methyl: (methyl 5-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino] carbonylaminosulfonyl-3-chloro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate), in or on the raw agricultural commodity sweet corn, sweet corn (kernel plus cobs with husks removed) at 0.1 ppm, sweet corn forage at 0.5 ppm and sweet corn fodder/stover at 1.5 ppm and pop corn grain at 0.1 ppm and pop corn stover/fodder at 1.5 ppm. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficieny of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

The proposed analytical method for determining residues is by gas chromatography with an electron-capture detection.

EPA, as mentioned above, is in the process of evaluating the petition. With one exception, the summary for PP 6F4661 is identical to the summary of PP 6F4620 as outlined above, therefore it is not restated. With regards to the exception, the sugarcane residues study discussed in the first paragraph, last sentence of Unit A of the PP 6F4620 summary was not included in the PP 6F4661 summary.

[FR Doc. 97–16355 Filed 6–20–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5845–8]

Notice of Availability of Waste Minimization Software and Documents

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of availability for public comment of a draft software package and other draft documents pertaining to priorities for waste minimization.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of a beta-test version of a software package which will prioritize chemicals according to their persistence, bioaccumulation, toxicity, and quantity; a draft list of chemicals derived from the software and ranked according to persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity; and a crosswalk identifying which RCRA waste codes are likely to contain these chemicals. These materials have been prepared in order to assist hazardous waste generators, government agencies, technical assistance centers, and others involved in waste minimization in making progress towards the goals of EPA's 1994 Waste Minimization National Plan, which calls for a fifty percent reduction in the presence of the most persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals in hazardous wastes by the year 2005.

DATES: Written comments will be received by August 7, 1997 to the addresses below.

ADDRESSES: Please send an original and two copies of comments, referencing docket number F–97–MPCA–FFFFF, to: RCRA Docket Information Center, Office of Solid Waste (5305G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters (EPA, HQ), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460. Hand deliveries of comments should be made to the Arlington, VA, address listed below. Comments may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail through the Internet to: rcra-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Comments in electronic format should also be identified by the docket number F–97–MPCA–FFFFF. All electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

Commenters should not submit electronically any confidential business information (CBI). An original and two copies of CBI must be submitted under separate cover to: RCRA CBI Document Control Officer, Office of Solid Waste (5305W), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.

Public comments and supporting materials are available for viewing in the RCRA Information Center (RIC), located at Crystal Gateway I, First Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The RIC is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. To review docket materials, it is recommended that the public make an appointment by calling (703) 603–9230. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory docket at no charge. Additional copies cost $0.15/page.

Copies of the software package and the documents cited in this notice can be obtained by calling the RCRA/Superfund/CERCLA Hotline at (800) 424–9346, TDD (800) 553–7672 (hearing impaired), or (703) 412–9810 in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. Eastern time.

The software package and documents are also available in electronic format on the Internet, and can be obtained by accessing:

WWW: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/minimize.
FTP: ftp.epa/gov
Login: anonymous
Password: your Internet address

Files are located in /pub/gopher/OSWRCRA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general questions pertaining to waste minimization, specific aspects of this notice, or information on public meetings to discuss comments, contact the RCRA/Superfund/EPCRA Hotline at the telephone numbers cited above, or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, Waste Minimization Branch, 401 M Street, SW., (5302W), Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (703) 308–8402, fax: (703) 308–8433.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In November 1994, EPA released the Waste Minimization National Plan (National Plan, WMNP). The National Plan focuses on reducing the generation and subsequent release to the environment of the most persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals in hazardous wastes, and establishes three goals:

(1) To reduce, as a nation, the presence of the most persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals in hazardous wastes by 25 percent by the year 2000 and by 50 percent by the year 2005.

(2) To avoid transferring these chemicals across environmental media.

(3) To ensure that these chemicals are reduced at their source whenever possible, or, when not possible, that they are recycled in an environmentally sound manner.

Persistent chemicals do not readily break down once they are released into the environment. Bioaccumulative chemicals tend to accumulate in plant and animal tissues. Toxic chemicals have the potential to harm ecological systems or adversely impact human health (e.g., can cause cancer, reproductive, and mutagenic health effects). These three characteristics of chemicals are considered important determinants of the human health and environmental risks associated with environmental releases, or potential releases, or chemicals. Chemicals that are persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic, therefore, have the potential to accumulate in the environment and cause harm to human health and the environment, even when released in small amounts. The National Plan seeks a voluntary reduction of these chemicals in hazardous waste so as to reduce the potential for future harm to human health and the environment.

