

contained in CM 25–03, and the mandatory use of marine mammal exclusion devices on trawls; (b) at least one observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, and, where possible, one additional observer on board throughout all fishing activities within the season; (c) use of the 10-day catch and effort reporting system; (d) collection of haul-by-haul catch, effort and biological data; and (e) application of general environmental protection measures in CM 26–01 and no offal discharge.

19. The Commission adopted new *fishery regulation* CM 52–01 (2008)—Crab: Limits on the fishery for crab in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2008/09 season.

The Commission agreed to combine the requirements of CM 52–01 (2007) and 52–02 (2007) into a single measure for the crab fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3. The elements of these measures were carried forward to 2008/09. The Commission also agreed to a requirement to carry at least one observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation on board each vessel during all fishing activities.

20. The Commission adopted new *fishery regulation* CM 52–02 (2008)—Crab: Limits on the exploratory fishery for crab in Statistical Subarea 48.2 in the 2008/09 season.

The Commission agreed that the notifications for new fisheries for crab in 2008/09 should be considered as exploratory fisheries.

The Commission agreed that the exploratory fishery for crab in Statistical Subarea 48.2 in 2008/09 would be limited to one Russian-flagged vessel using pots only. The precautionary catch limit for crab was set at 250 tons. In accordance with CM 32–03 (Prohibition of directed fishing for finfish in Statistical Subarea 48.2), the Commission required that all live finfish taken as by-catch in the exploratory fishery for crab be released with the least possible handling, and that all live *Dissostichus* spp. be tagged prior to release. A total by-catch limit of 0.5 tons was set for all dead finfish. Other requirements in this fishery included, among other things, scientific observations, a data collection plan and an experimental harvest regime.

21. The Commission adopted new *fishery regulation* CM 52–03 (2008)—Crab: Limits on the exploratory fishery for crab in Statistical Subarea 48.4 in the 2008/09 season.

The Commission agreed that the exploratory fishery for crab in Statistical Subarea 48.4 in 2008/09 would be

limited to one Russian-flagged vessel using pots only. The precautionary catch limits for crab was set at 10 tons. The Commission agreed that all live finfish taken as by-catch be released with the least possible handling, and that all live *Dissostichus* spp. be tagged prior to release. A total by-catch limit of 0.5 tons was set for all dead finfish. Other requirements in this fishery included, among other things, scientific observations, a data collection plan and an experimental harvest regime.

22. The Commission adopted new *fishery regulation* CM 61–01 (2008)—Squid: Limits on the exploratory fishery for *Martialia hyadesi* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2008/09 season.

The Commission carried forward the limits for the exploratory jig fishery for *Martialia hyadesi* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in 2008/09, noting that no notification had been submitted for this fishery in 2008/09.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands and Crozet Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands.

New Resolutions

The Commission adopted Resolution 27/XXVII (Use of a specific tariff classification for Antarctic krill) urging Members to adopt and use a specific tariff code for any trade in krill in order to improve Members' knowledge of the trade of krill products.

The Commission adopted Resolution 28/XXVII (Ballast water exchange in the Convention Area). The Antarctic Treaty Parties had adopted Resolution 3 (2006) Ballast Water Exchange in the Antarctic Treaty Area, which set out Practical Guidelines for Ballast Water Exchange in the Antarctic Treaty Area. The aim of the guidelines was to support early implementation of the practical measures identified in the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Waters and Sediments, 2004 (IMO Ballast Water Management Convention). The guidelines were subsequently forwarded to the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which also adopted them in Resolution MEPC.164 (56).

The Commission noted that all CCAMLR Members have endorsed the guidelines for use in the Antarctic Treaty Area, through the IMO Resolution. It agreed to implement the guidelines for application to vessels engaged in harvesting and associated activities, as set out in Article II.3 of the CCAMLR Convention. In addition, although in practical terms any vessel transiting the Convention Area on route

to the Antarctic Treaty Area should already be using the guidelines, the guidelines were extended to vessels operating only in the Convention Area north of 60 degrees S. Accordingly, the Commission adopted Resolution 28/XXVII.

For further information, see the CCAMLR Web site at www.ccamlr.org under Publications for the Schedule of Conservation Measures in Force (2008/2009), or contact the Commission at the CCAMLR Secretariat, P.O. Box 213, North Hobart, Tasmania 7002, Australia. Tel: (61) 3–6210–1111).

