

shipped in sealed containers or holds to ensure that the integrity of the shipment is not violated. The seals must be numbered, the numbers of the seals must be recorded on the government certificate that accompanies the shipment, and the seals must not have been tampered with. Federal inspectors at ports of entry inspect the seals and verify that the seals are intact and that the numbers match those on the certificates.

Compliance agreement, recordkeeping requirements. Certain animal or poultry products and byproducts are required to be processed in a certain manner in an establishment in a foreign country before being exported to the United States. We require an official of the processing plant to sign a written agreement prepared by APHIS. By signing this agreement, this official certifies that the animal products being exported to the United States have been processed in a manner approved by APHIS, and that adequate records of these exports are being maintained.

Marking requirements. Before certain animal products may enter the United States, they must be marked, with an ink stamp or brand, to indicate that the products have originated from an approved meat processing establishment and have been inspected by appropriate veterinary authorities. The mark is applied to the meat product by processing plant personnel.

Foreign meat inspection certificate for importation of fresh meat from regions free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, but subject to certain restrictions due to their proximity to, or trading relationships with, regions where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists. This certificate, completed by a veterinary official of the exporting region, provides specific information regarding the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, the origin of the animals, and the processing and handling of the meat or other animal products.

Certification of a national government for importation of pork or pork products from a swine vesicular disease-free region. This is a statement, completed by a government official of an exporting region, certifying that the U.S.-destined pork or pork product originated in a region that is free from swine vesicular disease.

Cleaning and disinfecting methods. This is a letter from veterinary officials of an exporting region stating that appropriate cleaning and disinfecting methods have been applied to trucks, railroad cars, or other means of conveyance used to transport certain

animal products destined for the United States.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for an additional 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning this information collection. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate whether the information collection is necessary for the proper performance of our agency's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.39955 hours per response.

Respondents: Importers, exporters, shippers, foreign animal health authorities, owner/operators of establishments (domestic and foreign) that handle restricted and controlled materials.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 10,008.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 7.0029.

Estimated annual number of responses: 70,086.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 28,003 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 23rd day of September 2004.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

Domestic Sugar Program—2003 Crop Cane Sugar and Sugar Beet Marketing Allotments and Company Allocations

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is issuing this notice which sets forth the establishment and adjustments to the sugar overall allotment quantity for the 2003 crop year (FY 2004), which runs from October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004. Although CCC already has announced all of the information in this notice, CCC is statutorily required to publish in the **Federal Register** determinations establishing or adjusting sugar marketing allotments. CCC set the 2003 crop overall allotment quantity (OAQ) of domestic sugar to 8.550 million short tons raw value (STRV) on August 13, 2003. On September 30, 2003, CCC allocated only 96.5% of this amount, resulting in a beet sugar sector allotment of 4.484 million STRV and a cane sugar sector allotment of 3.766 million STRV. At that time, CCC also announced the allotments to cane-producing States and allocations to cane and beet sugar processors and set the proportionate share requirement on Louisiana cane sugar producers for the 2003 crop at 84.2 percent. On April 9, 2004, CCC officially reduced the OAQ to 8.250 million STRV and revised State cane sugar allotments and cane sugar processor allocations to reflect updated FY 2004 raw cane production forecasts. On July 22, 2004, CCC revised State cane sugar allotments to reflect further updated raw cane production forecasts.

