

determination of nonregulated status for the MON 89034 corn event.

We received 29 comments by the close of the 60-day comment period, which ended on February 11, 2008. There were 5 comments submitted in support of the petition to grant nonregulated status to MON 89034 corn and 24 that were opposed. APHIS' responses to these comments can be found as an attachment to the finding of no significant impact.

Determination

Based on APHIS' analysis of field, greenhouse and laboratory data submitted by Monsanto, references provided in the petition, other relevant information described in the environmental assessment, and comments provided by the public, APHIS has determined that MON 89034 will not pose a plant pest risk for the following reasons: (1) Gene introgression from MON 89034 corn into wild relatives in the United States and its territories is extremely unlikely and is not likely to increase the weediness potential of any resulting progeny or adversely affect genetic diversity of related plants any more than would introgression from traditional corn hybrids; (2) it exhibits no characteristics that would cause it to be more weedy than the non-genetically engineered parent corn line or other cultivated corn; (3) it does not pose a risk to non-target organisms, including beneficial organisms and threatened or endangered species, because the insecticidal activity of the Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins are limited to lepidopteran target pest species; (4) it does not pose a threat to biodiversity as it does not exhibit traits that increase its weediness and its unconfined cultivation should not lead to increased weediness of other cultivated corn, it exhibits no changes in disease susceptibility, and it is unlikely to harm non-target organisms common to the agricultural ecosystem or threatened or endangered species recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; (5) compared to current corn pest and weed management practices, cultivation of MON 89034 corn should not impact standard agricultural practices in corn cultivation and controlling volunteer corn any differently than any other deregulated corn line expressing Cry proteins. Moreover, MON 89034 should not present any new or different impacts on organic farmers from those Bt corn lines that are currently cultivated; and (6) disease susceptibility and compositional profiles of MON 89034 corn are similar to those of its parent variety and other corn cultivars grown

in the United States, therefore no direct or indirect plant pest effects on raw or processed plant commodities are expected.

In conclusion, APHIS has determined that there will be no effect on the federally listed threatened or endangered species, species proposed for listing, or their designated or proposed critical habitat resulting from a determination of nonregulated status for MON 89034 and its progeny. APHIS also concludes that new varieties bred from MON 89034 corn are unlikely to exhibit new plant pest properties, i.e., properties substantially different from any observed for corn event MON 89034, or those observed for other corn varieties not considered regulated articles under 7 CFR part 340.

National Environmental Policy Act

An EA was prepared to provide the APHIS decisionmaker with a review and analysis of any potential environmental impacts associated with the determination of nonregulated status for MON 89034. 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, and other pertinent scientific data, APHIS has reached a FONSI with regard to the determination that Monsanto corn line MON 89034 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 in the ADDRESSES and FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT sections of this notice.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 18th day of July 2008.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E8–16947 Filed 7–23–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2007–0019]

Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.; Determination of Nonregulated Status for Soybean Genetically Engineered for Tolerance to Glyphosate and Acetolactate Synthase-Inhibiting Herbicides

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public of our determination that a soybean line developed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., designated as transformation event 356043, which has been genetically engineered for tolerance to glyphosate and acetolactate synthase-inhibiting herbicides, is no longer considered a regulated article under our regulations governing the introduction of certain genetically engineered organisms. Our determination is based on our evaluation of data submitted by the Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., in its petition for a determination of nonregulated status, our analysis of other scientific data, and comments received from the public in response to a previous notice announcing the availability of the petition for nonregulated status and its associated environmental assessment. This notice also announces the availability of our written determination and finding of no significant impact.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 24, 2008.

ADDRESSES: You may read the petition, environmental assessment, determination, finding of no significant impact, the comments we received on our previous notice, and our responses to those comments in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690–2817 before coming. To view those documents on the Internet, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2007-0019>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John Cordts, Biotechnology Regulatory Services, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 147, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301)

734-5531, john.m.cordts@aphis.usda.gov. To obtain copies of the petition, environmental assessment, or the finding of no significant impact, contact Ms. Cynthia Eck at (301) 734-0667; e-mail: cynthia.a.eck@aphis.usda.gov. Those documents are also available on the APHIS Web site at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/aphisdocs/06_27101p.pdf and http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/aphisdocs/06_27101p_ea.pdf.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The regulations in 7 CFR part 340, "Introduction of Organisms and Products Altered or Produced Through Genetic Engineering Which Are Plant Pests or Which There Is Reason to Believe Are Plant Pests," regulate, among other things, the introduction (importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment) of organisms and products altered or produced through genetic engineering that are plant pests or that there is reason to believe are plant pests. Such genetically engineered organisms and products are considered "regulated articles."

