

required. In addition, confined rotational crop studies indicated that CGA-248757 will not be taken up by rotational crops.

Novartis analytical Method AG-603A has been independently validated for collection of residues of CGA-248757 in soybeans and processed fractions and this method has been provided to the FDA. Residue levels of CGA-248757 are determined by gas chromatography and the limit of detection for the method is 0.01 ppm.

10. *Environmental fate.* Action degraded rapidly under laboratory and field conditions. Laboratory hydrolysis under basic conditions was $T_{1/2} \sim 5$ hours at pH 9 and stable under acidic conditions ($T_{1/2} \sim 485$ days at pH 5). The soil metabolism half-life was extremely short, ranging from 1.1 days under aerobic conditions to 1.6 days under anaerobic conditions. Photodegradation was rapid in soil ($T_{1/2} \sim 0.5$ days) and moderate in solution at pH 5 (5 days). Because of the extremely low use rate and very short half-life in the field, field dissipation experiments were conducted with radiolabeled chemical. After bare-ground application, the half-life of Action was 1 day in sandy loam and 1.8 days in clay loam. All degradates identified in the field were also identified in the laboratory studies. Parent and aged leaching laboratory experiments showed that the mobility of Action ranged from slight to medium by soil type. Based on estimates of relative mobility (K_{oc}), Action was classified as having medium mobility in sand and low mobility in loam, silt loam and clay. The major degradation products of Action were found to have high to low mobility classifications based on K_{oc} estimations. Although the data suggest that some of the degradates are highly mobile, a high degree of soil binding is expected based on results of the laboratory and the field experiments. Because weeds and crop will intercept the majority of this product when it is applied, and given the extremely low use rate and high degree of soil binding, Action herbicide is not expected to leach into groundwater.

II. Public Record

Interested persons are invited to submit comments on this notice of filing. Comments must bear a notation indicating the docket control number, [PF-727]. A record has been established for this document under docket control number [PF-727] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which

does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Rm. 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments may be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov.

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official notice record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the Virginia address in "ADDRESSES" at the beginning of this document.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Stephen L. Johnson,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97-7222 Filed 3-25-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

[OPP-181039; FRL-5594-5]

Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted specific exemptions for the control of various pests to nine States listed below. Six crisis exemptions were initiated by various States and one by the United States Department of Agriculture. These exemptions, issued during the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December 1996 and January and February 1997, are subject to application and timing restrictions and reporting requirements designed to protect the environment to the

maximum extent possible. Information on these restrictions is available from the contact persons in EPA listed below.

DATES: See each specific and crisis exemption for its effective date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: See each emergency exemption for the name of the contact person. The following information applies to all contact persons: By mail: Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 6th Floor, CS 1B1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA (703-308-8417); e-mail: group.ermus@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has granted specific exemptions to the:

1. Arkansas State Plant Board for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control weeds; December 2, 1996, to February 2, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

2. California Department of Pesticide Regulations for the use of bifenthrin on broccoli and cauliflower to control the silverleaf whitefly; January 30, 1997, to February 30, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

3. California Department of Pesticide Regulations for the use of imidacloprid on beets and turnips to control aphids; January 29, 1997, to August 4, 1997. California had initiated a crisis exemption for this use. (Margarita Collantes)

4. Minnesota Department of Agriculture for the use of triclopyr on infested water bodies to control purple loosestrife; July 31, 1996, to September 15, 1996. (Margarita Collantes)

5. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection for the use of tebufenozide on apples to control tufted apple bud moth; August 1, 1996, to September 30, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

6. New Mexico Department of Agriculture for the use of tebufenozide on chile peppers to control beet armyworms; December 17, 1996, to December 30, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

7. Oklahoma Department of Agriculture for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control weeds; December 2, 1996, to March 31, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

8. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control weeds; December 2, 1996, to August 15, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

9. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of propiconazole on grain sorghum to control northern leaf blight; November 6, 1996, to October 31, 1997. Texas had initiated a crisis exemption for this use. (Pat Cimino)

10. Virginia Department of Agriculture for the use of metolachlor

on spinach to control weeds; December 2, 1996, to November 30, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

11. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of zinc phosphide on timothy, timothy clover, and timothy alfalfa to control voles; February 6, 1997, to April 30, 1997. (Libby Pemberton)

Crisis exemptions were initiated by the:

