

range could allow production of fuels with low volatility and a high DI.

EPA's July DFRM provision would have revised the low end of the valid range for RVP under the Simple Model to 6.4 psi, from 6.6 psi. The Agency made this alteration to the regulations to make the low end of the valid range for RVP consistent throughout Phase I of the federal reformulated gasoline program, and provide additional flexibility for refiners to complement the already established blending and enforcement tolerances. However, since AAMA submitted comments which are critical of the Agency's Simple Model valid range revision before the August 19th deadline, EPA is withdrawing the revised provision. The low end valid range RVP limit under the Simple Model remains 6.6 psi, as was promulgated in the December 1993 reformulated gasoline regulations.

Therefore the amendments to § 80.91(e)(7) (the altered JP-4 multi-refinery requirement and the lower 1990 JP-4 to gasoline production ratio) and to § 80.42 table in paragraph (c)(1) (altering the lower limit RVP valid range in the simple model) appearing at 59 FR 36944 (July 20, 1994), which were to become effective September 19, 1994 are hereby withdrawn.

It is important to note that EPA's withdrawal of these regulatory changes is not based on EPA's agreement or disagreement with the adverse comments received. The withdrawal is based solely on EPA's determination, announced in the DFRM, that these changes would go into effect as a direct final rule only if no persons submitted adverse comments or requested an opportunity to comment. EPA is reviewing comments and is currently developing a notice of proposed rulemaking that will address the regulatory changes withdrawn by this notice.

EPA is withdrawing these provisions to the reformulated and conventional gasoline regulations without providing prior notice and an opportunity to comment because it finds there is good cause within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b) to do so. Notice and comment would be impracticable, as EPA needs to withdraw these changes quickly as they go into effect on September 19, 1994. In addition further notice is not necessary as EPA has already informed the public it would follow this procedure if adverse or critical comments were received within 30 days of the publication of the DFRM. For the same reasons, EPA finds it has good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) to make this withdrawal immediately effective.

IV. Statutory Authority

The statutory authority for this action is granted to EPA by Sections 114, 211(c) and (k) and 301 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 7414, 7545(c) and (k), and 7601.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 80

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Fuel additives, Gasoline, Motor vehicle pollution.

Dated: January 26, 1995.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

40 CFR part 80 is amended as follows:

PART 80—REGULATION OF FUELS AND FUEL ADDITIVES

1. The authority citation for part 80 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 114, 211 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7414, 7545 and 7601(a).

2. In § 80.42, the table in paragraph (c)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 80.42 Simple emissions model.

* * * * *
(c) * * *
(1) * * *

Fuel parameter	Range
Benzene content	0-4.9 vol %
RVP	6.6-9.0 psi
Oxygen content	0-4.0 wt %
Aromatics content	0-55 vol %

* * * * *

3. In § 80.91, paragraph (e)(7)(i)(D) is removed and paragraphs (e)(7)(i)(A) and (e)(7)(i)(C) are revised to read as follows:

§ 80.91 Individual baseline determination.

* * * * *
(e) * * *
(7) * * *
(i) * * *

(A) The refinery is the only refinery of a refiner such that it cannot form an aggregate baseline with another refinery (per paragraph (f) of this section) or all of the refineries of a refiner produced JP-4 in 1990 and each of the refineries also meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(7)(i) (B) and (C) of this section.

* * * * *

(C) The ratio of the refinery's 1990 JP-4 production to its 1990 gasoline production equals or exceeds 0.5.

* * * * *

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40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300365A; FRL-4932-1]

RIN 2070-AB78

FD & C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake, 2-[(2'-Hydroxy-5'-Methylphenyl)Benzotriazole and Octadecyl 3,5-Di-Tert-Butyl-4-Hydroxyhydrocinnamate; Tolerance Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of FD & C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake (CAS Reg. No. 15790-07-5), 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)-benzotriazole (CAS Reg. No. 2440-22-4), and octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 2082-79-3) when used as inert ingredients (components of ear tags and similar slow-release devices) in pesticide formulations applied to animals. Y-Text Corp. requested this regulation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This regulation becomes effective February 1, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Written objections, identified by the document control number, [OPP-300365A], may be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be identified by the document control number and submitted to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring copy of objections and hearing request to: Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202. Fees accompanying objections shall be labeled "Tolerance Petition Fees" and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Kerry B. Leifer, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (7508W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Westfield Building North, 6th Fl., 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-308-8323.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of November 10, 1994

(59 FR 56027), EPA issued a proposed rule that gave notice that Y-*Tex Corp.* P.O. Box 1450, 1825 Big Horn Ave., Cody, WY 82414, had submitted a pesticide petition to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e), propose to amend 40 CFR 180.1001(d) by establishing exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of FD & C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake (CAS Reg. No. 15790-07-5), 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole (CAS Reg. No. 2440-22-4), and octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 2082-79-3) when used as inert ingredients (components of ear tags and similar slow-release devices) in pesticide formulations applied to animals.

