

perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment; that is, without any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, or a human dietary risk from residues that result from the use of a pesticide in or on food.

III. Registration Reviews

A. What action is the Agency taking?

As directed by FIFRA section 3(g), EPA is reviewing the pesticide registrations for 2-EEEBC (debacarb) and isoxaben, to ensure that they continue to satisfy the FIFRA standard for registration—that is, that these pesticides can still be used without

unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 155.53(c), EPA is providing an opportunity, through this notice of availability, for interested parties to provide comments and input concerning the Agency's draft human health and ecological risk assessments for 2-EEEBC (debacarb) and isoxaben. Such comments and input could address, among other things, the Agency's risk assessment methodologies and assumptions, as applied to these draft risk assessments. The Agency will consider all comments received during the public comment period and make changes, as appropriate, to the draft human health and ecological risk

assessments. EPA will then issue revised risk assessments, explain any changes to the draft risk assessments, and respond to comments. In the **Federal Register** notice announcing the availability of the revised risk assessments, if the revised risk assessments indicate risks of concern, the Agency may provide a comment period for the public to submit suggestions for mitigating the risk identified in the revised risk assessments. At present, EPA is releasing registration review draft risk assessments for the pesticide cases identified in the following table and further described after the table.

TABLE 1—REGISTRATION REVIEW DRAFT RISK ASSESSMENTS

Registration review case name and No.	Pesticide docket ID No.	Chemical review manager, telephone No., and email address
2-EEEBC (Debacarb) (Case 4031) Isoxaben (Case 7219)	EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0802 EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-1038	Roy Johnson (703) 347-0492, johnson.roy@epa.gov . Christina Scheltema, (703) 308-2201, scheltema.christina@epa.gov .

1. *2-EEEBC (debacarb)*. Debacarb is a fungicide registered for use to control certain diseases in ornamental trees. The fungicide is applied to mature trees by injection through the trunk. EPA has completed a draft ecological risk assessment, including a screening-level listed species assessment. A human health risk assessment is not needed because the method of application limits the possibility for applicator or other human exposure. EPA acknowledges that further refinements to the listed species assessment will be completed in future revisions and requests public comment on any aspect of the ecological risk assessment, particularly any information on the disposition of the fungicide within the plant after application, the extent of use of the registered products, or any data available on adverse effects to potentially exposed non-target species.

2. *Isoxaben*. Isoxaben is a broad spectrum pre-emergent herbicide used to control broadleaf weeds, grasses, and vines. Isoxaben is used around non-bearing food crops, ornamental trees, and shrubs in agriculture nurseries, rights-of-way, and urban areas. It is also used on bearing nut trees and grape vineyards. EPA has completed draft human health and ecological risk assessments, including a screening-level listed species assessment, for all isoxaben uses. EPA acknowledges that further refinements to the listed species assessment will be completed in future revisions and requests public comment on specific areas that will reduce the uncertainties associated with the

characterization of risk to listed species identified in the current assessment.

3. *Other related information*. Additional information on chemicals 2-EEEBC (debacarb) and isoxaben, is available for each pesticide, at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/chemicalsearch> and in each chemical's individual docket listed in the table in Unit III.A. Information on the Agency's registration review program and its implementing regulation is available at <http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation>.

4. *Information submission requirements*. Anyone may submit data or information in response to this document. To be considered during a pesticide's registration review, the submitted data or information must meet the following requirements:

- To ensure that EPA will consider data or information submitted, interested persons must submit the data or information during the comment period. The Agency may, at its discretion, consider data or information submitted at a later date.

- The data or information submitted must be presented in a legible and useable form. For example, an English translation must accompany any material that is not in English and a written transcript must accompany any information submitted as an audiographic or videographic record. Written material may be submitted in paper or electronic form.

- Submitters must clearly identify the source of any submitted data or information.

- Submitters may request the Agency to reconsider data or information that the Agency rejected in a previous review. However, submitters must explain why they believe the Agency should reconsider the data or information in the pesticide's registration review.