1. California Department of Pesticide Regulations on August 6, 1996, for the use of imidacloprid on beets and turnips to control aphids. This program is expected to last until August 4, 1997. (Margarita Collantes)

2. California Department of Pesticide Regulations on January 8, 1997, for the use of methyl bromide on carrots to control nematodes. This program is expected to last until December 13, 1997. (Libby Pemberton)

3. California Department of Pesticide Regulations on January 8, 1997, for the use of methyl bromide on watermelons to control nematodes and weeds. This program is expected to last until April 30, 1997. (Libby Pemberton)

4. California Department of Pesticide Regulations on February 6, 1997, for the use of methyl bromide on sweet potatoes to control nematodes. This program is expected to last until February 5, 1998. (Libby Pemberton)

5. Georgia Department of Agriculture on September 4, 1996, for the use of tebufenozide on peppers to control beet armyworms. This program has ended. (Margarita Collantes)

6. Kansas Department of Agriculture on September 31, 1996, for the use of trichlorophon on ornamental trees to control Japanese beetles. This program has ended. (Margarita Collantes)

7. U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 2, 1996, for the use of quaternary ammonium on soil and plant debris on field equipment exposed to equipment, clothing, shoes, vehicles, and tires taken into infested fields to control citrus canker. This program is expected to last until October 1999. (Libby Pemberton)

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Crisis exemptions.

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Stephen L. Johnson,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97-7223 Filed 3-25-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

[OPPTS-400109; FRL-5596-6]

Notice of Workshops on EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA will hold a series of 3-day training courses on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). The training course consists of a series of presentations covering the requirements of EPCRA and the sections of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) that relate to the EPCRA requirements. The training course will also address the EPCRA and PPA reporting requirements as they apply to Federal agencies as a result of Presidential Executive Order 12856, "Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements." The course focuses on the EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. A variety of hands-on exercises using the TRI reporting Form R and associated guidance materials are used to help participants understand the TRI reporting process. Persons who should consider attending are private sector and Federal facility staff responsible for completing their facilities' TRI reporting form(s) and consulting firms who may be assisting them.

DATES: The training courses will be held on the following dates in the following locations:

April 1-3, 1997, in Dallas, TX
April 8-10, 1997, in Denver, CO
April 15-17, 1997, in Washington, DC area (Herndon, VA)
April 23-25, 1997, in Detroit, MI area (Southfield, MI)
April 29-May 1, 1997, in New York City, NY
April 30-May 2, 1997, in Worcester, MA
May 13-15, 1997, in Atlanta, GA
May 20-22, 1997, in Los Angeles, CA
May 21-23, 1997, in Seattle, WA
May 27-29, 1997, in Kansas City, MO

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eileen Fesco, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7408), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 260-7232, Fax: (202) 401-8142, e-mail: fesco.eileen@epamail.epa.gov.

To register to attend one of these workshops, contact the EPCRA/TRI Training Registration Line, e-mail: cjones@tascon.com, Telephone: (301) 907-3844, ext. 260, Fax: (301) 907-9655.

EPA Regional Offices also provide EPCRA and PPA workshops. For information on those workshops and on EPCRA/TRI reporting requirements in general, contact the EPCRA Information Hotline (5101), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: 1-800-535-0202, in Virginia and Alaska: 703-412-9877 or Toll free TDD: 1-800-553-7672.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Registration for the training courses will be taken on a first-come-first-served basis until 1 week prior to the start of each workshop. There is limited space available. To register, contact by either e-mail, telephone, fax, or in writing, the EPCRA/TRI Registration Line listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT. When registering give your name, address, e-mail, telephone and fax numbers and the workshop you would like to attend. Notification will be sent to each applicant regarding their acceptance for the training session. There is no registration fee for this training. If there is insufficient interest in any of the workshops, they may be canceled. The Agency bears no responsibility for attendees' decision to purchase nonrefundable transportation tickets or accommodation reservations.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Community right-to-know.

Dated: March 18, 1997.

William H. Sanders III,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 97-7495 Filed 3-25-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Report No. 2181]

Petitions for Reconsideration and Clarification of Action in Rulemaking Proceedings

March 21, 1997.

Petitions for reconsideration and clarification have been filed in the Commission's rulemaking proceedings listed in this Public Notice and published pursuant to 47 CFR Section 1.429(e). The full text of these documents are available for viewing and copying in Room 239, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC or may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, ITS, Inc. (202) 857-3800. Oppositions to these petitions must be filed April 10, 1997. See Section