

around 1900. Later, it was widely planted in wetlands as an inexpensive production method for the nursery trade in an attempt to produce a harvestable commodity. By the late 1970's, melaleuca became recognized as an invasive weed due to its ability to produce large quantities of seed. It was added to the Florida Prohibited Plant List in 1990, and to the Federal Noxious Weed List in 1992.

Melaleuca has been difficult to control. Herbicide treatments or controlled burns cause the release of billions of seeds and result in thickets of saplings where only a few trees existed prior to treatment. These infestations are often in sensitive habitats that are difficult to access and hazardous in which to work. Moreover, multiple followup visits are necessary to hand remove seedlings that continue to reappear from the remaining seed bank. Although melaleuca trees can be killed using traditional methods, the inability to control reinvasion or to limit continued spread remains a problem. Biological control has also been pursued as an option, with the Australian weevil *Oxyops vitiosa* and the melaleuca psyllid *Boreioglycaspis melaleucae* having been released to control melaleuca in 1997 and 2002, respectively. More recently, the nonindigenous fly *Fergusonina turneri* Taylor (Diptera: Fergusoninidae) and its obligate nematode, *Fergusobia quinquenerviae* Davies and Giblin-Davis (Tylenchida: Sphaerulariidae), have been identified as potential biological control agents of melaleuca.

The fly *F. turneri* and the nematode *F. quinquenerviae* have a mutualistic biology that causes galls on plant buds and young leaves of melaleuca. Female flies are infected with parasitic female nematodes, nematode eggs, and nematode juveniles that persist through the life of the female fly. The female fly deposits multiple eggs along with the juvenile nematodes into developing melaleuca buds. These nematodes induce the formation of galls in the bud. Fly larvae then feed on the gall tissue and complete development within the gall. The adult fly will later emerge from a "window" in the gall wall, starting the cycle all over again. This process hampers the ability of melaleuca to regenerate by decreasing seed production and reducing survival of melaleuca seedlings and saplings.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is considering an application for a permit for the release of *F. turneri* and *F. quinquenerviae* into the continental United States to reduce the severity and extent of melaleuca infestation. APHIS'

review and analysis of the proposed action and its alternatives are documented in detail in an environmental assessment (EA) entitled, "Field Release of the Biological Control Agent *Fergusonina turneri* Taylor (Diptera: Fergusoninidae) and its Obligate Nematode, *Fergusobia quinquenerviae* Davies and Giblin-Davis (Tylenchida: Sphaerulariidae) for the Control of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S.T. Blake (Myrtales: Myrtaceae) in the Continental United States" (September 2004). We are making this environmental assessment available to the public for review and comment. We will consider all comments that we receive on or before the date listed under the heading **DATES** at the beginning of this notice.

The EA may be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/>. In the middle of that page, click on "Document/Forms Retrieval System." At the next screen, click on the triangle beside "Permits—Environmental Assessments." A list of documents will appear; the EA for melaleuca is document number 0039. You may request paper copies of the EA by calling or writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the title of the EA when requesting copies. The EA is also available for review in our reading room (information on the location and hours of the reading room is listed under the heading **ADDRESSES** at the beginning of this notice).

The environmental assessment has been prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), (3) USDA regulations implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

Done in Washington, DC, this 21st day of October 2004.

Elizabeth E. Gaston,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E4-2856 Filed 10-25-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Resource Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Lassen Resource Advisory Committee, Susanville, California, USDA Forest Service.

ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the authorities in the Federal Advisory Committees Act (Pub. L. 92-463) and under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-393) the Lassen National Forest's Lassen County Resource Advisory Committee will meet Wednesday, November 10th and Friday, November 12th in Susanville, California for a business meeting. The meetings are open to the public.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The business meetings on November 10th and 12th will begin at 9 a.m., at the Lassen National Forest Headquarters Office, Caribou Conference Room 2550 Riverside Drive, Susanville, CA 96130. These meetings will be dedicated to hearing presentations from project proponents for funding through the "Secure Rural Schools and Self-Determination Act of 2000," commonly known as Payments to States. Time will also be set aside for public comments at the beginning of the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Andrews, District Ranger, Designated Federal Officer, at (530) 257-4188; or Public Affairs Officer, Heidi Perry, at (530) 252-6605.

Jeff Withroe,

Acting Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 04-23923 Filed 10-25-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

APPALACHIAN STATES LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

Annual Meeting

Time and Date: 10 a.m.–12 p.m. November 3, 2004.

Place: Harrisburg Hilton and Towers, One North Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101.

Status: Most of the meeting will be open to the public. If there is a need for an executive session (closed to the public), it will be held at about 9:30 a.m.

