

interstate, or releasing into the environment) into the United States certain genetically engineered organisms and products that are considered "regulated articles." The regulations set forth procedures for

obtaining a permit for the release into the environment of a regulated article, and for obtaining a limited permit for the importation or interstate movement of a regulated article.

Pursuant to these regulations, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has received and is reviewing the following applications for permits to release genetically engineered organisms into the environment:

Application No.	Applicant	Date received	Organisms	Field test location
94-355-01	Betaseed Incorporated.	12/21/94	Sugar beet plants genetically engineered to express resistance to the rhizomania virus and tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate.	California, Idaho.
94-362-01	Betaseed Incorporated.	12/28/94	Sugar beet plants genetically engineered to express tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate.	Idaho.
94-362-02	University of Wisconsin.	12/28/94	Alfalfa plants genetically engineered to express either a lignin peroxidase or an alpha amylase, and marker genes encoding neomycin phosphotransferase or beta glucuronidase.	Oregon, Wisconsin.
95-003-01	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.	1/03/95	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> genetically engineered to express altered levels of mycotoxin production.	Illinois, Indiana.
95-010-01	Monsanto Company ..	1/10/95	Wheat plants genetically engineered to express genes for fungal resistance.	Illinois.
95-010-02	Monsanto Company ..	1/10/95	Wheat plants genetically engineered to express various marker genes.	Illinois, Montana.
95-019-01	Asgrow Seed Company.	1/19/95	Carrot plants genetically engineered to express genes for fungal resistance.	Michigan.

Done in Washington, DC, this 13th day of February 1995.

Lonnie J. King,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 95-4181 Filed 2-17-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-M

Forest Service

Siouxon Timber Sales and Other Integrated Resource Projects, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Skamania County, Washington

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Cancellation of an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: On October 11, 1990, a Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Siouxon Timber Sales and Other integrated Resource Projects on the Wind River Ranger District of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest was published in the **Federal Register** (55 FR 41363). The Forest Service has decided not to prepare an EIS on this proposal; therefore, this Notice of Intent is rescinded.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Direct questions regarding this cancellation to Julie Knutson, Project Leader, Wind River Ranger District, Carson, Washington 98610; phone (509) 427-5645.

Dated: February 6, 1995.

Ted Stubblefield,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 95-4130 Filed 2-17-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

China Basin Fire Recovery and Associated Activities Kootenai National Forest, Lincoln County, Montana

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

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

SUMMARY: The China Basin and Quartz 3 Wildfires burned over 7,400 acres of Kootenai National Forest system lands in the late summer of 1994. The Forest Service intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess and disclose the environmental effects of opportunities designed to recover economic value of burned timber, reduce future fuels accumulations, improve bighorn sheep winter range, rehabilitate existing sediment sources, improve hydrologic conditions in affected watersheds, and protect long-term soil productivity. These objectives would be accomplished through salvage harvest of fire-killed timber; harvest of fire-killed and green timber in bighorn sheep winter range; reforestation of harvested and severely burned areas; fuels reduction in harvested areas; restoration of roads, revegetation of road cuts and fill slopes, and drainage improvement

on existing roads; and providing for immediate and long-term recruitment of instream large woody material within the China Basin decision area. The China Basin decision area is located approximately 5 air miles northwest of Libby, Montana.

The proposal's actions to salvage fire-killed trees and reforest burned areas, harvest green and fire-killed trees in bighorn sheep habitat, restore roads, reduce fuels, and implement watershed recovery projects are being considered together because they represent either connected or cumulative actions as defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.25). The EIS will tier to the Kootenai National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan and Final EIS of September 1987, which provides overall guidance for achieving the desired forest condition of the area.

DATES: Written comments and suggestions should be received within 30 days following publication of this notice.

ADDRESSES: The Responsible Official is Robert L. Schrenk, Forest Supervisor, Kootenai National Forest. Written comments and suggestions concerning the scope of the analysis should be sent to Lawrence A. Froberg, District Ranger, Libby Ranger District, 12557 HWY 37, Libby, Montana, 59923.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Holman, Planning Forester, Libby Ranger Station. Phone: (406) 293-8861.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: During the night of August 14–15, 1994, a lightning storm started 207 fires on the Kootenai National Forest in northwest Montana. Several fires ranging in size from less than one acre to over 7,000 acres occurred on the Libby Ranger District. The China Basin Fire Recovery EIS is being prepared in response to conditions resulting from two fires which burned within the boundary of the 12,000+ acre Libby Fire Complex. An interdisciplinary landscape analysis team used an ecosystem based approach to assess the fires affects and identify management opportunities that could be implemented to move the postfire landscapes toward a desired ecological condition.