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125, and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term "inert" is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active.

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule.

The data submitted relevant to the proposal and other relevant material have been evaluated and discussed in the proposed rule. Based on the data and information considered, the Agency concludes that the tolerance exemptions will protect the public health. Therefore, the tolerance exemptions are established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after

publication of this document in the **Federal Register**, file written objections and/or request a hearing with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (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). 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).

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, Oct. 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. Under section 3(f), the order defines a "significant regulatory action" as an action that is likely to result in a rule (1) having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities (also referred to as "economically significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by

another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations or recipients thereof; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of the Executive Order, EPA has determined that this rule is not "significant" and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Administrator has determined that regulations establishing new tolerances or raising tolerance levels or establishing exemptions from tolerance requirements do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. A certification statement to this effect was published in the **Federal Register** of May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: January 23, 1995.

Lois Rossi,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 180 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 180.1001(e) is amended in the table therein by adding and alphabetically inserting the inert ingredients, to read as follows:

§ 180.1001 Exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * FD & C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake (CAS Reg. No. 15790-07-5).	* * * Not more than 2% by weight of pesticide formulation.	* * * Pigment in animal tag and similar slow-release devices.
* * * 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)-benzotriazole (CAS Reg. No. 2440-22-4).	* * * Not more than 0.5% by weight of pesticide formulation.	* * * Ultraviolet light absorber/stabilizer in animal tag and similar slow-release devices.

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* Octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 2082-79-3.)	* Not more than 0.5% by weight of pesticide formulation.	* Thermal stabilizer/antioxidant in animal tag and similar slow-release devices.
*	*	*

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**FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA-7610]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities, where the sale of flood insurance has been authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), that are suspended on the effective dates listed within this rule because of noncompliance with the floodplain management requirements of the program. If the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) receives documentation that the community has adopted the required floodplain management measures prior to the effective suspension date given in this rule, the suspension will be withdrawn by publication in the **Federal Register**.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The effective date of each community's suspension is the third date ("Susp.") listed in the third column of the following tables.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to determine whether a particular community was suspended on the suspension date, contact the appropriate FEMA Regional Office or the NFIP servicing contractor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. Shea Jr., Division Director, Program Implementation Division, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street SW., Room 417, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3619.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Section 1315 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits flood insurance coverage as authorized under the

National Flood Insurance Program, 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq., unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed in this document no longer meet that statutory requirement for compliance with program regulations, 44 CFR part 59 et seq. Accordingly, the communities will be suspended on the effective date in the third column. As of that date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the community. However, some of these communities may adopt and submit the required documentation of legally enforceable floodplain management measures after this rule is published but prior to the actual suspension date. These communities will not be suspended and will continue their eligibility for the sale of insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of the communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in these communities by publishing a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The date of the FIRM if one has been published, is indicated in the fourth column of the table. No direct Federal financial assistance (except assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act not in connection with a flood) may legally be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in the identified special flood hazard area of communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year, on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's initial flood insurance map of the community as having flood-prone areas (section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4106(a), as amended). This prohibition against certain types of Federal assistance becomes effective for the communities listed on the date shown in the last column.

The Deputy Associate Director finds that notice and public comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and unnecessary because communities listed in this final rule have been adequately notified.

Each community receives a 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification

addressed to the Chief Executive Officer that the community will be suspended unless the required floodplain management measures are met prior to the effective suspension date. Since these notifications have been made, this final rule may take effect within less than 30 days.

National Environmental Policy Act

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

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Deputy Associate Director has determined that this rule is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits flood insurance coverage unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed no longer comply with the statutory requirements, and after the effective date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the communities unless they take remedial action.

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.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not involve any collection of information for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

Executive Order 12612, Federalism

This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 12612, Federalism, October 26, 1987, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 252.

Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets the applicable standards of section 2(b)(2) of Executive Order 12778, October 25, 1991, 56 FR 55195, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 309.