

threatened or endangered species or other organisms, such as bees, that are beneficial to agriculture; and (5) is unlikely to have any significant adverse impact on agricultural practices. Therefore, APHIS has concluded that corn line 6275 and any progeny derived from crosses with other corn varieties will be as safe to grow as corn that is not subject to regulation under 7 CFR part 340.

Because APHIS has determined that the subject corn line does not present a plant pest risk based on its similarity to the antecedent organism, Mycogen/Dow corn line 6275 will no longer be considered a regulated article under APHIS' regulations in 7 CFR part 340. Therefore, the requirements pertaining to regulated articles under those regulations no longer apply to the field testing, importation, or interstate movement of the subject corn line or its progeny. However, importation of corn line 6275 and seeds capable of propagation are still subject to the restrictions found in APHIS' foreign quarantine notices in 7 CFR part 319 and imported seed regulations in 7 CFR part 361.

National Environmental Policy Act

An EA was prepared to examine any potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed extension of a determination of nonregulated status for the subject corn line. The EA was 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 1b), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372). Based on that EA, APHIS has reached a FONSI with regard to the determination that Mycogen/Dow corn line 6275 and lines developed from it are no longer regulated articles under its regulations in 7 CFR part 340. Copies of the EA and FONSI are available as indicated under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Done in Washington, DC, this 27th day of October 2004.

Elizabeth E. Gaston,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E4–2949 Filed 10–29–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers

AGENCY: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

The Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), re-certified the trade adjustment assistance (TAA) petition that was filed by the Puget Sound Salmon Commission on behalf of Washington salmon fishermen and initially certified on October 22, 2003. Salmon fishermen holding permits and licenses in the State of Washington will be eligible to apply for fiscal year 2005 benefits during a 90-day period beginning on November 1, 2004. The application period closes on January 31, 2005.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Upon investigation, the Administrator determined that continued increases in imports of farmed salmon contributed importantly to a decline in the average landed price of salmon in Washington by 24.6 percent during the 2003 marketing period (January–December 2003), compared to the 1997–2001 base period. Eligible producers may request technical assistance from the Extension Service at no cost and receive an adjustment assistance payment, if certain program criteria are satisfied. Applicants who did not receive technical assistance under the fiscal 2004 TAA program must obtain the technical assistance prior to May 2, 2005 in order to be eligible for financial payments.

Producers of raw agricultural commodities wishing to learn more about TAA and how they may apply should contact the Department of Agriculture at the addresses provided below for general information.

Producers Certified as Eligible for TAA, Contact: Farm Service Agency service centers.

For General Information about TAA, Contact: Jean-Louis Pajot, Coordinator, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers, FAS, USDA, (202) 720–2916, e-mail: trade.adjustment@fas.usda.gov.

Dated: October 20, 2004.

Kenneth Roberts,

Acting Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service.

[FR Doc. 04–24289 Filed 10–29–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Information Collection; Request for Comments; Public Perceptions of Wildfire Management Within the Southern California Wildland-Urban Interface

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Forest Service is seeking comments from all interested individuals and organizations on the new information collection, Public Perceptions of Wildfire Management within the Southern California Wildland-Urban Interface. This study requires administration of a survey to a statistical sample of forest proximate residents and visitors.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing on or before January 3, 2005, to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this notice should be addressed to Dr. James Absher, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service, USDA, 4955 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, CA 92507.

Comments may also be submitted via facsimile to (951) 680–1501 or by e-mail to jabsher@fs.fed.us.

The public may inspect comments received at the Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service, USDA, 4955 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, California, during normal business hours. Visitors are encouraged to call ahead to (951) 680–1500 to facilitate entry to the building.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. James Absher, Pacific Southwest Research Station. (951) 680–1559. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339 24 hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Public Perceptions of Wildfire Management within the Southern California Wildland-Urban Interface.

OMB Number: 0596–New.

Expiration Date of Approval: N/A.

Type of Request: New.

Abstract: Recent wildfires in the Western United States and the resultant public response to the devastation caused by them highlight the need for understanding the human dimensions of forest and wildfire management. Because the impacts of wildland fire

extend beyond public land boundaries into the private communities lying on their periphery, understanding their response to the loss of public and private property is important. Public land management agencies need a better understanding of local preferences for management options and of community needs, particularly from those residing within the wildland—urban interface.