The regulations in § 340.6(a) provide that any person may submit a petition to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) seeking a determination that an article should not be regulated under 7 CFR part 340. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 340.6 describe the form that a petition for a determination of nonregulated status must take and the information that must be included in the petition.

On September 28, 2006, APHIS received a petition seeking a determination of nonregulated status (APHIS petition number 06-271-01p) from Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., of Johnston, IA (Pioneer), for soybean (*Glycine max* L.) designated as transformation event 356043, which has been genetically engineered for tolerance to glyphosate and acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicides, stating that soybean line 356043 does not present a plant pest risk.

Analysis

As described in the petition, 356043 soybean plants have been genetically engineered to express modified glyphosate acetyltransferase (GAT 4601) and ALS proteins, which confers tolerance to glyphosate and ALS-inhibiting herbicides. The *gat4601* gene is derived from *gat* genes from *Bacillus licheniformis*, a common soil bacterium. Expression of the *gat4601* gene is driven

by a synthetic constitutive promoter (SCP1). The gene that confers tolerance to ALS-inhibiting herbicides is *gm-hra* and is a modified soybean ALS gene. Expression of the *gm-hra* gene is driven by a constitutive soybean S-adenosyl-L-methionine synthetase (SAMS) promoter. A single copy of these genes and their regulatory sequences were introduced into soybean somatic embryos using microprojectile bombardment.

Pioneer's 356043 soybean plants have been considered regulated articles under the regulations in 7 CFR part 340 because they contain gene sequences from plant pathogens. Pioneer's 356043 soybean plants have been field tested in the United States since 2003 under permits issued by APHIS. In the process of reviewing the permits for field trials of the subject soybean plants, APHIS determined that the vectors and other elements were disarmed and that trials, which were conducted under conditions of reproductive and physical confinement or isolation, would not present a risk of plant pest introduction or dissemination.

In a notice¹ published in the **Federal Register** on October 5, 2007 (72 FR 56981-56983, Docket No. APHIS-2007-0019), APHIS announced the availability of the Pioneer petition and a draft environmental assessment (EA) for public comment. APHIS solicited public comments on whether the subject soybean would present a plant pest risk and on the EA. APHIS received 110 comments by the close of the 60-day comment period, which ended on December 4, 2007. There were 18 comments submitted in support of the petition to grant nonregulated status to 356043 soybean plants and 92 that were opposed. APHIS' responses to these comments can be found as an attachment to the finding of no significant impact.

Determination

Based on APHIS' analysis of field, greenhouse, and laboratory data submitted by Pioneer, references provided in the petition, other relevant information described in the EA, and comments provided by the public, APHIS has determined that 356043 soybean will not pose a plant pest risk for the following reasons: (1) Gene introgression from 356043 soybean into wild relatives in the United States and its territories is extremely unlikely; (2) APHIS does not expect 356043 soybean

to have any impacts on non-target organisms, including beneficial organisms and threatened or endangered species, because all the studies conducted on 356043 soybean and specific proteins show no evidence of toxicity and GAT4601 and GM-HRA protein assessments showed low likelihood of allergenicity; (3) soybean (*Glycine max*) is not considered to be a weed and it does not persist in unmanaged ecosystems; (4) APHIS does not expect cultivation of 356043 soybean to have significant impacts on non-target organisms, including beneficial organisms and threatened or endangered species, as a result of the use of EPA-registered glyphosate and ALS-inhibitor herbicides as these have been used safely on soybeans for many years; (5) analysis of available information demonstrates that 356043 soybean does not exhibit any traits that should cause increased weediness, and that its unconfined cultivation should not lead to increased weediness of other sexually compatible relatives (of which there are none in the United States); (6) if 356043 soybeans were to be grown commercially, the effects on agricultural practices (e.g., cultivation, spray programs, crop rotation practices, planting rates, etc.) from introducing 356043 soybean into the environment should not be significantly different than previously deregulated glyphosate tolerant or RR®/STS® soybean lines; (7) APHIS does not expect 356043 soybean to cause significant impact on the development of herbicide tolerant weeds or cumulative impacts in combination with other glyphosate tolerant or Roundup Ready®/STS® (sulfonyleurea tolerant soybean) crops; (8) if 356043 soybean were to be grown commercially, APHIS expects 356043 soybean will be used to breed soybean varieties suitable to a range of environments and maturity zones and replace some of the presently available glyphosate and ALS-inhibitor tolerant soybeans; deregulation of 356043 soybean should not alter the current potential impact to organic farming, organic farmers will still be able to purchase and grow non-transgenic soybeans and will be able to coexist with biotech soybean producers as they do now; (9) APHIS' analysis of agronomic performance, disease and insect susceptibility, and compositional profiles of 356043 soybean and its non-genetically engineered counterpart indicates no significant differences in composition between the two that would be expected to cause significant effects on raw or processed plant commodities from the deregulation of

¹To view the notice, the EA, and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/jdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2007-0019>.

