

address the economic impacts on U.S. corn farmers of the loss of European markets, and the failure to address the environmental impacts of the illegal grant of certain genetic resources from the public trust into the possession of commercial entities. One additional comment concerned the need for study of the impacts of Bt corn in the ruminant and human diets and the potential for lateral gene flow in the enteric milieu. We have provided responses to these comments as an attachment to our finding of no significant impact, which is available from the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

MON 863 corn has been genetically engineered to express a Cry3Bb1 insecticidal protein derived from the common soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kumamotoensis* (*Bt kumamotoensis*). The petitioner stated that the Cry3Bb1 protein is effective in controlling the larvae of CRW pests (Coleoptera, *Diabrotica* spp.). The subject corn also contains the *nptII* marker gene derived from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. The *nptII* gene encodes neomycin phosphotransferase type II and is used as a selectable marker in the initial laboratory stages of plant cell selection. Expression of the added genes is controlled in part by gene sequences from the plant pathogens cauliflower mosaic virus and *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Particle gun acceleration technology was used to transfer the added genes into the recipient inbred yellow dent corn line A634.

The subject corn has been considered a regulated article under the regulations in 7 CFR part 340 because it contains gene sequences from plant pathogens. This corn has been field tested since 1998 in the United States under APHIS notifications. In the process of reviewing the notifications for field trials of the subject corn, APHIS determined that the vectors and other elements were disarmed and that the trials, which were conducted under conditions of reproductive and physical containment or isolation, would not present a risk of plant pest introduction or dissemination.

Determination

Based on its analysis of the data submitted by Monsanto, a review of other scientific data, field tests of the subject corn, and comments submitted by the public, APHIS has determined that MON 863 corn: (1) Exhibits no plant pathogenic properties; (2) is no more likely to become a weed than corn developed by traditional breeding techniques; (3) is unlikely to increase the weediness potential for any other

cultivated or wild species with which it can interbreed; (4) will not harm threatened or endangered species or organisms, such as bees, that are beneficial to agriculture; and (5) will not cause damage to raw or processed agricultural commodities. Therefore, APHIS has concluded that the subject corn and any progeny derived from hybrid crosses with other nontransformed corn varieties will be as safe to grow as corn in traditional breeding programs that is not subject to regulation under 7 CFR part 340.

The effect of this determination is that Monsanto's MON 863 corn is no longer 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 subject corn or its progeny. However, importation of MON 863 corn or seeds capable of propagation are still subject to the restrictions found in APHIS' foreign quarantine notices in 7 CFR part 319.

National Environmental Policy Act

An EA was prepared to examine the potential environmental impacts associated with this determination. 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 finding of no significant impact (FONSI) with regard to its determination that MON 863 corn 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 upon request from the individual listed under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice.

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of October 2002.

Peter Fernandez,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 02–26923 Filed 10–22–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for

clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–13.

Bureau: International Trade Administration.

Title: Antidumping and Countervailing Duties, Procedures for Initiation of Downstream Product Monitoring.

Agency Form Number: ITA–4119P.

OMB Number: 0625–0200.

Type of Request: Regular Submission.

Burden: 15 hours.

Number of Respondents: 1.

Avg. Hours Per Response: 15 hours.

Needs and Uses: The International Trade Administration's (ITA), Import Administration, AD/CVD Enforcement, implements the U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty law. Under section 1320 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, a domestic producer of an article that is like a component part of a downstream product may petition the Department of Commerce to designate the downstream product for monitoring. Section 1320, and the Department's rule 19 CFR 351.223, requires that the petitioner identify the downstream product to be monitored, the relevant component part, and the likely diversion of foreign exports of the component part into increased exports of the downstream product to the United States. ITA will evaluate the petition and will issue either an affirmative or negative "monitoring" determination.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profits.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

OMB Desk Officer: David Rostker, (202) 395–3897.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482–0266, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th and Constitution, NW., Washington, DC 20230 or via internet at dHynek@doc.gov.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent to David Rostker, OMB Desk Officer, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 within 30 days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: October 17, 2002.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 02–26889 Filed 10–22–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DA–P