Matters To Be Considered:

Portions Open to the Public: The primary purpose of this meeting is to (1) Review the independent auditors' report of Commission's financial statements for fiscal year 2003–2004; (2) Review the

Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) generation information for 2003; (3) Consider a proposed budget for fiscal year 2005–2006; (4) Review recent national developments regarding LLRW management and disposal; and (5) Elect the Commission's Officers.

Portions Closed to the Public:

Executive Session, if deemed necessary, will be held at about 9:30 a.m.

Contact for Further Information:

Richard R. Janati, Pennsylvania Staff member on the Commission, at (717) 787–2163.

Richard R. Janati,

PA Staff Member on the Commission.

[FR Doc. 04–23884 Filed 10–25–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0000–00–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 45–2004]

Foreign-Trade Zone 208—New London, CT, Application for Subzone, (Pharmaceutical Products), Pfizer, Inc.

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board (the Board), by the New London Foreign Trade Zone Commission, grantee of FTZ 208, requesting special-purpose subzone status for the manufacturing facilities of Pfizer, Inc. (Pfizer), in the Groton, Connecticut, area, adjacent to the New London Customs port of entry. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally filed on October 20, 2004.

Pfizer's Groton plant (57 acres) is located at 445 Eastern Point Road, Groton, New London County, Connecticut. The facility (approximately 400 employees) is used for the manufacture, processing, warehousing and distribution of pharmaceuticals, as well as for research and development activities. Pfizer will use zone procedures at the Groton plant to purify selamectin (HTSUS 2932.29.5050), a pharmaceutical ingredient used in the manufacture of the animal health care product Revolution (TM), a topical parasiticide for dogs and cats (HTSUS 3004.90.9103). The activity related to selamectin also involves the use of hydroxylamine (HTSUS 2928.00.5000). Selamectin is currently sourced from the United Kingdom, while hydroxylamine is sourced from Germany. The foreign-sourced chemicals will account for most of the material value of the finished product.

Zone procedures would exempt Pfizer from Customs duty payments on foreign input when used in production for export (some 33 percent of production). On domestic shipments, the processing of selamectin at the Groton plant would not affect the classification or duty rate of selamectin. The company plans to ship the product to another FTZ plant for final processing, at which time Pfizer would be able to choose the lower duty rate (duty free) that applies to the finished product, rather than the duty rates on the foreign-sourced inputs listed above. The duty rates on the foreign-sourced inputs range from 3.7 percent to 6.5 percent. The request indicates that the savings from utilizing FTZ procedures would help improve the plant's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at one of the following addresses:

1. *Submissions via Express/Package Delivery Services:* Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Franklin Court Building-Suite 4100W, 1099 14th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005; or,

2. *Submissions via the U.S. Postal Service:* Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, FCB–Suite 4100W, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

The closing period for their receipt is [December 19, 2004]. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to [January 4, 2005]).

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available during this time for public inspection at the address Number 1 listed above, and at the City of New London's Office of Development & Planning, 111 Union Street, New London, CT 06320.

Dated: October 20, 2004.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04–23956 Filed 10–25–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–851]

Amended Final Results of Sixth Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review: Certain Preserved Mushrooms From the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Notice of amended final results of sixth antidumping duty new shipper review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 26, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian C. Smith or James Mathews, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1766 or (202) 482–2778, respectively.

Amendment to Final Results

In accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the “Act”), on September 9, 2004, the Department published the final results of the sixth antidumping duty new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain preserved mushrooms from the People's Republic of China (“PRC”), in which we determined that the sole respondent, Primera Harvest (Xiangfan) Co., Ltd. (“Primera Harvest”), sold subject merchandise to the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (69 FR 54635). On September 17, 2004, we received an allegation, timely filed pursuant to section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(c)(2), from Primera Harvest that the Department made a ministerial error in its final results. The petitioner¹ did not comment on the alleged ministerial error.

After analyzing Primera Harvest's submission, we have determined, in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224, that two ministerial errors were made in our final margin calculation for Primera Harvest. Specifically, we incorrectly applied the surrogate value for cans and lids in the calculation of Primera Harvest's factors

¹ The petitioner is the Coalition for Fair Preserved Mushroom Trade which includes the American Mushroom Institute and the following domestic companies: L.K. Bowman, Inc., Nottingham, PA; Modern Mushroom Farms, Inc., Toughkenamon, PA; Monterey Mushrooms, Inc., Watsonville, CA; Mount Laurel Canning Corp., Temple, PA; Mushrooms Canning Company, Kennett Square, PA; Southwood Farms, Hockessin, DE; Sunny Dell Foods, Inc., Oxford, PA; United Canning Corp., North Lima, OH.