As provided in 40 CFR 155.58, the registration review docket for each pesticide case will remain publicly accessible through the duration of the registration review process; that is, until all actions required in the final decision on the registration review case have been completed.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: September 12, 2014.

Richard P. Keigwin, Jr.,

*Director, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division,
Office of Pesticide Programs.*

[FR Doc. 2014-22584 Filed 9-23-14; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0335; FRL-9916-40]

Pesticide Emergency Exemptions; Agency Decisions and State and Federal Agency Crisis Declarations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted emergency exemptions under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for use of pesticides as

listed in this notice. The exemptions were granted during the period April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014 to control unforeseen pest outbreaks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lois Rossi, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone number: (703) 305-7090; email address: RDfrNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get copies of this document and other related information?

The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0335, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305-5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Background

EPA has granted emergency exemptions to the following State and Federal agencies. The emergency exemptions may take the following form: Crisis, public health, quarantine, or specific.

Under FIFRA section 18, EPA can authorize the use of a pesticide when emergency conditions exist.

Authorizations (commonly called emergency exemptions) are granted to State and Federal agencies and are of four types:

1. A "specific exemption" authorizes use of a pesticide against specific pests on a limited acreage in a particular State. Most emergency exemptions are specific exemptions.
2. "Quarantine" and "public health" exemptions are emergency exemptions issued for quarantine or public health purposes. These are rarely requested.
3. A "crisis exemption" is initiated by a State or Federal agency (and is confirmed by EPA) when there is insufficient time to request and obtain EPA permission for use of a pesticide in an emergency.

EPA may deny an emergency exemption: If the State or Federal agency cannot demonstrate that an emergency exists, if the use poses unacceptable risks to the environment, or if EPA cannot reach a conclusion that the proposed pesticide use is likely to result in "a reasonable certainty of no harm" to human health, including exposure of residues of the pesticide to infants and children.

If the emergency use of the pesticide on a food or feed commodity would result in pesticide chemical residues, EPA establishes a time-limited tolerance meeting the "reasonable certainty of no harm standard" of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

In this document: EPA identifies the State or Federal agency granted the exemption, the type of exemption, the pesticide authorized and the pests, the crop or use for which authorized, and the duration of the exemption.

III. Emergency Exemptions

A. U.S. States and Territories

Arkansas

State Plant Board

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 17, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Arizona

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of flutriafol on cotton to control cotton root rot; April 14, 2014 to June 15, 2014.

Delaware

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; April 29, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Florida

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Crisis Exemption: On April 8, 2014, for use of clothianidin on young citrus trees to control transmission of Huanglongbing disease caused by Asian Citrus Psyllid. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has also submitted a specific exemption request which allows the use to continue beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption, because the use is needed until November 1, 2014. EPA is currently evaluating that request. Since this use is for a neonicotinoid, EPA published a notice of receipt for the specific exemption request in the **Federal Register** on May 21, 2014 (79 FR 29185) (FRL-9909-94) with the public comment period closing on May 28, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; May 16, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of streptomycin on grapefruit to control citrus canker; June 12, 2014 to June 12, 2015. EPA authorized the use because available alternative controls are not adequate to effectively control this disease, since they cause phytotoxic effects to the citrus when used during higher temperatures. Significant economic losses are occurring without control of this pathogen, which has become a serious threat to the fresh-market grapefruit industry in Florida. Since this request proposed the use of a material also used in humans and animals as an antibiotic drug, a notice of receipt published in the **Federal Register** on May 21, 2014 (79 FR 29185) (FRL-9909-94) with the public comment period closing on May 28, 2014.

Georgia

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of terbufos on cotton to control southern root knot nematodes; May 20, 2014 to July 1, 2014. EPA authorized the use because the loss of the industry standard tool resulted in a critical and urgent emergency situation and alternative controls were not adequate to effectively control this disease. Since this request proposed the use of an active ingredient which belongs to the organophosphate class of pesticides, a

notice of receipt published in the **Federal Register** on May 21, 2014 (79 FR 29185) (FRL-9909-94) with the public comment period closing on May 28, 2014.

