approved oil from the subject transformation events for sale as human food in Canada.

In the Federal Plant Pest Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 150aa *et seq.*), *plant pest* is defined as ''any living stage of: Any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured or other products of plants.'' APHIS views this definition very broadly. The definition covers direct or indirect injury, disease, or damage not just to agricultural crops, but also to plants in general, for example, native species, as well as to organisms that may be beneficial to plants, for example, honeybees, rhizobia, etc.

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for the regulation of pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*). FIFRA requires that all pesticides, including herbicides, be registered prior to distribution or sale, unless exempt by EPA regulation. In cases in which genetically modified plants allow for a new use of an herbicide or involve a different use pattern for the herbicide, EPA must approve the new or different use. When the use of the herbicide on the genetically modified plant would result in an increase in the residues of the herbicide in a food or feed crop for which the herbicide is currently registered, or in new residues in a crop for which the herbicide is not currently registered, establishment of a new tolerance or a revision of the existing tolerance would be required. Residue tolerances for pesticides are established by EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended (21 U.S.C. 301 *et seq.*), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) enforces tolerances set by EPA under the FFDCA. Accordingly, AgrEvo has submitted to EPA both registration and tolerance exemption applications for glufosinate use on canola.

FDA published a statement of policy on foods derived from new plant varieties in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 1992 (57 FR 22984–23005). The FDA statement of policy includes a discussion of FDA's authority for ensuring food safety under the FFDCA, and provides guidance to industry on the scientific considerations associated with the development of foods derived from new plant varieties, including those plants developed through the techniques of genetic engineering. AgrEvo has completed consultation with FDA on the subject canola transformation events.

In accordance with § 340.6(d) of the regulations, we are publishing this notice to inform the public that APHIS will accept written comments regarding the Petition for Determination of Nonregulated Status from any interested person for a period of 60 days from the date of this notice. The petition and any comments received are available for public review, and copies of the petition may be ordered (see the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice).

After the comment period closes, APHIS will review the data submitted by the petitioner, all written comments received during the comment period, and any other relevant information. Based on the available information, APHIS will furnish a response to the petitioner, either approving the petition in whole or in part, or denying the petition. APHIS will then publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the regulatory status of AgrEvo's canola transformation events MS8, RF3, and their hybrid combination MS8/RF3, and the availability of APHIS' written decision.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 150aa–150jj, 151–167, and 1622n; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(c).

Done in Washington, DC, this 2nd day of December 1998.

Joan M. Arnoldi,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 98–32519 Filed 12–7–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness (FC–RONR) Programmatic Management Plan, Boise, Bitterroot, Nez Perce, Payette, and Salmon-Challis National Forests; Boise, Custer, Idaho, Lemhi and Valley Counties, ID

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Supplement of a Notice of Intent to extend the public comment period.

SUMMARY: This **Federal Register** notice revises the Notice of Availability published in the January 23, 1998 **Federal Register** (40 CFR 1506.9) Vol. 63, No. 15, page 3563. On January 15, 1998, the Forest Service issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the management of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. This revised notice of availability extends the time for public review and comment. Comments will be due February 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth T. Wotring, FC–RONR Wilderness Coordinator, RR 2 Box 600, H2y 93 S, Salmon ID 83467, telephone 208–756–5131.

Dated: December 1, 1998.

George Matejko,

Forest Supervisor, Salmon-Challis National Forest.

[FR Doc. 98–32499 Filed 12–7–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Burearu of Export Administration

Action Affecting Export Privileges; KIYOYUKI YASUTOMI; Order Denying Permission To Apply for or Use Export Licenses

In the Matter of Kiyoyuki Yasutomi, M.E.I. Japan, 6F Sanyo Bldg., 1 Naitocho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

On January 5, 1998, Kiyoyuki Yasutomi (Yasutomi) was convicted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on one count of violating the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 USCA app. §§ 2401–2420 (1991 & Supp. 1998)) (the Act).[1] Yasutomi was convicted of knowingly reexporting and causing to be reexported, from Japan to Pakistan, computer equipment designated on the Commodity Control List, without obtaining the required authorization from the Department of Commerce.

Section 11(h) of ,the Act provides that, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce,[2] no person convicted of violating the Act, or certain other provisions of the United States Code, shall be eligible to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the act or the Export

[1] The Act expired on August 20, 1994. Executive Order 12924 (3 CFR, 1994 Comp. 917 (1995)), extended by Presidential Notices of August 15, 1995 (3 CFR, 1995 Comp. 501 (1996)), August 14, 1996 (3 CFR, 1996 Comp. 298 (1997)), August 13, 1997 (3 CFR, 1997 Comp. 306 (1998)), and August 13, 1998 (63 FR 44121, August 17, 1998), continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 USCA §§ 1701–1706 (1991 & Supp. 1998)).

[2] Pursuant to appropriate delegations of authority that are reflected in the Regulations, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, exercises the authority granted to the Secretary by Section 11(h) of the Act.