

Accordingly, the requirements of Section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

The RFA, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions. Since this final rule is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the APA, or any other statutes, it is not subject to sections 603 or 604 of the RFA. Furthermore, this action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because these findings under section 110 and Subchapter I, Part D of the CAA do not, in and of themselves, directly impose any new requirements on small entities. See *Mid-Tex Electric Cooperative, Inc. v. FEC*, 773 F.2d 327 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (agency's certification need only consider the impact of the rule on entities subject to the requirements of the rule). Instead, this action makes findings of failure to submit and establishes a schedule for Missouri to stop the clocks and does not directly regulate any entities. Therefore, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs to state, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

Sections 202 and 205 do not apply to this action because the findings that Missouri failed to submit the required SIP for the Doe Run/Herculaneum area do not, in and of themselves, constitute a Federal mandate because they do not impose any enforceable duty on any

entity. In addition, the CAA does not permit EPA to consider the type of analyses described in section 205 in determining whether a state has failed to submit a required SIP. Finally, section 203 does not apply to the action because the SIP submittal schedule to stop the clocks would only affect the state of Missouri, which is not a small government.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This rule does not contain any information requirements which require OMB approval under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

H. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. However, section 808 provides that any rule for which the issuing agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rule) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, shall take effect at such time as the agency promulgating the rule determines. As stated previously, EPA has made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefore, and established an effective date of July 14, 1999, the date of signature. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the U.S. Comptroller General prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a major rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

I. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 27, 1999. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review, nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Lead.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: July 14, 1999.

Dennis Grams,

Regional Administrator, Region VII.

[FR Doc. 99-19158 Filed 7-27-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300893; FRL-6090-9]

RIN 2070-AB78

Zinc Phosphide; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for residues of phosphine resulting from the use of the rodenticide zinc phosphide in or on timothy, alfalfa, and clover at 0.1 part per million (ppm) for an additional 1½-year period. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on August 1, 2001. This action is in response to EPA's granting of an emergency exemption under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing use of the pesticide on timothy, alfalfa, and clover. Section 408(l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption granted by EPA under FIFRA section 18.

DATES: This regulation becomes effective July 28, 1999. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA, on or before September 27, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number [OPP-300893], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled "Tolerance Petition Fees" and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests

filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP-300893], must also be submitted to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 119, Crystal Mall 2 (CM #2), 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epa.gov. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be identified by the docket control number [OPP-300893]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Libby Pemberton, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: Rm. 280, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 308-9364, pemberton.libby@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a final rule, published in the **Federal Register** of August 25, 1998 (63 FR 45176) (FRL-6021-6), which announced that on its own initiative under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) (Public Law 104-170) it established time-limited tolerances for the residues of phosphine resulting from the use of the rodenticide zinc phosphide in or on timothy (seed, forage, hay), alfalfa (forage, hay), and clover (forage, hay) at 0.1 ppm, with an expiration date of February 1, 2000. EPA established the tolerances because section 408(l)(6) of the FFDCA requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption granted

by EPA under FIFRA section 18. Such tolerances can be established without providing notice or period for public comment.

EPA received a request to extend the use of the rodenticide zinc phosphide on timothy, alfalfa, and clover for this year's growing season due to a continued emergency situation. The potential vole population would result in significant economic loss. The currently available methods of control are inadequate and impractical. After having reviewed the submission, EPA concurs that emergency conditions exist. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of the rodenticide zinc phosphide on timothy, alfalfa, and clover for control of voles in Nevada.

EPA assessed the potential risks presented by residues of phosphine resulting from the use of the rodenticide zinc phosphide in or on timothy (seed, forage, hay), alfalfa (forage, hay), and clover (forage, hay). In doing so, EPA considered the safety standard in FFDCA section 408(b)(2), and decided that the necessary tolerance under FFDCA section 408(l)(6) would be consistent with the safety standard and with FIFRA section 18. The data and other relevant material have been evaluated and discussed in the final rule of August 25, 1998 (63 FR 45176). Based on that data and information considered, the Agency reaffirms that extension of the time-limited tolerances will continue to meet the requirements of section 408(l)(6). Therefore, the time-limited tolerances are extended for an additional 1½-year period. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** to remove the revoked tolerance from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Although these tolerance will expire and are revoked on August 1, 2001, under FFDCA section 408(l)(5), residues of the pesticide not in excess of the amounts specified in the tolerance remaining in or on timothy (seed, forage, hay), alfalfa (forage, hay), and clover (forage, hay) after that date will not be unlawful, provided the pesticide is applied in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA and the application occurred prior to the revocation of the tolerances. EPA will take action to revoke these tolerances earlier if any experience with, scientific data on, or other relevant information on this pesticide indicate that the residues are not safe.