Kentucky

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; May 22, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Louisiana

Department of Agriculture and Forestry

Quarantine Exemption: EPA authorized the use of fipronil as an expansion of the registered use, to control an invasive crazy ant species (commonly referred to as the tawny crazy ant) around the outside of manmade structures in counties where the ant has been confirmed; April 23, 2014 to November 1, 2015.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 18, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; April 30, 2014 to October 31, 2014.

Maine

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 23, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Maryland

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 23, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; April 29, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Massachusetts

Department of Agricultural Resources

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 17, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Michigan

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; April 29, 2014 to November 30, 2014.

Mississippi

Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Quarantine Exemption: EPA authorized the use of fipronil as an expansion of the registered use, to control an invasive crazy ant species (commonly referred to as the tawny crazy ant) around the outside of manmade structures in counties where the ant has been confirmed; May 22, 2014 to November 1, 2015.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 29, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; June 12, 2014 to October 31, 2014.

Missouri

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 18, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Nebraska

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; May 16, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Nevada

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 17, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

New York

Department of Environmental Conservation

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

North Carolina

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown

marmorated stinkbug; May 28, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

North Dakota

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 17, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Ohio

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 18, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Oklahoma

Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of flutriafol on cotton to control cotton root rot; April 14, 2014 to June 30, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 17, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; April 30, 2014 to October 31, 2014.

Pennsylvania

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; May 28, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

South Carolina

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of terbufos on cotton to control southern root knot nematodes; May 30, 2014 to July 1, 2014.

South Dakota

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; May 16, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Texas

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflo on sorghum to control sugarcane aphid; April 24, 2014 to October 31, 2014.

Virginia

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific Exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; April 29, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Washington State

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of lambda-cyhalothrin on asparagus to control European asparagus aphid; May 22, 2014 to September 30, 2014.

West Virginia

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of potassium salt of hop beta acids in beehives to control varroa mite; April 23, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome fruit and stone fruit to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; April 29, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 20, 2014 to October 15, 2014.

Wyoming

Department of Agriculture

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of diflubenzuron on alfalfa to control the Mormon cricket and grasshoppers; June 6, 2014 to October 31, 2014. EPA authorized the use because projected levels of grasshoppers are very high for 2014 and the available alternatives are not expected to avert significant economic losses under outbreak conditions. Since this use has been requested for more than 5 years and an application for registration has not yet been received by EPA, a Notice of Receipt with opportunity for public comment published in the **Federal Register**, as required by 40 CFR 166.24, on April 30, 2014 (79 FR 24418) (FRL-9908-39) with public comment period closing on May 15, 2014.

B. Federal Departments and Agencies

Agriculture Department

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Quarantine Exemption: EPA authorized a quarantine exemption to permit cotton growers to plant up to 100% of cotton acreage to transgenic (Bt) cotton, in conjunction with sterile insect release, as a Pink Bollworm (PBW) eradication strategy, in the PBW eradication area in California; April 23, 2014 to April 23, 2017.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: September 17, 2014.

Lois Rossi,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2014-22746 Filed 9-23-14; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0628; FRL-9916-39]

Registration Review Proposed Interim Decision; Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of EPA's proposed interim registration review decisions for public comment. Registration review is EPA's periodic review of pesticide registrations to ensure that each pesticide continues to satisfy the statutory standard for registration, that is, that the pesticide can perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment. Through this program, EPA is ensuring that each pesticide's registration is based on current scientific and other knowledge, including its effects on human health and the environment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number for the specific pesticide of interest provided in the table in Unit II.A., by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/

DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.

- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html>.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For pesticide specific information, contact: The Chemical Review Manager for the pesticide of interest identified in the table in Unit II.A.

For general information on the registration review program, contact: Richard Dumas, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8015; email address: dumas.richard@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. General Information***A. Does this action apply to me?*

This action is directed to the public in general, and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including environmental, human health, farm worker, and agricultural advocates; the chemical industry; pesticide users; and members of the public interested in the sale, distribution, or use of pesticides. Since others also may be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the Chemical Review Manager for the pesticide of interest identified in the table in Unit II.A.

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit this information to EPA through [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD-ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD-ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD-ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in