During development of the Waste Minimization National Plan, stakeholders indicated a need for assistance in setting waste minimization priorities, specifically, the need for a flexible screening tool to prioritize waste minimization activities. EPA committed in the National Plan to developing a software tool which would help establish waste minimization priorities based on the inherent hazard of chemicals based on characteristics of chemicals in wastes as generated, specifically on persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity characteristics of chemicals in hazardous wastes, as well as chemical quantity. EPA will also use the software tool to establish national waste minimization priorities by selecting certain chemicals and measuring national reductions in the presence of these chemicals in hazardous wastes.

Today's notice announces the availability of: (1) The Draft Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool, a software package which ranks chemicals according to persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity, and allows users to add chemical quantity data into the ranking process; (2) The Draft User's Guide and System Documentation; (3) The Draft Prioritized Chemical List, a list of chemicals that have gone through the persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity prioritization process and their relative rankings; and (4) The Draft Chemical/RCRA Waste Code Crosswalk, a crosswalk of RCRA hazardous waste codes and the chemicals they are likely to contain.

II. Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool

The Prioritization Tool is a Windows-based computer program that houses available persistence, bioaccumulation, and human and ecological toxicity data and provides a relative ranking of nearly 900 chemicals based on their persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity scores. The software also allows users to import their own data on chemical quantities for use in the scoring algorithm.

A. Scoring Aspects of the Prioritization Tool

The Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool was developed by modifying the Use Cluster Scoring System, which EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics developed as a screening mechanism to rank the relative risk of chemicals that can substitute for one another within certain chemical and technology use categories (e.g., solvents that can be used for metal degreasing). EPA added a larger subset of chemicals found in hazardous wastes into the software's database and made other modifications to make the Use Cluster Scoring System more useful as a waste minimization prioritization tool.

The persistence, bioaccumulation, toxicity, and quantity scoring algorithm is the primary component of the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool. The scoring algorithm assigns chemical-specific scores based on the chemicals' potential to pose risk to human health and aquatic ecosystems. The scoring algorithm is a screening tool and is not intended to be used as a substitute for detailed risk analysis. The Prioritization Tool provides a relative risk ranking of chemicals rather than an absolute measure of risk (i.e., it provides a chemical score or ranking that indicates potential concerns relative to other scored chemicals).

Four factors were used to develop the overall chemical score: Human toxicity (including cancer and non-cancer effects); human exposure potential (based on persistence and bioaccumulation potential); ecological toxicity (determined by aquatic toxicity); and ecological exposure potential (based on the same scores persistence and bioaccumulation potential scores as for human exposure potential). Sub-scores of 1 (lowest), 2, or 3 (highest) are assigned for each of the components based on an evaluation of chemical data and then summed to create an overall score ranging from 18 (highest) to 6 (lowest). For example, dioxin is assigned a score of 18 as follows:

2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Score
Human Health Risk Potential:	
Persistence	3
Bioaccumulation	3
Human Toxicity	3
Ecological Risk Potential:	
Persistence	3
Bioaccumulation	3
Aquatic Toxicity	3
Overall Score	18

The software also allows users to add chemical quantity data into the scoring algorithm. Because the software is flexible, a variety of types of chemical quantity data can be added, ranging from facility-level data to national data, depending on user needs.

Complete data sets (i.e., data sets for human toxicity, aquatic toxicity, persistence, and bioaccumulation potential) existed for nearly 900 chemicals, which were then ranked in the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool. EPA used the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool to generate a Draft Prioritized Chemical List, discussed below. The software also includes partial data sets for an additional 3800 chemicals.

B. Supplementary Information in the Prioritization Tool

The Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool also provides supplementary information relevant to risk-based decision-making, including information on which RCRA hazardous wastes are likely to contain the scored chemicals (i.e., Chemical-RCRA Waste Code Crosswalk), as well as whether the chemicals appear on other national environmental regulatory and non-regulatory lists of concern.

1. Draft Chemical/RCRA Waste Code Crosswalk

The Draft Chemical-RCRA Waste Code Crosswalk portion of the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool links each of the nearly 600 RCRA hazardous waste codes with about 500 chemicals likely to be found in these wastes. The crosswalk feature in the Prioritization Tool can be used two different ways: To identify RCRA waste codes that are likely to contain a particular chemical, and to identify which chemicals are likely to be found in a particular RCRA waste code. EPA used background analysis for hazardous waste listing rulemakings, Land Disposal Restrictions rulemakings, and the proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule to identify linkages between the chemicals and RCRA hazardous wastes.

Hard-copy versions of the Draft Chemical/RCRA Waste Code Crosswalk can also be obtained through the addresses above.

