

Sodium acifluorfen is an herbicide that is registered for control of broadleaf weeds in soybean, peanuts, rice, and strawberry. EPA conducted a comprehensive human health risk assessment, which indicated that there are no risks of concern for human health. The ecological risk assessment indicated that there are potential risks of concern for non-target terrestrial plant species from the aerial use of sodium acifluorfen. To reduce risk to non-target terrestrial plants from aerial spray drift, the Agency is proposing the deletion of aerial use on strawberries and the implementation of uniform spray drift management language across all labels. The Agency is also proposing the inclusion of herbicide resistance management language on all sodium acifluorfen labels. This proposed interim decision does not include an endangered species determination, or any human health or environmental safety findings associated with the EDSP. The Agency's final registration review decision is dependent upon a finding under ESA, an EDSP determination, and an assessment of risks to bees.

Thidiazuron is a plant growth regulator applied as a pre-harvest defoliant to cotton in southern states such as Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia. Thidiazuron reduces foliage, dry leaves, and immature fruiting structures, at the time of harvest, which contribute to the staining of harvested cotton. Quantitative human health and ecological risk assessments, including a screening-level endangered species risk assessment, were conducted for thidiazuron. EPA did not identify any human health risks. EPA identified possible risk to non-target terrestrial plants from use of thidiazuron. In its proposed interim decision, EPA is proposing risk mitigation to reduce spray drift to non-target terrestrial plants. EPA is making no human health or environmental safety findings associated with the EDSP screening of thidiazuron, nor is it making an endangered species finding. EPA's registration review decision for thidiazuron will depend upon the result of an EDSP Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act section 408(p) determination, complete pollinator determination, and an endangered species determination.

The registration review docket for a pesticide generally includes earlier documents related to the registration review of the case. For example, the review opened with a Summary Document, containing a Preliminary Work Plan, for public comment. A Final Work Plan was placed in the docket

following public comment on the initial docket. The documents in the docket describe EPA's rationales for conducting additional risk assessments for the registration review of the pesticides included in the Table in this unit, as well as the Agency's subsequent risk findings and consideration of possible risk mitigation measures. These proposed interim registration decisions are supported by the rationales included in those documents. Following public comment, the Agency will issue interim registration review decisions for products containing the pesticides listed in the Table in this unit.

The registration review program is being conducted under congressionally mandated time frames, and EPA recognizes the need both to make timely decisions and to involve the public. Section 3(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136a(g)) required EPA to establish by regulation procedures for reviewing pesticide registrations, originally with a goal of reviewing each pesticide's registration every 15 years to ensure that a pesticide continues to meet the FIFRA standard for registration. The Agency's final rule to implement this program was issued in August 2006 and became effective in October 2006, and appears at 40 CFR part 155, subpart C. The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (PRIA) was amended and extended in September 2007. FIFRA, as amended by PRIA in 2007, requires EPA to complete registration review decisions by October 1, 2022, for all pesticides registered as of October 1, 2007.

The registration review final rule at 40 CFR 155.58(a) provides for a minimum 60-day public comment period on all proposed interim registration review decisions. This comment period is intended to provide an opportunity for public input and a mechanism for initiating any necessary amendments to the proposed interim decision. All comments should be submitted using the methods in ADDRESSES, and must be received by EPA on or before the closing date. These comments will become part of the docket for the pesticides included in the Table in this unit. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

The Agency will carefully consider all comments received by the closing date and will provide a "Response to Comments Memorandum" in the docket. The interim registration review decision will explain the effect that any comments had on the interim decision

and provide the Agency's response to significant comments.

Background on the registration review program is provided at: <http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation>. Links to earlier documents related to the registration review of these pesticides are provided at: http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/reg_review_status.htm.

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

Dated: April 13, 2016.

Yu-Ting Guilaran,

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

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, April 26, 2016 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED: Compliance matters pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109.

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PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION:

Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694-1220.

Shelley E. Garr,

Deputy Secretary.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice—ME—2016—01; Docket No: 2016—0002; Sequence No. 10]

Notice of Fee Amounts To Be Set by the General Services Administration's Request for the Registration and Annual Renewal of .gov Second-Level Domains

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP); Office of Information, Integrity, and Access; General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: GSA is proposing to increase the yearly fee assessed to entities that utilize the federal .gov top-level domain. The current fee of \$125 per annum has not been raised since the publication of the Federal Management Regulation final rule, Internet GOV Domain on