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 2431 *et seq.*

Dated: June 11, 2009.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Quarterly Update to Annual Listing of Foreign Government Subsidies on Articles of Cheese Subject to an In-Quota Rate of Duty

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 17, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gayle Longest, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–3338.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 702 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (as amended) (“the Act”) requires the Department of Commerce (“the Department”) to determine, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, whether any foreign government is providing a subsidy with respect to any article of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty, as defined in section 702(h) of the Act, and to publish an annual list and quarterly updates to the type and amount of those subsidies. We hereby provide the Department's quarterly update of subsidies on articles of cheese that were imported during the period January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009.

The Department has developed, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, information on subsidies (as defined in section 702(h) of the Act)

being provided either directly or indirectly by foreign governments on articles of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty. The appendix to this notice lists the country, the subsidy program or programs, and the gross and net amounts of each subsidy for which information is currently available. The Department will incorporate additional programs which are found to constitute subsidies, and additional information

on the subsidy programs listed, as the information is developed.

The Department encourages any person having information on foreign government subsidy programs which benefit articles of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty to submit such information in writing to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th

Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230.

This determination and notice are in accordance with section 702(a) of the Act.

Dated: June 11, 2009.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix

SUBSIDY PROGRAMS ON CHEESE SUBJECT TO AN IN-QUOTA RATE OF DUTY

Country	Program(s)	Gross ¹ sub-sidy (\$/lb)	Net ² subsidy (\$/lb)
27 European Union Member States ³ .	European Union Restitution Payments	\$0.00	\$0.00
Canada	Export Assistance on Certain Types of Cheese	0.31	0.31
Norway	Indirect (Milk) Subsidy	0.00	0.00
	Consumer Subsidy	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	Deficiency Payments	0.00	0.00

¹ Defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(5).

² Defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(6).

³ The 27 member states of the European Union are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[FR Doc. E9-14241 Filed 6-16-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

United States Air Force

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Modification of the Condor 1 and Condor 2 Military Operations Areas Used by the 104th Fighter Wing of the Massachusetts Air National Guard

AGENCY: Air National Guard, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 *United States Code* [U.S.C.] 4321-4347), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] parts 1500-1508), and the United States Air Force's (USAF) Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR part 989), the Air Force is issuing this notice to advise the public and other Federal agencies that the ANG intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for proposed modifications of the Condor 1 and Condor 2 Military Operations Areas (MOAs) used by the

104th Fighter Wing (FW) of the Massachusetts ANG (MAANG). The 104th FW is based at Barnes ANG Base in Westfield, Massachusetts. The study area for this EIS includes portions of Piscataquis, Somerset, Franklin, and Oxford counties in Maine and a portion of Coos County, New Hampshire.

The ANG and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) of this proposal in June 2008. However, in response to requests from elected officials and the general public, the ANG has elected to prepare an EIS. The ANG conducted five previous scoping meetings in the towns of Rumford, Mexico, Rangeley, and Farmington (2), Maine as part of the EA process; the previous scoping meetings are sufficient and follow-on scoping meetings are not deemed necessary. However, the Air Force requests formal written scoping comments from the public, state and local government agencies, as well as affected Federal agencies for 30 days after the publication date of this NOI, to ascertain if there are additional issues relevant to the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be examined in detail in the draft EIS.

The Condor 1 and 2 MOAs are centered approximately 200 nautical miles northeast of Barnes ANG Base. The altitudes of both MOAs currently extend from 7,000 feet above mean sea

level (MSL) (between approximately 2,800 feet and 6,300 feet above ground level [AGL]) up to 18,000 ft MSL.

Condor 1 MOA is located immediately west of Condor 2 MOA. The Condor 1 and 2 MOAs are currently utilized by aircraft from the MAANG, the Vermont ANG, the United States Air Force, and the United States Navy. Units from these services utilize a variety of aircraft including the F-15, F-16, KC-10, KC-135, and P-3. Of these aircraft, F-15 and F-16 operations currently constitute 86-88% of annual operations in the Condor 1 and 2 MOAs.

The Ready Aircrew Program (RAP) is the United States Air Force's continuation training program designed to focus training or develop capabilities needed to accomplish a unit's core missions. The RAP requirements for every qualified F-15 and F-16 pilot include Low Altitude Awareness Training (LOWAT) which includes realistic, mission oriented air-to-air operations while in a LOWAT-certified low-altitude block at or below 1,000 feet AGL, as well as Low Slow/Visual Identification intercept and Slow Shadow intercept training missions. These training missions require pilots to identify and engage aerial targets at low altitude, and perform low altitude navigation, tactical formation, and defensive maneuvering to avoid or negate threats.