA, as applicable, and farm and producer identifiers; (3) electronic production data/information used by both FSA and RMA to establish program benefits; (4) The farm/tract/field numbers associated with the common land units (CLUs) through the unique CLU identifier—(A CLU is an electronic representation of the boundaries of a piece of land, demarcated in latitudes and longitudes. It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association); and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the approved insurance providers have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

(11) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) USDA suspects or has confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Department has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interests, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Department or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, or persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Department’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.
It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association; and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the approved insurance providers have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

(11) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) USDA suspects or has confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Department has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interests, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Department or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Department’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

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USDA/FCIC–9

SYSTEM NAME: AGENT, USDA/FCIC–9:

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ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USES AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

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(10) Disclosure to the Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) authorized under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Section 10706. All information disclosed to CIMS may be further disclosed to any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS and to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and approved insurance providers the agent contact information (name, address, telephone number, e-mail address) with respect to particular producers, and access to all agent data to approved insurance providers with respect to the agents employed or contracted by the approved insurance provider and the policies insured by the approved insurance provider. Such disclosure may include not only the RMA information contained in this system of records, it may also include FSA data provided to CIMS, which includes: (1) Electronic Producer and Member Entity information, including a common producer name, address, tax identifier, identity type, and entity file; (2) Current and prior crop year electronic report acreage, information reported to FSA by producers, and acreage determined by FSA, as applicable, and farm and producer identifiers; (3) Electronic production data/information used by both FSA and RMA to establish program benefits; (4) The farm/tract/field numbers associated with the common land units (CLUs) through the unique CLU identifier—(A CLU is an electronic representation of the boundaries of a piece of land, represented in latitudes and longitudes. It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association); and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the approved insurance providers have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

(9) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) USDA suspects or has confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Department has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interests, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Department or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Department’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

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USDA/FCIC–10

SYSTEM NAME: POLICYHOLDER, USDA/FCIC–10:

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ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USES AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

(8) Disclosure to the Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) authorized under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Section 10706. All information disclosed to CIMS may be further disclosed to any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS, to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and to approved insurance providers, their insurance agents and loss adjusters, for information associated with their insured producers and only with regard to such producers’ farming operations contained in counties covered by their policies. Such disclosure would include not only the RMA information contained in this system of records, it may also include FSA data provided to CIMS, which includes: (1) Electronic Producer and Member Entity Information, including a common producer name, address, tax identifier, identity type, and entity file; (2) current and prior crop year electronic report acreage information reported to FSA by producers, and acreage determined by FSA, as applicable, and farm and producer identifiers; (3) electronic production data/information used by both FSA and RMA to establish program benefits; (4) The farm/tract/field numbers associated with the common land units (CLUs) through the unique CLU identifier—(A CLU is an electronic representation of the boundaries of a piece of land, represented in latitudes and longitudes. It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association); and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the approved insurance providers have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

(7) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) USDA suspects or has confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Department has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interests, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Department or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Department’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

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USDA/FCIC–11

SYSTEM NAME: LOSS ADJUSTER:

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ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USES AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

(8) Disclosure to the Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) authorized under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Section 10706. All information disclosed to CIMS may be further disclosed to any contractor engaged in the development or maintenance of CIMS, the Farm Service Agency (FSA), or to approved insurance providers.
Disclosed information may include loss adjuster contact information (name, address, telephone number, e-mail address) with respect to particular producers. In addition, all loss adjuster data may be disclosed to the approved insurance provider that has employed or contracted with the particular loss adjuster with respect to the claims insured by the approved insurance provider. Such disclosure would include not only the RMA information contained in this system of records, it may also include FSA data provided to CIMIS, which includes: (1) Electronic Producer and Member Entity Information, including a common producer name, address, tax identifier, identity type, and entity file; (2) current and prior crop year electronic report acreage information reported to FSA by producers, and acreage determined by FSA, as applicable, and farm and producer identifiers; (3) electronic production data/information used by both FSA and RMA to establish program benefits; (4) The farm/tract/field numbers associated with the common land units (CLU)s through the unique CLU identifier.—(A CLU is an electronic representation of the boundaries of a piece of land, represented in latitudes and longitudes. It is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary; common land cover and land management; common owner; and common producer association); and (5) digital imagery and geospatial data layer containing common land unit boundaries, calculated acres, State and county codes, and unique identifier, calculated acres and State and county codes for States the approved insurance providers have contracted with RMA to sell crop insurance.

(9) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) USDA suspects or has determined that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Department has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interests, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Department or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Department’s efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bryan Donner, Planning Team Leader, Tally Lake Ranger District, 650 Wolfpack Way, Kalispell, Montana 59901 or call at (406) 758–0408.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose and need for the action is to recover merchantable wood fiber affected by the Brush Creek Fire in a timely manner to support local communities and contribute to the long-term yield of forest products.

Fire-killed trees do not typically maintain their merchantability as wood products for more than one to three years, depending on their species and size. Sapwood staining, checking, woodborer damage, and decay will deleteriously reduce timber volume after that time. Smaller-diameter trees typically will not be merchantable within a year. Larger-diameter trees can retain their merchantability as wood products for a longer period, but merchantability will deteriorate as time goes on. While considering ecological needs, salvage harvesting an appropriate amount of fire-affected trees in a timely manner to ensure their economic utilization and starting the reforestation process in the burned area will help facilitate meeting desired conditions within the area of the Brush Creek Fire.

Proposed Action

The proposed action includes salvage of trees from approximately 6500 acres, which represents about 30 percent of the area that burned in the 2007 Brush Creek Fire on the Flathead National Forest. Approximately 17 miles of road reconstruction are proposed to access burned trees. This reconstruction on existing road templates would allow use of the road during salvage operations and would later close them after salvage operations are completed. In addition, new temporary road construction is proposed on approximately 9 miles to access burned trees. No salvage or road building is proposed within inventoried roadless lands. Planting conifer seedlings and ensuring that Best Management Practices would be maintained on roads used for the salvage would also be included in this project.

More detailed scoping information and maps can be accessed on the Flathead National Forest internet site at http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/flathead/.

Possible Alternatives

Alternative A is the no-action alternative. Alternative B, the proposed action described above, was developed by the interdisciplinary team to respond to the purpose and need for action and to comply with the Flathead Forest Plan. At least one additional action