ADDRESSES: Barbara Fecso, Dairy and Sweeteners Analysis Group, Economic Policy and Analysis Staff, Farm Service Agency, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0516, Washington, DC 20250-0516; telephone (202) 720-4146; FAX (202) 690-1480; e-mail: barbara.fecso@usda.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Fecso at (202) 720-4146.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 359b(b)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1359bb(a)(1)), requires the Secretary to establish, by the beginning of each crop year, an appropriate allotment for the marketing by processors of sugar processed from sugar beets and from domestically produced cane sugar at a level the Secretary estimates will result in no

forfeitures of sugar to the CCC under the loan program. When CCC announced a 8.550 million ton OAQ in August 2003, it noted the existence of sugar market uncertainties and that the OAQ could be adjusted if warranted. The September 11, 2003, USDA World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates forecast substantially decreased total use in FY 2003 and FY 2004. Consequently, the FY 2004 free ending stocks-to-use ratio increased to 17.4 percent, up from 15.1 percent when the OAQ was established. Free ending stocks refer to the portion of stocks that are permitted to be sold under the sugar marketing allotment program. In response, CCC allocated 96.5 percent of the OAQ in September 2003 to reduce the free ending stocks-

to-use ratio closer to levels associated with a more balanced market. In April 2004, CCC reevaluated estimates of sugar consumption, stocks, production, and imports and determined that 3.5 percent of the OAQ, or 300,000 tons, that was not allocated in September would not be needed for a balanced market in FY 2004. Thus, the official OAQ was reduced by 300,000 tons. In July 2004, CCC again revised State cane sugar allotments to reflect updated production estimates.

To establish cane state allotments, weights of 25 percent, 25 percent, and 50 percent, respectively, are assigned to the three-factor criteria: Past marketings; processing capacity; and ability to market. Because Puerto Rico forecast

zero production for the 2003 crop, its FY 2004 allotment was reassigned to all other cane processors based on their respective three-factor proportionate shares.

Proportionate shares relative to the acreage of cane sugar that may be harvested in Louisiana for sugar or seed is set at 84.2 percent of each farm's cane sugar acreage base. These actions apply to all domestic sugar marketed for human consumption in the United States from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004.

The established 2003 crop beet and cane sugar marketing allotments are listed in the following table, along with the adjustments that have occurred since:

FY 2004 OVERALL BEET/CANE ALLOTMENTS—ESTABLISHMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS

	August 13, 2003 announcement establishing FY04 allotments at 8,550,000 STRV	September 30, 2003 announcement revising FY04 allotments to 8,250,000 STRV	April 9, 2004 announcement adjusting FY04 allotments	July 22, 2004 announcement adjusting FY04 allotments
Beet sugar	4,646,925	4,483,875
Cane sugar	3,903,075	3,766,124
Total OAQ	8,550,000	8,250,000
State cane sugar allotments:				
Florida		1,877,086	1,910,863	1,949,112
Louisiana		1,411,954	1,376,626	1,403,800
Texas		157,617	159,230	157,256
Hawaii		319,468	319,406	255,956
Puerto Rico		0	0	0

Signed in Washington, DC on September 3, 2004.

James R. Little,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
Notice of Intent To Establish an Information Collection**

AGENCY: Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations (5 CFR 1320) that implement the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), this notice announces the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service's (CSREES) intention to request

approval to establish an information collection for the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP).

DATES: Written comments on this notice must be received by December 3, 2004 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning this notice may be mailed to Jason Hitchcock, E-Government Program Leader, Information Systems and Technology Management, CSREES, USDA, STOP 2216, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-2216 or sent electronically to: jhitchcock@csrees.usda.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request a copy of the information collection, contact Jason Hitchcock at (202) 720-4343; facsimile at (202) 720-0857; or electronically at: jhitchcock@csrees.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP).
OMB Number: 0524-NEW.

Expiration Date of Current Approval: Not applicable.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to establish an information collection for three years.

Abstract: The USDA's CSREES EFNEP is a unique program that began in 1969, designed to reach limited resource audiences, especially youth and families with young children. EFNEP operates in 50 States of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Extension professionals train and supervise paraprofessionals and volunteers who teach food and nutrition information and skills to limited resource families and youth.

The objectives of EFNEP are to assist limited resource families and youth in acquiring the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and changed behaviors necessary for making diet decisions that are nutritionally sound, and to contribute to their personal development and the improvement of the total family diet and nutritional well-being.