The tree mortality levels which resulted from the China Basin and Quartz 3 wildfires varied considerably. Within the fire perimeters, approximately 1,518 acres average 90% tree mortality, approximately 2,315 acres average 70% tree mortality and approximately 3,643 acres average 30% tree mortality. The China Basin fire burned within and adjacent to a portion of the Kootenai River corridor currently under study for designation as a Recreation River as provided for under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The China basin Fire also burned within and adjacent to the Flagstaff Mountain Roadless Area (X–690).

The China Basin decision area contains approximately 10,300 acres within the Kootenai National Forest in Lincoln County, Montana. A portion of the proposed projects are located in the Quartz Creek drainage, primarily within the Lamoka and West Fork Quartz subdrainages. The remainder of the proposed projects are located within Hunter Gulch, Dad Creek, Burrel Creek and China Creek, which flow directly into the Kootenai River. The legal location of the decision area is as follows: Sections 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30 Township 32 North, Range 32 West; Section 36, Township 32 North, Range 33 West; Sections 1, 12, 13, Township 31 North, Range 33 West; Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Township 31 North, Range 32 West; Principle Montana Meridian. The decision area includes land owned by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks and lands owned by private individuals.

Proposed Action

The primary purposes of the project are to recover valuable timber products from trees burned by wildfires that occurred in 1994; restore watershed conditions within the Quartz Creek and China Creek drainages; and to improve

bighorn sheep winter habitat. The Forest Service proposes to harvest approximately 14–19 million board feet of timber by salvaging fire-killed timber and imminently dead trees on approximately 1,955 acres of forest land outside riparian protection areas and to improve bighorn sheep habitat by harvesting approximately 4–5 million feet of fire-killed and green trees from approximately 1,141 acres in an area known locally as the Sheep Range. Only trees that were killed, or are expected to die as a result of the fires, would be harvested in the areas not designed to improve bighorn sheep winter range. The proposal includes prescribed burning of about 600 acres to improve bighorn sheep winter range and about 727 acres to reduce fuel loads in harvested areas. An estimated 1,500 acres of units proposed for harvest would be planted with conifer seedlings to help meet desired conditions for species diversity. An additional 650 acres of existing conifer plantation which burned would be replanted with conifer seedlings. All temporary roads constructed for this project, as well as an estimated 17.5 miles of existing system and non-system road are proposed for restoration to reduce sediment and water yields, and improve grizzly bear and elk habitat security. Stabilization of two slumps and riparian planting of damaged stream banks are included under the proposal. In addition, projects to improve watershed recovery, repair damaged hiking trails, and damaged wildlife structures (guzzler) would be accomplished if adequate funds are available.

Approximately 468 acres of existing old growth burned in the China Basin Fire. These stands no longer provide habitat for old growth dependent species and will be recommended for a change in management to big game summer range. These burned areas of pre-fire old growth have been proposed for salvage. Approximately 764 acres have been recommended for designation as old growth to replace the stands which burned.

The decision area includes a portion of the Flagstaff Mountain Roadless Area (X–690). Most of the proposed units intended to improve bighorn sheep winter range are located within this roadless area. The activities would include harvest and prescribed burning. There is no proposed road construction within the roadless area. No proposed activities are located in areas considered for inclusion to the National Wilderness System as recommended by the Kootenai National Forest Plan or present legislative wilderness proposals.

Due to the high level of tree mortality in proposed harvest units, most harvested areas would resemble clearcut, seedtree, or shelterwood silvicultural methods. Only those live trees which must be cut to facilitate logging fire-killed trees would be harvested, except in the units intended to improve bighorn sheep habitat where live trees would be designated for removal to enhance forage conditions. In addition to most live trees, clumps of snags and downed woody debris would remain on site for cavity habitat and for watershed purposes. Timber harvest is designed to have the minimal amount of ground disturbance. Proposed harvest would be completed by tractor, skyline, cable winching from existing roads and helicopter logging systems.

The Kootenai National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan provides overall management objectives in individual delineated management areas (MA's). The decision area contains nine MA's: 2, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, and 19. Briefly described, MA 2 is managed to protect and enhance roadless recreation use and provide wildlife values. MA 10 is managed to maintain or enhance habitat effectiveness for winter use by big-game animals and protect scenic quality in areas visible from major travel routes. MA 12 is managed to maintain or enhance the summer range habitat effectiveness for big-game species and produce a programmed yield of timber. MA 13 is managed to provide the special habitat necessary for old growth dependent wildlife. MA 15 is managed primarily for timber production while providing for other resource values. MA 18 are areas which have regeneration difficulties and are managed by maintaining the vegetation in a healthy condition and maintaining populations of existing wildlife. MA 19 is managed to protect soil stability and water quality by maintaining the vegetation in a healthy condition and minimizing surface disturbance. Timber salvage and fuels reduction is proposed in MA 12 and MA 15. Harvest units and prescribed burns to improve bighorn sheep habitat are proposed within MA 10.

