

likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. It has not been designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Environment

We have considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded that, under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation because it establishes a security zone. A "Categorical Exclusion Determination" is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191, 33 CFR 1.05-1(g), 6.04-1, 6.04-6, 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Add § 165.1155 to read as follows:

§ 165.1155 Security Zone; Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Avila Beach, California.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a security zone:

All waters of the Pacific Ocean, from surface to bottom, within a 2,000 yard radius of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant centered at position 35°12'23" N, 120°51'23" W. [Datum: NAD 83].

(b) *Regulations.*

(1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, entry into or remaining in this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Los Angeles-Long Beach, or his or her designated representative.

(2) Persons desiring to transit the area of the security zone may contact the Captain of the Port at telephone number 1-800-221-8724 or on VHF-FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). If permission is granted, all persons and vessels must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port or his or her designated representative.

(c) *Authority.* In addition to 33 U.S.C. 1231, the authority for this section includes 33 U.S.C. 1226.

Dated: March 22, 2002.

J.M. Holmes,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Los Angeles-Long Beach.

[FR Doc. 02-7713 Filed 3-28-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-301227; FRL-6829-8]

RIN 2070-AB78

Foramsulfuron; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of foramsulfuron on corn when applied/used as a herbicide. Aventis CropScience USA LP submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, requesting tolerances for foramsulfuron on corn commodities. After review of the data submitted in support to the petition for tolerances, EPA determined that the toxicological profile of foramsulfuron supports a tolerance exemption for this chemical as no adverse effects were observed in the submitted toxicological studies regardless of the route of exposure. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of foramsulfuron.

DATES: This regulation is effective March 29, 2002. Objections and requests for hearings, identified by docket control number OPP-301227, must be received on or before May 28, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests may be submitted by mail, in person, or by courier. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit VIII. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, your objections and hearing requests must identify docket control number OPP-301227 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Joanne I. Miller, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection

Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 305-6224; e-mail address: miller.joanne@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Cat-egories	NAICS	Examples of Potentially Affected Entities
Industry	111	Crop production
	112	Animal production
	311	Food manufacturing
	32532	Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations"; "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>. A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 is available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfrhtml/00/Title_40/40cfr180_00.html, a beta site currently under development. To access the OPPTS Harmonized Guidelines referenced in this document, go directly to the guidelines at <http://www.gpo.gov/opptsfrs/home/guidelin.htm>

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP-301227. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of February 7, 2001 (66 FR 9319-9323) (FRL-6765-6), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) (Public Law 104-170), announcing the filing of a pesticide tolerance petition (PP 0F6161) by Aventis CropScience USA LP, P.O.

Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. This notice included a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner Aventis CropScience USA LP. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of foramsulfuron on corn grain, corn forage, and corn stover. After review of the data submitted in support of the petition for tolerances, EPA determined that the toxicological profile of foramsulfuron supports a tolerance exemption for this chemical as no adverse effects were observed in the submitted toxicological studies regardless of the route of exposure.

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is "safe." Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and

children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue...."

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. First, EPA determines the toxicity of pesticides. Second, EPA examines exposure to the pesticide through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings.

III. Toxicological Profile

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action and considered its validity, completeness and reliability and the relationship of this information to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. The nature of the toxic effects caused by foramsulfuron are discussed in the following Table 1 as well as the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL). There was no lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) in any of the subchronic or chronic toxicity studies reviewed.

TABLE 1.—SUBCHRONIC, CHRONIC, AND OTHER TOXICITY

Guideline No.	Study Type	Results
870.1100	Acute Oral	LD ₅₀ >5,000 mg/kg
870.1200	Acute Dermal	LD ₅₀ >2,000 mg/kg
870.1300	Acute Inhalation	LC ₅₀ >5.04 mg/L
870.2400	Primary Eye Irritation	Mild eye irritant
870.2500	Primary Skin Irritation	Not a dermal irritant
870.2600	Dermal Sensitization	Not a dermal sensitizer
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity rodents	NOAEL = 1,002 mg/kg/day, Highest Dose Tested (HDT)
870.3150	90-Day oral toxicity in nonrodents	NOAEL = 1,000 mg/kg/day, HDT
870.3200	21/28-Day dermal toxicity	NOAEL = 1,000 mg/kg/day, HDT
870.3700	Prenatal developmental in rodents	Maternal and Developmental NOAEL = 1,000 mg/kg/day, HDT
870.3700	Prenatal developmental in nonrodents	Maternal and Developmental NOAEL = 500 mg/kg/day, HDT