Information will be collected from residents of communities adjacent to a National Forest in southern California and from visitors to the same National Forest area. The information collected will provide forest managers with greater understanding of public attitudes, preferences, and behaviors related to the Forest Service's wildland fire management, including fire management practices and policies, information about respondents' own behaviors related to hazard reduction and preparedness, and respondents' knowledge of Forest Service fire management programs, such as Firewise.

Researchers will use two primary methods of data collection: (a) a self administered questionnaire mailed to residents in forest proximate neighborhoods and (b) an onsite interview with a follow-up mail questionnaire. Both interview and questionnaire are voluntary.

Experts in recreation, social science and fire management from the Forest Service and cooperating universities, in consultation with National Forest staff, will develop the surveys. The researchers will then administer the surveys to a random sample of residents drawn from adjacent communities and visitors to the Forest, analyze the information and incorporate the results and recommendations into reports for use by managers and other researchers. This survey is necessary to provide information about residents and visitors' perceptions and preferences related to Forest Service fire management policy and practice, and will enable the Forest Service to better respond to community need.

Estimate of Annual Burden: 20 minutes per respondent.

Type of Respondents: Randomly selected individuals that are residents living near a southern California National Forest and National Forest visitors.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Estimated Annual Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 667 hours.

Comment is invited on: (1) Whether this collection of information is

necessary for the stated purposes and the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical or scientific utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Use of Comments

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be summarized and included in the submission request toward Office of Management and Budget approval.

Dated: October 19, 2004.

Barbara C. Weber,

Associate Deputy Chief for Research & Development.

[FR Doc. 04-24299 Filed 10-29-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Conservation and Management on the Nebraska National Forest and Associated Units

AGENCY: USDA Forest Service.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare Environmental Impact Statement.

SUMMARY: The USDA Forest Service will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) conservation and management on the Nebraska National Forest and associated units (NNF). The proposed action will tier to the Final EIS for the 2002 Revised Nebraska National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). The proposed action will utilize and adaptive management strategy to guide implementation of current LRMP direction for black-tailed prairie dogs (hereafter referred to as prairie dog) and additional new direction for reducing unwanted prairie dog colonization on agricultural lands adjoining National Forest System (NFS) lands. The proposed action is consistent with the commitment to be a good neighbor while continuing to conserve prairie dog

and associated wildlife as prescribed in the LRMP. This action may require an amendment to the LRMP. The NNF includes the Buffalo Gap and Fort Pierre National Grasslands in South Dakota and the Oglala National Grassland, Nebraska National Forest and Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest in Nebraska.

DATES: Written comments must be received within 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is expected January, 2005 and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is expected June, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the proposed action must be sent to Donald J. Bright, Forest Supervisor, USDA Forest Service, 125 North Main, Chadron, Nebraska 69337.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William M. Perry, Team Leader, USDA Forest Service, at POB 425, Wall, South Dakota, or call (605) 279-2125.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Action

The LRMP provides general guidance and direction for conserving and managing black-tailed prairie dogs on NFS lands. This guidance and direction addresses use of rodenticides, landownership adjustment, vegetation management, livestock grazing, prairie dog shooting/hunting, and other management options to either expand or limit growth of prairie dog populations and colonies on NFS lands. A guideline under animal damage management in the LRMP (p. 1-21) directs the Forest Service to consult statewide prairie dog management plans for additional guidance on the appropriate response to complaints of unwanted prairie dog colonization on adjacent agricultural lands. The Record of Decision (ROD) for the LRMP stated that the Forest Service intended to implement state-wide prairie dog management plans to the extent allowable by law and policy in providing direction for the control of unwanted prairie dog colonization on adjacent lands through a LRMP amendment, if necessary.

Since the July, 2002 ROD, several events have occurred that influence the management of prairie dogs and make this proposal timely:

1. In the August 12, 2004, **Federal Register**, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) evaluated the black-tailed prairie dog for protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). FWS found that a proposed rule to list the black-tailed prairie dog is not warranted, and the black-tailed prairie dog is no longer considered a candidate species for listing.