Preliminary Issues

Several preliminary issues of concern have been identified by the Forest Service. These issues are briefly described below:

- **Water Quality**—Streams in the decision area have been impacted by past management and large wildfires. How would the proposed action affect water yield, sediment production, stream stability, and recovery from past impacts?

- **Timber Supply**—An estimated 24 million board feet of timber was killed in the China Basin and Quartz 3 fires. Much of this fire-killed timber will quickly lose its commercial value due to rapid deterioration. To what extent does the proposed action recover the commercial value of fire-killed timber to help meet local and national needs?

- **Activity in Roadless Areas**—What effect would the proposal have on the roadless character of the Flagstaff Mountain Roadless Area?

- **Grizzly Bear**—The decision area lies within the recovery area for the Cabinet/Yaak grizzly bear ecosystem. How would the proposal maintain and enhance grizzly bear habitat, and contribute to recovery efforts?

- **Fisheries**—Some streams contain fisheries habitat and resident fish populations, including torrent sculpin (a Region 1 sensitive species), bull trout (currently being considered for listing as a threatened or endangered species), and westslope cutthroat trout (likely hybridized). How would the proposed action affect fisheries habitat and populations?

- **Bighorn Sheep Habitat**—The proposal contains approximately 1141 acres of "special cuts" intended to improve bighorn sheep habitat. To what extent does the proposed action improve forage for wintering bighorn sheep?

- **Visual Quality along Kootenai River**—The units proposed to improve bighorn sheep habitat are located along the Kootenai River Corridor and can be viewed in places from HWY 2. To what extent will the viewshed be altered from along HWY 2?

Forest Plan Amendment

The Kootenai National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan has specific management direction for the China Basin decision area. The China Basin proposed action is designed to maintain or improve resource conditions and move towards achieving desired ecological conditions, and is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Forest Plan. Prior to making a NEPA decision, a thorough examination of all standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan would be completed and, if necessary, plan exceptions or amendments would be addressed in the EIS.

Decisions To Be Made

The Kootenai National Forest Supervisor will decide the following:

- Should dead and imminently dead trees within fire areas be harvested and if so how and where,

- What amount, type, and distribution of watershed restoration projects, including road restoration, would be implemented,

- What burned areas need to be replanted,

- Should dead and green trees be harvested to improve bighorn sheep habitat and if so, how and where, and

- If Forest Plan exception or amendments are necessary to proceed with the Proposed Action within the decision area.

Public Involvement and Scoping

Some public participation efforts have already been initiated under the Sheep Range Environmental Assessment, prior to the fires. The design of the proposed units to improve bighorn sheep habitat have been altered in response to the Sheep Range project public involvement. Consultation with appropriate State and Federal agencies has been initiated. Preliminary effects analysis indicated that the wildfires may significantly affect the quality of the human environment, and fire recovery activities have the potential to both intensify and reduce effects. These potential effects prompted the decision to prepare an EIS for the China Basin Fire Recovery Project.

This environmental analysis and decisionmaking process will enable additional interested and affected people to participate and contribute to the final decision. Public participation will be requested at several points during the analysis. The Forest Service will be seeking information, comments, and assistance from Federal, State, local agencies, and other individuals or organizations who may be interested in or affected by the proposed projects. This input will be used in preparation of the draft and final EIS. The scoping process will include:

- Identifying potential issues.
- Identifying major issues to be analyzed in depth.
- Exploring additional alternatives which will be derived from issues recognized during scoping activities.
- Identifying potential environmental effects of this project and alternatives (i.e. direct, indirect, and cumulative effects and connected actions).

The analysis will consider a range of alternatives, including the proposed action, no action, and other reasonable action alternatives.

Estimated Dates for Filing

The draft China Basin Fire Recovery EIS is expected to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to be available for public review by May, 1995. At that time EPA will

publish a Notice of Availability of the draft EIS in the **Federal Register**. The comment period on the draft EIS will be 45 days from the date the EPA publishes the Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**.

The final EIS is scheduled to be completed in August, 1995. In the final EIS, the Forest Service is required to respond to comments and responses received during the comment period that pertain to the environmental consequences discussed in the draft EIS and applicable laws, regulations, and policies considered in making a decision regarding the proposal.

