

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