TABLE 1.—SUBCHRONIC, CHRONIC, AND OTHER TOXICITY—Continued

Guideline No.	Study Type	Results
870.3800	Reproduction and fertility effects	Parental/Systemic, Reproductive and Offspring NOAEL = 1,082 mg/kg/day, HDT
870.4100/870.4200	Chronic toxicity and Carcinogenicity rodents	NOAEL = 849 mg/kg/day, HDT No evidence of carcinogenicity
870.4100	Chronic toxicity dogs	NOAEL = 1,000 mg/kg/day, HDT
870.4300	Carcinogenicity mice	NOAEL = 1,115 mg/kg/day, HDT No evidence of carcinogenicity
870.5100	Gene Mutation	Negative
870.5375	Cytogenetics	Negative
870.5385	Other Effects	Negative
870.7485	Metabolism and pharmacokinetics	Primarily excreted in feces as parent compound within 3 days of oral dosing.

IV. Aggregate Exposures

In examining aggregate exposure, FFDCA section 408 directs EPA to consider available information concerning exposures from the pesticide residue in food and all other non-occupational exposures, including drinking water from ground water or surface water and exposure through pesticide use in gardens, lawns, or buildings (residential and other indoor uses).

A. Dietary Exposure

Due to low toxicity, it was determined that a dietary risk assessment of foramsulfuron in food is not needed and, therefore, none was conducted.

1. *Food*—i. *Acute exposure*. Acute dietary risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a one day or single exposure. Since the acute toxicity is low (toxicity categories III and IV) for all tests conducted, the occurrence of an effect of concern as a result of a one day or single exposure is highly unlikely, and, therefore, an acute dietary risk assessment was not conducted.

ii. *Chronic exposure*. There were no observed adverse effects at the highest dose tested (500 mg/kg/day or higher) in any of the subchronic or chronic toxicity tests conducted. The August 1998 OPPTS Series 870 Harmonized Test Guidelines for health effects recommend for subchronic and chronic testing the highest dose tested should not exceed 1,000 mg/kg/day using the procedures described for these studies, unless potential human exposure data indicate the need for higher doses. A dose of 1,000 mg/kg/day is equivalent to

a diet in which the pesticide comprises approximately 7% of dietary consumption. Similarly, the lowest high dose tested in the studies, 500 mg/kg/day, is equivalent to a diet in which the pesticide comprises approximately 3.5% of the dietary consumption. In normal food consumption, humans would be exposed to much less foramsulfuron than 3.5% of the dietary consumption. Therefore, it was determined that a chronic dietary risk assessment of foramsulfuron in food is not needed and, therefore, none was conducted.

2. *Drinking water exposure*. The Agency uses the First Index Reservoir Screening Tool (FIRST) or the Pesticide Root Zone/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS), to produce estimates of pesticide concentrations in an index reservoir. The screening concentration in groundwater (SCI-GROW) model is used to predict pesticide concentrations in shallow groundwater. For a screening-level assessment for surface water EPA will use FIRST (a tier 1 model) before using PRZM/EXAMS (a tier 2 model). The FIRST model is a subset of the PRZM/EXAMS model that uses a specific high-end runoff scenario for pesticides. While both FIRST and PRZM/EXAMS incorporate an index reservoir environment, the PRZM/EXAMS model includes a percent crop area factor as an adjustment to account for the maximum percent crop coverage within a watershed or drainage basin.

None of these models include consideration of the impact processing (mixing, dilution, or treatment) of raw water for distribution as drinking water would likely have on the removal of pesticides from the source water. The

primary use of these models by the Agency at this stage is to provide a coarse screen for sorting out pesticides for which it is highly unlikely that drinking water concentrations would ever exceed human health levels of concern.