Reviewer's Obligations

The Forest Service believes, at this early stage, it is important to give reviewers notice of several court rulings related to public participation in the environmental review process. First, reviewers of draft environmental impact statements must structure their participation in the environmental review of the proposal so that it is meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewer's position and contentions.

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978). Also, environmental objections that could be raised at the draft environmental impact statement stage may be waived or dismissed by the courts. *City of Angoon v. Hodel*, 803 F.2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritages, Inc. v. Harris*, 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the 45 day comment period so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider and respond to them in the final EIS.

To be most helpful, comments on the draft EIS should be as specific as possible and may address the adequacy of the statement or the merit of the alternatives discussed. Reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

Responsible Official

Robert L. Schrenk, Forest Supervisor, Kootenai National Forest, 506 US Highway 2 West, Libby, MT 59923 is the Responsible Official. I have delegated the responsibility to prepare the China Basin Fire Recovery Environmental Impact Statement to Lawrence A. Froberg, District Ranger, Libby Ranger District. As the Responsible Official I

will decide which, if any, of the proposed projects will be implemented. I will document the decision and reasons for the decision in the Record of Decision. That decision will be subject to Forest Service Appeal Regulations.

Dated: February 10, 1995.

Robert L. Schrenk,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 95-4084 Filed 2-17-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 33-93]

Foreign-Trade Zone 92—Gulfport/Biloxi, MS; Application for Subzone; Chevron U.S.A. Products Company (Oil Refinery), Pascagoula, MS; Amendment of Application

Notice is hereby given that the application of the Gulfport/Biloxi Foreign-Trade Zone, Inc., grantee of FTZ 92, requesting special-purpose subzone status for the oil refinery of Chevron U.S.A. Products Company (Chevron), in Pascagoula, Mississippi (58 FR 41710, 8/5/93) has been amended to expand the scope of authority for activity to be conducted under zone procedures.

The original application indicated that Chevron would accept approval subject to the standard oil refinery restrictions (privileged foreign status on incoming foreign merchandise and full duties on fuel consumed). The amendment requests authority for the option to elect nonprivileged foreign status (NPF option) on foreign-sourced inputs used in the production of petrochemical feedstocks and refinery by-products, including the following: benzene, toluene, xylene, liquified petroleum gas, propane, butane, ethane, ethylene, propylene, butylene, butadiene, petroleum coke, asphalt, sulfur, sulfuric acid, distillates, fuel oils, kerosene.

The application remains otherwise unchanged.

The comment period is reopened until March 23, 1995.

Dated: February 10, 1995.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-4198 Filed 2-21-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

International Trade Administration

[A-351-825, A-533-810, A-588-833]

Antidumping Duty Orders: Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India and Japan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 21, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Darzenta or James Terpstra, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3320 or (202) 482-6965, respectively.

Scope of Orders

The product covered by these orders is stainless steel bar (SSB). SSB means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons or other convex polygons. SSB includes cold-finished SSBs that are turned or ground in straight lengths, whether produced from hot-rolled bar or from straightened and cut rod or wire, and reinforcing bars that have indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process.

Except as specified above, the term does not include stainless steel semi-finished products, cut length flat-rolled products (*i.e.*, cut length rolled products which if less than 4.75 mm in thickness have a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness, or if 4.75 mm or more in thickness having a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), wire (*i.e.*, cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products), and angles, shapes and sections.

The SSB subject to these orders is currently classifiable under subheadings 7222.10.0005, 7222.10.0050, 7222.20.0005, 7222.20.0045, 7222.20.0075, and 7222.30.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Orders

In accordance with section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), on December 19, 1994, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") made its final determinations that SSB from Brazil, India and Japan was being sold at less than fair value (59 FR 66914, 66915, 66930 (Brazil, India and Japan, respectively) December 28, 1994). On February 10, 1995, the International Trade Commission notified the Department of its final determinations, pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise.

Therefore, all unliquidated entries of SSB from Brazil, India and Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 4, 1994, which is the date on which the Department published its notices of preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**, are liable for the assessment of antidumping duties.

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the foreign market value of the merchandise exceeds the United States price for all relevant entries of SSB from Brazil, India and Japan. Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below. The "All Others" rate applies to all exporters of subject merchandise not specifically listed below.

The *ad valorem* weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Manufacturer/Producer/Exporter	Margin percentage (percent)
Brazil:	
Acos Villares, S.A.	19.43
All Others	19.43
India:	
Grand Foundry, Ltd.	3.87
Mukand, Ltd.	21.02
All Others	12.45
Japan:	
Aichi Steel Works, Ltd	61.47
Daido Steel Co., Ltd	61.47
Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd	61.47
All Others	61.47

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to SSB from Brazil, India and Japan, pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties may contact the