

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Docket Number FV-95-304]

Advisory Committee for Fresh Products Shipping Point Inspection Program

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) announces three forthcoming meetings of the Advisory Committee for the Fresh Products Shipping Point Inspection Program.

DATES: August 10, 1995, at 9:00 a.m. through August 11, 1995. August 30, 1995, at 9:00 a.m. through August 31, 1995. September 14, 1995, at 9:00 a.m. through September 15, 1995.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, S.W., Agricultural Marketing Service Conference Room 3501, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone: (202) 690-0262.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Forman, Deputy Director, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division, P.O. Box 96456, Room 2085 South Building, Washington, D.C. 20090-6456. Telephone: (202) 690-0262.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Advisory Committee for the Fresh Products Shipping Point Inspection Program includes five representatives from State cooperators and fifteen representatives from the fruit and vegetable industry. The purpose of the meetings are to review the Fresh Products Branch Shipping Point Inspection Program and confer with Department officials regarding its

administration, operations, and funding. The exchange of views and information between industry, State representatives, and the Department should result in improved understanding of the cooperative agreements and their effective and efficient administration.

The meetings are open to the interested public, but space is limited. Persons wishing to attend should notify the Vice-Chairman at least one day in advance. Any member of the public may file a written statement with the Committee before, during, or after the meeting. Minutes of each meeting will be available on request.

Dated: July 24, 1995.

Lon Hatamiya,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-18623 Filed 7-27-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. 95-056-1]

Addition of Two Genetically Engineered Tomato Lines to Determination of Nonregulated Status for Calgene, Inc.

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is announcing that it has added two genetically engineered tomato lines to those subject to its October 19, 1992, interpretive ruling that certain FLAVR SAVR™ lines need no longer be regulated. The effect of this action is that two additional delayed-softening tomato lines, which have been modified by the incorporation of genetic material described by Calgene, Inc., in its initial request for an interpretive ruling, will no longer be subject to regulation under 7 CFR part 340.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Subhash Gupta, Biotechnologist, Biotechnology Permits, BBEP, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 147, Riverdale, MD 20737-1237; (301) 734-8761.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 19, 1992, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) published in the **Federal Register** (57 FR 47608-47616, Docket No. 92-087-2) a notice announcing the issuance of an interpretive ruling that previously field

tested lines of the Calgene, Inc., FLAVR SAVR™ tomato do not present a plant pest risk and are not regulated articles under the regulations contained in 7 CFR part 340. That action was in response to a petition submitted by Calgene seeking a determination from APHIS that its FLAVR SAVR™ tomato no longer be deemed a regulated article, based on an absence of plant pest risk. The effect of that action was that previously field tested lines of the FLAVR SAVR™ tomato and their progeny would no longer be regulated under the regulations in 7 CFR part 340.

FLAVR SAVR™ tomatoes were defined by Calgene in its initial petition to include any tomatoes transformed with one of seven identified plasmid vectors that all carry an antisense copy of the tomato polygalacturonase gene and a bacterial neomycin phosphotransferase gene with associated regulatory sequences. Calgene's initial request to APHIS in 1992 was for a determination pertaining to all FLAVR SAVR™ transformants produced in tomato using any one of the seven plasmid vectors. Calgene indicated in its petition that data provided to APHIS were representative of the data gathered for all lines tested up to that time. The initial determination announced by APHIS on October 19, 1992, only applied to those lines that had already been field tested. However, APHIS indicated that new lines were likely to exhibit properties similar to those of lines already field tested under permit. The determination also allowed for cross-breeding of the identified FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines with any other lines or cultivars of tomato without a permit. Since the publication of the October 19, 1992, determination, a total of 30 FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines have been added to the original determination; those additions were announced in notices published in the **Federal Register** on October 3, 1994 (59 FR 50220, Docket No. 94-096-1); November 18, 1994 (59 FR 59746, Docket No. 94-125-1); and March 23, 1995 (60 FR 15284, Docket No. 95-015-1).

The FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines that are the subject of this notice, designated 519a 4109a-4645 and 540a 4109a-1823, were constructed using the plasmid pCGN4109, which contains the promoter/terminator from either pCGN1557 or pCGN1578. These latter

two vectors were among the seven included in Calgene's initial petition to APHIS. FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines constructed using these vectors were not included in our October 19, 1992, determination because they had not yet been field tested. These lines have since been field tested in accordance with APHIS' regulations in 7 CFR part 340, and data provided to APHIS indicate that the new transformants, produced in a manner identical to the earlier transformant lines, behave similarly to those earlier FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines to which the original determination applied. Reports from field trials and other data indicate that the new tomato lines grow normally, exhibit the expected morphological, reproductive, and physiological properties, and do not have unexpected pest or disease susceptibility or symptoms. Therefore, the APHIS determination of October 19, 1992, of nonregulated status of previously tested FLAVR SAVR™ tomato lines applies as well to the new transformed lines.