356043 soybean; and (10) when considered in light of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, and considering potential environmental effects associated with adoption of 356043 soybean, APHIS could not identify significant environmental impacts that would result from granting nonregulated status to 356043 soybean.

National Environmental Policy Act

To provide the public with documentation of APHIS' review and analysis of any potential environmental impacts associated with the determination of nonregulated status for 356043 soybeans, an EA was prepared. 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 and other pertinent scientific data, APHIS has reached a finding of no significant impact with regard to the determination that Pioneer 356043 soybean line and lines developed from it are no longer regulated articles under its regulations in 7 CFR part 340. Copies of the EA and finding of no significant impact are available as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** and **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** sections of this notice.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 18th day of July, 2008.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E8–16950 Filed 7–23–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

Agricultural Management Assistance Program

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of availability of program funds for the Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) Program.

SUMMARY: The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Act) expanded the geographic scope of the AMA

Program to include the State of Hawaii. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) administers AMA under the general supervision of the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), who is one of the vice presidents of CCC.

CCC announces the availability of an additional \$2.5 million of technical and financial assistance funds in fiscal year (FY) 2008 to participating States. AMA is available to States which have historically low participation in the Federal crop insurance program. These States are: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii. Under AMA, a participant may use financial assistance to adopt conservation practices that will reduce or mitigate risks to their agricultural enterprises.

AMA is authorized by Section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)), and administered under regulations found at 7 CFR part 1465. NRCS will, at a later date, formally amend the final rule located in 7 CFR part 1465 to add Hawaii as an area which is eligible for AMA assistance.

DATES: July 24, 2008 to September 30, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harry Slawter, Director, Financial Assistance Programs Division, NRCS, Post Office Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013; telephone: (202) 720–1845; facsimile: (202) 720–4265; e-mail: harry.slawter@wdc.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

CCC hereby announces the availability of up to \$2.5 million in FY 2008 to provide technical and financial assistance to producers under AMA. AMA assistance helps producers develop and implement conservation practices that reduce or mitigate agricultural production risks. Conservation practices, available under AMA, reduce soil erosion, improve watershed management or irrigation structures, utilize integrated pest management principles, and assist producers in transitioning to organic-based farming.

AMA was established in 2000. Since that time, AMA has been made available to 15 States, listed in statutory authority, in which participation in the Federal crop insurance program has been historically low. The 15 States include: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The 2008 Act expanded

AMA's geographic scope to include the State of Hawaii.

The 2008 Act provided for the continuation of conservation programs in 2008. AMA will continue to use the policies and operating procedures outlined in AMA's regulation (7 CFR part 1465) for program implementation in 2008. Individuals interested in applying for AMA assistance may contact their local Department of Agriculture (USDA) service center in participating AMA States. For a listing of local USDA service centers, consult: <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nracs>.

Signed in Washington, DC, on July 17, 2008.

Arlen L. Lancaster,

Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation and Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

[FR Doc. E8–16920 Filed 7–23–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of New Fee Site; Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII, Pub. L. 108–447)

AGENCY: Caribou-Targhee National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

ACTION: Notice of New Fee Site.

SUMMARY: The Teton Basin Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest will begin charging \$100.00 for the overnight rental of Driggs Cabin. Rentals of other cabins and guard stations on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest have shown that the public appreciates and enjoys the availability of this type of facility. Funds from the rental will be used for the continued operation and maintenance of the Driggs Cabin.

DATES: The Driggs Cabin will become available for rent in January 2009. The Cabin will be open for the public to rent between November 1st and April 30th annually. The Driggs Cabin will continue to function as seasonal employee housing annually from May 1st to October 31st.

ADDRESSES: Forest Supervisor, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, 1405 Hollipark Dr., Idaho Falls, ID 83401.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kurt Kluegel, Natural Resource Specialist, Teton Basin Ranger District, (208) 354–2312.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Recreation Lands Enhancement Act (Title VII, Pub. L. 108–447) directed the Secretary of Agriculture to publish