DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
[Docket No. NJ17–4–000]
City of Pasadena, California; Notice of Filing

Take notice that on December 5, 2016, City of Pasadena, California submitted its tariff filing: City of Pasadena, California 2017 Transmission Revenue Balancing Account Adjustment Update to be effective 1/1/2017.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission’s Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eFiling/filing-reg.pdf. For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8650.

Dated: December 7, 2016.
Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,
Deputy Secretary.

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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 October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 to control unforeseen pest outbreaks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael L. Goodis, 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).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed at the end of the emergency exemption.

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–2016–0104, 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 (7 U.S.C. 136p), 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

Alabama
Department of Agriculture and Industries

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on cotton to control tarnished plant bug; June 7 to October 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Arizona
Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; September 22, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Arkansas
State Plant Board

Crisis exemption: On July 21, 2016, the Arkansas State Plant Board declared a crisis exemption to allow use of flupyradifurone on sweet sorghum to control sugarcane aphids. The use was expected to be needed beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on cotton to control tarnished plant bug; June 7 to October 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

California
Department of Pesticide Regulation

Crisis exemptions: On August 19, 2016, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation declared a crisis exemption to allow use of bifenthrin on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 16 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; May 31 to October 15, 2016.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Crisis exemptions: On March 4, 2016, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services declared crisis exemptions to allow use of the antibiotics, oxytetracycline and streptomycin in citrus to help suppress and manage Huanglongbing (HLB) disease (also known as citrus greening). The uses were expected to be needed beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption and specific exemption requests were also submitted.

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of the antibiotics, oxytetracycline and streptomycin in citrus to help suppress and manage Huanglongbing (HLB) disease (also known as citrus greening). August 15 to October 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of tolfenpyrad on fruiting vegetables crop group 8–10.
to control various thrips; February 29, 2016 to February 28, 2017.

EPA authorized the use of clothianidin on immature (3 to 5 years old) citrus trees to manage transmission of Huanglongbing (HLB) disease vectored by the Asian citrus psyllid; January 15 to October 31, 2016.

**Crisis exemption:** EPA authorized the use of naled in a bait formulation to eradicate invasive (non-native) Tephritid fruit fly species statewide in Florida, where detected; June 24, 2016 to June 24, 2017.

**Georgia**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemptions:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

EPA authorized the use of fluridone in cotton to control Palmer amaranth; December 18, 2015 to August 31, 2016.

**Idaho**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of hexythiazox on sugarbeet to control spider mites; April 19 to September 30, 2016.

**Illinois**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; July 19, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**Kansas**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**Kentucky**

Department of Agriculture

**Crisis exemption:** On July 21, 2016, the Arkansas State Plant Board declared a crisis exemption to allow use of flupyradifurone on sweet sorghum to control sugarcane aphids. The use was expected to be needed longer than the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption, and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; July 19, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**Louisiana**

Department of Agriculture and Forestry

**Crisis exemption:** On June 21, 2016, the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry declared a crisis exemption to allow use of acetamiprid in sugarcane to control the West Indian canefly. The use was expected to be needed longer than the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption, and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

**Specific exemptions:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on cotton to control tarnished plant bug; June 7 to October 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**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 1 2016 to April 1, 2019.

**Maryland**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemptions:** EPA authorized the use of dinofeturan on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 16 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; May 31 to October 15, 2016.

**Michigan**

Department of Agriculture

**Crisis exemption:** On July 21 2016, the Michigan Department of Agriculture authorized a crisis exemption to allow use of flupicuolid on hops to control downy mildew. A previously withdrawn specific exemption request was resubmitted since use was needed until October 1, 2016, beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption.

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of fluenosulfone on carrots to control plant-parasitic nematodes; April 20 to June 15, 2016.

**Mississippi**

Department of Agriculture and Commerce

**Crisis exemption:** On July 21, 2016, the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce declared a crisis exemption to allow use of flupyradifurone on sweet sorghum to control sugarcane aphids. The use was expected to be needed beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**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 1 2016 to April 1, 2019.

**Missouri**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemptions:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on cotton to control tarnished plant bug; June 7 to October 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 11, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**Nebraska**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; June 2, 2016 to April 1, 2019.

**New Jersey**

Department of Environmental Protection

**Specific Exemption:** EPA authorized the use of chlorantraniliprole on leaff to control armyworm; July 18, 2016 to July 18, 2017.

**New Mexico**

Department of Agriculture

**Specific exemption:** EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; June 28, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

**New York**

Department of Environmental Conservation

**Specific exemptions:** EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; August 17 to October 15, 2016.

**North Carolina**

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

**Crisis exemption:** On July 21, 2016, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services...
declared a crisis exemption to allow use of flupyradifurone on sweet sorghum to control sugarcane aphids. The use was expected to be needed beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

On January 11, 2016, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture declared a crisis exemption for the postharvest use of thiaobendazole on sweet potatoes to control black rot disease. The use was expected to be needed until December 31, 2016 and a request for a specific exemption was also submitted.

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of thiaobendazole on sweet potatoes to control black rot disease; July 18 to December 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the uses of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 12 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of dinofeturan on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 16 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Oklahoma
Department of Agriculture
Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 5, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Oregon
Department of Agriculture
Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of hexythiazox on sugarbeet to control spider mites; April 19 to September 30, 2016.

Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture
Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinofeturan on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 16 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; May 31 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 16, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Washington
Department of Agriculture
Crisis exemption: On the August 26, 2016, the Washington Department of Agriculture declared a crisis exemption for use of lambda-cyhalothrin on asparagus to control the European asparagus aphid. The use season was expected to last until October 31, 2016, and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

On May 19, 2016, the Washington Department of Agriculture declared a crisis exemption for use of isofetamid on blackberry, blueberry, and raspberry to control Botrytis cinerea (gray mold).

The use was expected to be needed beyond the 15 days allowed under a crisis exemption and a specific exemption request was also submitted.

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of lambda-cyhalothrin on asparagus to control the European asparagus aphid; September 19 to October 31, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of isofetamid on blackberry, blueberry, and raspberry to control Botrytis cinerea (gray mold); July 27 to October 30, 2016.

West Virginia
Department of Agriculture
Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinofeturan on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; June 16 to October 15, 2016.

EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; May 31 to October 15, 2016.

B. Federal Departments and Agencies

Animal and Plant Health Inspector Service
Quarantine exemptions: EPA authorized the use of citric acid to treat for disinfection of porous and nonporous surfaces contaminated with Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus, African Swine Fever Virus, Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus, and high Pathogenic Avian Flu Influenza Virus; February 4, 2016 to February 4, 2019.

EPA authorized the use of a mixture of potassium peroxymonosulfate and propylene glycol for disinfection of nonporous surfaces associated with poultry facilities infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza virus; January 20, 2016 to January 20, 2019.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Public health exemptions: EPA authorized use of deltamethrin to help control Aedes species of mosquitoes, vectors of the zika virus, in Puerto Rico where the zika virus is being locally transmitted, and Aedes mosquito populations have developed resistance to other materials commonly used for mosquito control. EPA authorized three different uses of deltamethrin as follows: Pre-treated mosquito bed nets, May 10, 2016 to May 10, 2017; pre-treated window curtain coverings, May 18, 2016 to May 18, 2017; a tablet form used to prepare a solution for treatment of mosquito bed nets and curtains, May 19, 2016 to May 19, 2017.

EPA authorized use of pyriproxyfen (a larvicide) and Beauveria bassiana (a
fungus pathogenic to adult insects) to help control *Aedes* species of mosquitoes, vectors of the zika virus. Deployment is in a container “trap” designed to attract the egg-laying adult mosquito, and was initially targeted for Puerto Rico, where the zika virus was being locally transmitted. While in the trap depositing eggs, the adult mosquito is coated with the pesticide mixture, and then visits other egg-laying sites, distributing pyriproxyfen in the process. The pyriproxyfen kills the larva by preventing development into an adult, while the *Beauvaria bassiana* slowly kills the adult mosquito over 8–10 days. Use is allowed in other areas of the U.S. if zika-transmitting mosquitoes are detected. May 6, 2016 to May 6, 2017.

Department of Defense

**Specific exemption.** EPA authorized use of permethrin for treatment of unoccupied military aircraft to comply with disinsection requirements of Italy and other counties, to prevent dissemination of potential insect disease vectors such as the *Aedes* mosquito, vector of the zika virus. July 13, 2016 to July 13, 2017.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**Specific exemption.** EPA authorized use of ortho-phthalaldehyde, immobilized to a porous resin, to treat the International Space Station (ISS) internal active thermal control system (IATCS) coolant for control of aerobic and microaerophilic water bacteria and unidentified gram negative rods. August 31, 2016 to August 31, 2017.

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

**Dated:** November 30, 2016,

Michael Goodis,
Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2016–30175 Filed 12–14–16; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[FRL–9956–49–Region 6]

**Notice of Proposed Administrative Settlement Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice; request for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency is giving notice of two proposed administrative settlements concerning the Scrub-A-Dubb Barrel Company Superfund Site, located in the City of Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before January 17, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** The proposed settlements and additional background information relating to the settlements are available for public inspection at 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733. Copies of the proposed settlements may be obtained from Robert Werner, Enforcement Officer, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733 or by calling (214) 665–6724. Comments should reference the Scrub-A-Dubb Barrel Company Superfund Site, located in the City of Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas and EPA CERCLA Docket Number 06–09–16 for the Enterprise Products BBCT LLC settlement and EPA CERCLA Docket Number 06–10–16 for the Foster Testing, Inc. settlement and should be addressed to Robert Werner, Enforcement Officer, at the address listed above.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Amy Salinas, Attorney, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733 or by calling (214) 665–8063.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with Section 122(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9622(h)(1), notice is hereby given of two proposed administrative settlements concerning the Scrub-A-Dubb Barrel Company Superfund Site, located in the City of Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas.

The settlements require two settling parties, Enterprise Products BBCT, LLC, and Foster Testing, Inc., to pay a total of $147,800.00 as payment of response costs to the Hazardous Substances Superfund. The settlements include a covenant not to sue pursuant to Section 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607.

For thirty (30) days beginning the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to this notice and will receive written comments relating to the settlement. The Agency will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The Agency’s response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733.

Dated: November 24, 2016.

Ron Curry,
Regional Administrator (6RA).

[FR Doc. 2016–29886 Filed 12–14–16; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**


**TSCA Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements; Standards for Small Manufacturers and Processors**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act which amended the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA). TSCA, as amended, requires EPA to review the size standards for small manufacturers and processors, which are currently used in connection with reporting regulations under TSCA Section 8(a). In particular, EPA must make a determination whether a revision of those standards is warranted. EPA’s preliminary determination is that revisions to currently codified size standards for TSCA Section 8(a) are indeed warranted. As part of the ongoing review process, the EPA is requesting public comment on whether a revision of the current size standard definitions is warranted at this time.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before January 17, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2016–0675, 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:** Document Control Office (7407M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), Environmental Protection Agency, 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.