Drinking water screening concentrations for humans potentially exposed to total residues of foramsulfuron and structurally similar transformation products in surface water were estimated by using the standard, linked PRZM (version 3.12)/EXAMS (version 2.97.5) tier 2 models that the Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) has adapted for an index reservoir. The EFED SCI-GROW2 tier 1 regression model (version 2.1; May 1, 2001) was used for estimating exposure from groundwater. These routinely used models and their descriptions are at the following EPA internet site: <http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water>. Results are tabulated and shown in the following discussion. The effect of including structurally similar transformation products and the effect of different time intervals between applications are evaluated in the following discussion.

Based on the PRZM/EXAMS and SCI-GROW models, at the use rate of 0.0365 lb a.i./acre, the estimated environmental concentrations (EECs) of foramsulfuron for acute exposures are estimated to be 1.0 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 0.05 ppb for ground water. The EECs for chronic exposures are estimated to be 0.3 ppb for surface water and 0.05 ppb for ground water. These concentrations were compared to the lowest high dose tested in the toxicity studies (500 mg/kg/day) divided by an uncertainty factor of 100, i.e. 5 mg/kg/

day. Using infants as a worst case (1 L water per day, 10 kg body weight), chronic exposure from surface water (EEC = 0.3 ppb) would be 3×10^{-5} mg/kg/day, which represents 6×10^{-4} percent of the 5 mg/kg/day. For acute exposure in surface water, a similar calculation using the 1.0 ppb EEC gives an exposure of 1×10^{-4} mg/kg/day, or 0.002% of the 5 mg/kg/day. For chronic and acute exposure in ground water, the EEC of 0.05 ppb gives an exposure that is 0.0001% of the 5 mg/kg/day. Because the concentrations of foramsulfuron in drinking water result in exposure much less than 5 mg/kg/day, the contribution of consumption of foramsulfuron via drinking water to total dietary consumption of foramsulfuron (food plus water) is not significant.

B. Other Non-Occupational Exposure

The term residential exposure is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets). Foramsulfuron is not registered or proposed for use on any sites that would result in residential exposure.

V. Cumulative Effects

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.

EPA does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether foramsulfuron has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, foramsulfuron does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that foramsulfuron has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see the final rule for Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997).

VI. Determination of Safety for U.S. Population, Infants and Children

1. *In general.* FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Margins of safety are incorporated into EPA risk assessments either directly through use of a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans. Since a dietary risk assessment was not conducted for foramsulfuron due to its low toxicity, a safety factor for infants and children is not applicable to the determination of the risk due to exposure of infants and children to foramsulfuron.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* No significant toxicity or prenatal or postnatal toxicity was seen in any of the studies conducted with foramsulfuron.

3. *Conclusion.* There is a complete toxicity data base for foramsulfuron. Since a dietary risk assessment was not conducted for foramsulfuron due to its low toxicity, a safety factor for infants and children is not applicable to the determination of the risk due to exposure of infants and children to foramsulfuron. Based on the information in this preamble, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from aggregate exposure to residues. Accordingly, EPA finds that exempting from the requirement of a tolerance will be safe.

VII. Other Considerations

A. Endocrine Disruptors

No special studies have been conducted to investigate the potential of foramsulfuron to induce estrogenic or other endocrine effects. However, no evidence of estrogenic or other endocrine effects have been noted in any of the standard toxicology studies that have been conducted with this product and there is no reason to suspect that any such effects would be likely.

B. Analytical Method(s)

This action is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the reasons described above. For this reason, no analytical method for enforcement purposes is required.

C. Existing Tolerances

There are no existing tolerances for foramsulfuron.

D. International Tolerances

There are no established or proposed Codex Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for foramsulfuron.

VIII. Objections and Hearing Requests

Under section 408(g) of the FFDCA, as amended by the FQPA, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. The EPA procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and requests for hearings appear in 40 CFR part 178. Although the procedures in those regulations require some modification to reflect the amendments made to the FFDCA by the FQPA of 1996, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made. The new 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(d), as was provided in the old FFDCA sections 408 and 409. However, the period for filing objections is now 60 days, rather than 30 days.

A. What Do I Need to Do to File an Objection or Request a Hearing?

You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in this unit and in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket control number OPP-301227 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All requests must be in writing, and must be mailed or delivered to the Hearing Clerk on or before May 28, 2002.

1. *Filing the request.* Your objection must specify the specific provisions in the regulation that you object to, and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues(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). 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.

Mail your written request to: Office of the Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. You may also deliver your request to the Office of the Hearing Clerk in Rm. C400, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. The Office of the Hearing Clerk is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Office of the Hearing Clerk is (202) 260-4865.

