#### §180.443 [Amended]

2. In § 180.443, paragraph (b), in the table, amend the entry "Curcubit vegetables" by removing the expiration date "11/30/98" and adding in its place "5/30/00".

[FR Doc. 98–31964 Filed 12–3–98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-300749; FRL-6039-5]

40 CFR Part 180 RIN 2070-AB78

Any Edible Food Commodity Used As A Pesticide; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance

**AGENCY**: Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of any edible food commodity (except for peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea, and wheat) used as a pesticide, when applied in accordance with good agricultural practices, in or on all food commodities. Any edible food commodity used as a pesticide under this exemption must not be "adulterated food" as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) section 402 (21 U.S.C. 342). The exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is being established by the Agency on its own initiative, under the FFDCA as Amended by Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996. **DATES**: This regulation becomes effective December 4, 1998. Written objections and requests for hearings must be received by February 2, 1999. ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number [OPP-300749], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled "Tolerance Petition Fees" and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP-300749], must also be submitted to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of

Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 119, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: oppdocket@epamail.epa.gov. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be identified by the docket control number [OPP-300749]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through email. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Freshteh Toghrol, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: 9th Floor, Crystal Mall 2, 1921 Jefferson David Highway, Arlington, VA; (703) 308-7014, e-mail: toghrol.freshteh@epamail.epa.gov. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of July 10, 1998 (62 FR 38513) (FRL-6016-1), EPA proposed, pursuant to section 408(e) of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d) to amend 40 CFR 180.1164 by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of any edible food commodities (except for peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea, and wheat) in or on all food commodities, when applied in accordance with good agricultural practice. The term edible food commodity means a food that is widely consumed for its nutrient properties. The term only applies to food in the form it is sold or distributed to the public for consumption. This language has been added to the rule text for the sake of clarity. EPA has excluded peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea, and wheat from this exemption because these foods or food groups have been identified as common allergens. Normally, a person allergic to one of these foods would be able to avoid the food because the food is recognizable. When a food is used as a pesticide, however, the presence of its

residues on another food commodity, if that occurred, could not be readily identified. Therefore, EPA has excluded these common allergens from this exemption.

There were no comments received (exept for one positive comment from Nurfam Americas, Inc.) in response to the proposed rule. Nurfam Americas, Inc. has supported the proposed tolerance exemption for "its overall practicality, efficiency and reasonable presumption of safety. However, the proposed exceptions from the exemption for peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea and wheat are overly conservative and call into question several currently exempt products." Nurfam Americas, Inc. has listed several commodities that are exempted when used as inert ingredients under 40 CFR 180.1001(c), (d), and (e) and has shown concern that this proposed rule may affect the exemptions from tolerances already in effect for these inert ingredients. This rule is for food used as active ingredients only and will not affect the tolerance exemption for food used as inert ingredients, which already are established under 40 CFR 180.1001(c), (d), and (e). The commenter suggested including the excepted foods based on a restriction that the food was applied prior to crop emergence or when edible portions of crops are not present. An exemption for these foods may be appropriate under such restrictions if it could be shown that no residues would be present. However, examination of that issue is beyond the scope of the present rulemaking.

Based on the reasons set forth in the preamble to the proposed rule, EPA establishes an exemption from tolerance for residues of any edible food commodities as provided below in 40 CFR 180.1164(d) below.

#### I. Objections and Hearing Requests

The new FFDCA section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to "object" to a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance issued by EPA under new section 408(e) as was provided in the old section 408 and in section 409. However, the period for filing objections is 60 days, rather than 30 days. EPA currently has procedural regulations which governs the submission of objections and hearing requests. These regulations will require some modification to reflect the new law. However, until those modifications can be made, EPA will continue to use those procedural regulations with appropriate adjustments to reflect the new law.

Any person may, by February 2, 1999, file written objections to any aspect of this regulation (including the automatic revocation provision) and may also request a hearing on those objections. Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given under the ADDRESSES section (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i) or a request for a fee waiver. If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

# II. Public Record and Electronic Submissions

EPA has established a record for this rulemaking under docket control number [OPP–300749] (including any comments and data submitted electronically). 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 Room 119 of the Public Information and

Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., 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 rulemaking, as well as the public version, as described in this unit will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer any copies of objections and hearing requests received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official rulemaking 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.

# III. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

## A. Certain Acts and Executive Orders

This final rule establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(e). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled Regulatory Planning and Review (58 FR 51735. October 4, 1993). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L.

In addition, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Agency previously assessed whether establishing tolerances, exemptions from tolerances, raising tolerance levels or expanding exemptions might adversely impact small entities and concluded, as a generic matter, that there is no adverse economic impact. The factual basis for the Agency's generic certification for tolerance actions published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950) and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

#### B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, entitled Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local, or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local, and tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.

Today's rule does not create an unfunded Federal mandate on State, local, or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

# C. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, entitled Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (63 FR 27655, May 19,1998), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on

matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

# IV. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq., as added by the Small **Business Regulatory Enforcement** Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the Federal Register. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

# List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: November 2, 1998.

# Stephen L. Johnson,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs. Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

## PART 180—[AMENDED]

- 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:
  - Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371
- 2. Section 180.1164 is amended by adding a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

# § 180.1164 Food and food by-products; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) Any edible food commodity (except for peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea, and wheat) used as a pesticide is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice in or on all food commodities. This exemption shall not apply to any edible food commodity that is adulterated under section 342 of Title 21 of the United States Code. The

term edible food commodity means a food that is widely consumed for its nutrient properties. The term only applies to food in the form it is sold or distributed to the public for consumption.

[FR Doc. 98–32073 Filed 12–3–98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

# FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

## 44 CFR Part 65

## Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: Modified base (1% annual chance) flood elevations are finalized for the communities listed below. These modified elevations will be used to calculate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and their contents.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The effective dates for these modified base flood elevations are indicated on the following table and revise the Flood Insurance Rate Map(s) in effect for each listed community prior to this date.

ADDRESSES: The modified base flood elevations for each community are available for inspection at the office of the Chief Executive Officer of each community. The respective addresses are listed in the following table.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew B. Miller, P.E., Chief, Hazards Study Branch, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472. (202) 646–3461.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency makes the final determinations listed below of the final determinations of modified base flood elevations for each community listed. These modified elevations have been published in newspapers of local circulation and ninety (90) days have elapsed since that publication. The Associate Director has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified base flood elevations are not listed for each community in this notice. However, this rule includes the address of the Chief Executive Officer of the community where the modified base flood elevation determinations are available for inspection.

The modifications are made pursuant to Section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105,

and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, and with 44 CFR Part 65.

For rating purposes, the currently effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The modified base flood elevations are the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required to either adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to qualify or to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These modified elevations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own, or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

These modified elevations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP and are also used to calculate the appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings built after these elevations are made final, and for the contents in these buildings.

The changes in base flood elevations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

# **National Environmental Policy Act**

This rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Consideration. No environmental impact assessment has been prepared.

## **Regulatory Flexibility Act**

The Associate Director for Mitigation certifies that this rule is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because modified base flood elevations are required by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are required to maintain community eligibility in the NFIP. No regulatory flexibility analysis has been prepared.

## **Regulatory Classification**

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under the criteria of Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735.

## **Executive Order 12612, Federalism**

This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under