2. Lists of Concern

Each chemical in the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool is also cross-referenced with seventeen regulatory and non-regulatory lists, including the Clean Air Act Amendments Title III Hazardous Air Pollutants, the Clean Water Act section 307 Priority Pollutants, RCRA section 3001 Hazardous Wastes, Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents and Appendix IX Ground Water Monitoring List, and RCRA P and U Wastes (261.33).

3. Draft Prioritized Chemical List

The list of chemicals with available persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity data and, therefore, able to be scored by the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool is known as the Draft Prioritized Chemical List. The Draft Prioritized Chemical List is a relative ranking of the nearly nine hundred

chemicals based on the chemicals' persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity. EPA will draw from the chemicals on the Draft Prioritized Chemical List to create a *National Waste Minimization Measurement List,* which EPA will track nationally against the goals of the Waste Minimization National Plan and will report as part of Government Performance and Results Act reporting. The Prioritized Chemical List is included in the appendices of the documentation for the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool. Additional hard copy versions of the Prioritized Chemical List can be obtained through the addresses above.

III. Topics for Public Comments

EPA is interested in getting public comment on the following topics and questions. Please separate any comments into these topic categories.

A. Technical Aspects of Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool Software

This includes comments on the substance of the software, including the underlying chemical data, the algorithms used for chemical scoring and ranking, and the basic functions and products provided by the software (i.e., the Chemical/RCRA Waste Code Crosswalk and the regulatory lists).

Questions

—Are there specific improvements that EPA could make to the chemical data and algorithms to improve the software's scientific foundation, keeping in mind the intended purpose of the software, the rationale for EPA's chemical screening approach, and the context for application of the software discussed in Chapter 1 of the WMPT User's Guide and System Documentation (e.g., to provide relative rankings of chemicals according to persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity and to select priority chemicals for national waste minimization activities?)

—Which functions and products provided by the software are most useful (e.g., scoring and ranking chemicals based on PBT; scoring and ranking chemicals, waste streams, facilities, and sectors based on PBT and chemical quantity; translating between chemicals and RCRA hazardous waste codes; and identifying regulatory and non-regulatory lists that chemicals appear on)? What additional functions and products should be provided by the software?

B. Presentation Aspects of Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool Software

This includes comments on the ease of use of the software and the presentation of the different screens in the software.

Questions

—How could the functions provided by the software be made easier to use and understand (e.g., editing/viewing scores and underlying data; importing chemical quantity data and conducting rankings based on PBT and quantity; and generating reports and printing/saving them)?

—How could the appearance of the menus and screens in the software be improved?

—What kinds of help information should be incorporated in the software? What kinds of technical support or training should EPA provide separate from the software (e.g., training courses, telephone hotline assistance, on-line assistance)?

—Does your organization have sufficient computer hardware and staff to operate and apply the software?

C. Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool User's Guide and System Documentation

This includes any comments related to the supporting written documentation for the software.

—What other information could be provided in the documentation to make it more useful in applying the software and understanding its scientific foundations? How could the written documentation be made easier to read and use?

D. Potential Applications of the Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool

—Related to the potential applications of the software that are discussed in Chapter 3 of the WMPT User's Guide and System Documentation (e.g., identifying source reduction priorities for waste streams at a facility level or priority chemicals for waste minimization outreach at a state level), how would your organization apply the software? How would results from the WMPT fit in with your current waste minimization and management priorities? What other specific applications would the software be useful for?

Dated: May 29, 1997.

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth,

Acting Director, Office of Solid Waste.

[FR Doc. 97–16353 Filed 6–20–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Report No. 2205]

Petitions for Reconsideration and Clarification of Action in Rulemaking Proceedings

June 19, 1997.

Petition for reconsideration have been filed in the Commission's rulemaking proceeding listed in this Public Notice and published pursuant to 47 CFR Section 1.429(e). The full text of this document is 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 this petition must be filed July 8, 1997. See Section 1.4(b)(1) of the Commission's rules (47 CFR 1.4(b)(1). Replies to an opposition must be filed within 10 days the time for filing oppositions has expired.

Subject: Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Relocate the Digital Electronic Message Service from the 18 GHz Band to the 24 GHz Band and to Allocate the 24GHz Band for Fixed Service. (ET Docket No. 97–99)

Number of Petitions Filed: 5.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–16341 Filed 6–20–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies; Correction

This notice corrects a notice (FR Doc. 97-15834) published on page 32810 of the issue for Tuesday, June 17, 1997.

Under the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis heading, the entry for Cabot Bankshares, Inc., Cabotr, Arkansas, is revised to read as follows:

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (Randall C. Sumner, Vice President) 411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102-2034:

1. Cabot Bankshares, Inc., Cabot, Arkansas; to acquire 10 percent of the voting shares of The Capital Bank, Little Rock, Arkansas, a *de novo* bank.

Comments on this application must be received by July 11, 1997.