2. *Tolerance fee payment.* If you file an objection or request a hearing, you must also pay the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i) or request a waiver of that fee pursuant to 40 CFR 180.33(m). You must mail the fee to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, Office of Pesticide Programs, P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. Please identify the fee submission by labeling it "Tolerance Petition Fees."

EPA is authorized to waive any fee requirement "when in the judgement of the Administrator such a waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purpose of this subsection." For additional information regarding the waiver of these fees, you may contact James Tompkins by phone at (703) 305-5697, by e-mail at tompkins.jim@epa.gov, or by mailing a request for information to Mr. Tompkins at Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

If you would like to request a waiver of the tolerance objection fees, you must mail your request for such a waiver to: James Hollins, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

3. *Copies for the Docket.* In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in Unit VIII.A., you should also send a copy of your request to the PIRIB for its inclusion in the official record that is described in Unit I.B.2. Mail your copies, identified by docket control number OPP-301227, to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. In person or by courier, bring a copy to the location of the PIRIB described in Unit I.B.2. You may also send an electronic copy of your request via e-mail to: opp-docket@epa.gov. Please use an ASCII

file format and avoid 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 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. Do not include any CBI in your electronic copy. You may also submit an electronic copy of your request at many Federal Depository Libraries.

B. When Will the Agency Grant a Request for a Hearing?

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 issues(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

IX. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This final rule establishes an exemption from the tolerance requirement under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. 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). Because this rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866 due to its lack of significance, this rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). 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) (Public Law 104-4). Nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994); or OMB review or any Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not involve any technical standards that would require

Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the exemption in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. In addition, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). For these same reasons, the Agency has determined that this rule does not have any "tribal implications" as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." "Policies that have tribal implications" is defined in the Executive order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes." This rule will not have substantial direct

effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

X. 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 this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final 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: March 15, 2002.

James Jones,

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. 321(q), 346(a) and 374.

2. Section 180.1219 is added to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 180.1219 Foramsulfuron; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The pesticide foramsulfuron is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in corn grain, corn forage, and corn stover when applied as a herbicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[FR Doc. 02-7502 Filed 3-28-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 02-247; MM Docket No. 01-121, RM-10125]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Manning, Moncks Corner, SC

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission grants a petition for rule making filed by Cumulus Licensing Corp., succeeded by Apex Communications, licensee of Station WHLZ (FM), Manning, South Carolina and reallocates Channel 223C from Manning to Moncks Corner, South Carolina, and modifies the license of Station WHLZ to reflect the change of community. Channel 223C can be allotted at Station WHLZ (FM)'s existing site 37.7 kilometers (23.4 miles) north of the community. Coordinates for Channel 223C at Moncks Corner are 33-32-05 NL and 79-59-15 WL.

DATES: Effective March 18, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victoria M. McCauley, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 01-121, adopted January 23, 2002 and released February 1, 2002. The full text of this document is available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-A257, Washington, DC, 20554. This document may also be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Qualex International, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-B402, Washington, DC, 20554, telephone 202-863-2893, facsimile 202-863-2898, or via e-mail qualexint@aol.com.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Part 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCASTING SERVICES

1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334 and 336.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under South Carolina, is

amended by removing Manning, Channel 223C and Channel 233C at Moncks Corner, and adding Channel 223C at Moncks Corner.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 1

[Docket No. OST-2002-6189]

RIN 9991-AA24

Organization and Delegation of the Powers and Duties to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation delegates to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, the authority contained in Section 5001(c)(1)(B) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 29, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Michael Pittman (G-MOR-1), (202) 267-6921, United States Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule amends 49 CFR 1.46, by adding a new paragraph (uuu) to reflect the delegation of the Secretary's authority under Section 5001(c)(1)(B) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), (33 U.S.C. 2731). This will allow the Commandant, United States Coast Guard to appoint representatives to the Advisory Board of the Prince William Sound Spill Recovery Institute as specified in the above law. This rule is published as a final rule and is effective on the date of publication. It relates to departmental management, organization, procedure, and practice. For this reason, The Secretary, for good cause, finds, under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), that notice, and the opportunity for public comment before the rule are unnecessary and that the rule should be made effective in less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.