Done in Washington, DC, this 18th day of July 1995.

Terry L. Medley,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 95-18572 Filed 7-27-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

Forest Service

Salmon River Corridor Management Project, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Forest, Custer County, Idaho

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement to disclose the effects of proposed management direction for use and facilities on the upper main Salmon River corridor, located in Custer County, Idaho.

The project area involves approximately thirty miles of the upper main Salmon River. The project area starts south of the community of Stanley, Idaho, at the Sawtooth Fish Hatchery and continues to the eastern boundary of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). The north and south boundaries of the project area generally parallel the river, approximately 1/4 mile from the water's edge. A few exceptions to this width occur in the canyon in areas of flatter topography, where the project area widens to the toe of the slope.

DATES: The agency expects to file the DEIS with the Environmental Protection Agency and make it available for public comment in October 1995. The agency expects to file the final EIS in December, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For additional information contact Salli Rinella, project coordinator at the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Star Route, Ketchum, ID 83340, (208) 727-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Salmon River corridor, with its outstanding natural features is eligible as a "recreation river" within the National Wild and Scenic River System. Currently there is no capacity identified for recreation use. Although this narrow corridor contains less than two percent of the SNRA's total land base, it currently receives almost 15 percent of the entire recreation use for the area. It is expected that demand for recreation opportunity will continue to increase. There is a need to identify and manage for a recreation capacity that is compatible with the natural resources in the area.

There are currently eight developed campground facilities within the project area, with capacity of 131 camping units. Some of the developed facilities are outdated and in need of repair. Most of the existing campground spurs and turn-around areas were not designed for today's larger vehicles. Many sites and most of the existing toilets within the project area are not designed to provide a barrier-free opportunity as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Some of the developed sites lie within riparian areas. The use that is occurring within the areas and some of the facilities themselves are causing resource impacts.

Disperse camping is allowed anywhere on the SNRA except in developed campgrounds or in areas signed "No Camping Allowed". Many of the dispersed campsites are impacting riparian areas and streambank stability. Vehicular movement for dispersed camping also is causing loss of vegetation and possible soil compaction.

In the past, Idaho Fish and Game has fed wintering elk in emergency situations within the corridor. Elk wander onto the highway creating safety hazards to motorists. Additional safety problems occur as visitors traveling along the highway slow down or stop along the highway to view the wildlife. Large concentrations of elk have also caused vegetation loss and soil compaction at the emergency feed sites.

Past Biological Opinions from consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) indicates that river-oriented activities may effect the threatened Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon. Activities may also be limiting the habitats of threatened, endangered or sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

On August 22, 1972 Congress passed Public Law 92-400 establishing the SNRA. The intent of establishing the SNRA was to protect the areas primary values of natural beauty, fish and wildlife resources, pastoral and historical values, and recreation attributes.

There is a need to identify a river capacity level to ensure the area's primary values are protected and a need to update existing facilities to reduce impacts and accommodate today's user needs. There is also a need to address elk feeding in the corridor to reduce impacts and address safety.

Proposed Action

The Sawtooth National Forest proposes to develop FLRMP standards and guidelines identifying limits of acceptable change that will determine when carrying capacity for recreation activities on the upper main Salmon River have been met, and to prohibit surfing on this section of the river.

The Forest also proposes to issue six five-year special use outfitter-guide floatboating permits, one five-year year-round special use fishing permit, four five-year special use walk and wade fishing permits, and to allow the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to feed wintering elk in emergency situations on National Forest System lands at two locations within this project area. The Forest proposes to rehabilitate existing facilities at Salmon River, Riverside, Upper O'Brien, Holman Creek, and Mormon Bend Campgrounds; Snyder Spring Picnic Area; Yankee Fork floatboat launch site; and Buckhorn Bridge Picnic Site. Areas of impact at developed recreation sites will also be revegetated or otherwise protected or improved. The Forest further proposes: to remove thirteen camp sites and portions of the road at Basin Creek Campground, four sites at Holman Creek Campground, and one unit at Mormon Creek Campground and to reclaim associated riparian and floodplain areas; to expand Sunny Gulch Campground to accommodate those developed sites lost at Basin Creek, Holman Creek Campgrounds; to manage undeveloped camping and river access by a combination of vehicle restrictions, permanent or temporary closures, and allowing undeveloped camping at areas