I. Objections and Hearing Requests

The new FFDCA section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to "object" to a tolerance regulation as was provided in the old section 408 and in section 409.

However, the period for filing objections is 60 days, rather than 30 days. EPA currently has procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and hearing requests. These regulations will require some modification to reflect the new law. However, until those modifications can be made, EPA will continue to use those procedural regulations with appropriate adjustments to reflect the new law.

Any person may, by September 27, 1999, file written objections to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given under the "ADDRESSES" section (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). EPA is authorized to waive any fee requirement "when in the judgement of the Administrator such a waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purpose of this subsection." For additional information regarding tolerance objection fee waivers, contact James Tompkins, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: Rm. 239, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 305-5697, tompkins.jim@epa.gov. Requests for waiver of tolerance objection fees should be sent to James Hollins, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the requestor (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 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

issues in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

II. Public Record and Electronic Submissions

EPA has established a record for this regulation under docket control number [OPP-300893] (including any comments and data submitted electronically). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Rm. 119 of the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

Objections and hearing requests may be sent by e-mail directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epa.gov

E-mailed objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this regulation, as well as the public version, as described in this unit will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer any copies of objections and hearing requests received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the Virginia address in "ADDRESSES" at the beginning of this document.

III. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Certain Acts and Executive Orders

This final rule establishes tolerances under section 408 of the FFDCA. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory*

Planning and Review (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4). Nor does it require any special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), or require OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).

In addition, since tolerances and exemptions that are established under section 408(l)(6) of FFDCA, such as the tolerances in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. Nevertheless, the Agency previously assessed whether establishing tolerances, exemptions from tolerances, raising tolerance levels or expanding exemptions might adversely impact small entities and concluded, as a generic matter, that there is no adverse economic impact. The factual basis for the Agency's generic certification for tolerance actions published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950), and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, entitled *Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership* (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local, and tribal

governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates."

Today's rule does not create an unfunded Federal mandate on State, local, or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19, 1998), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

IV. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the Agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and

the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: July 15, 1999.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

§ 180.284 [Amended]

2. In § 180.284, by amending paragraph (b) by revising the date "02/01/00" wherever it appears to read "8/1/01".

[FR Doc. 99-19001 Filed 7-27-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 101-42 and 101-43

[FPMR Amendment H-204]

RIN 3090-AG80

Excess Personal Property Reporting Requirements

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR) to remove the prohibition on donation of surplus Federal firearms to allow donations to State and local law enforcement activities. This rule also revises the FPMR to streamline and simplify the assignment of the disposal condition codes which Federal agencies use to report their excess personal property for utilization and donation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 28, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Martha Caswell, Director, Personal Property Management Policy Division (MTP), 202-501-3828.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This final rule combines two proposed rules:

- Donation of Certain Federal Surplus Firearms to State or Local Law Enforcement Activities, published in the **Federal Register** on December 9, 1998 (63 FR 68136). Four comments were received and considered in the formulation of this final rule.

- Excess Personal Property Reporting Requirements, published in the **Federal Register** on December 29, 1998 (63 FR 71686). No comments were received.

B. Executive Order 12866

The General Services Administration (GSA) has determined that this final rule is not a significant rule for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

GSA certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this final rule does not impose record keeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 501, *et seq.*

E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is also exempt from congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects

41 CFR Part 101-42

Government property management, Hazardous materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surplus Government property.

41 CFR Part 101-43

Government property management, Surplus Government property.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 41 CFR Parts 101-42 and 101-43 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for parts 101-42 and 101-43 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 205 (c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

PART 101-42—UTILIZATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY

2. Section 101-42.1102-10 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 101-42.1102-10 Firearms.

(a) *Utilization requirements.* (1) In accordance with § 101-43.4801(c) of this chapter, reports of excess reportable firearms and requests for their transfer must be submitted to the:

General Services Administration (7FP-8), Denver, CO 80225-0506.

(2) Firearms may be transferred only to those Federal agencies authorized to acquire firearms for official use. Such transfers must be executed under § 101-43.309-5 of this chapter and, when applicable, § 101-42.1102-8(b). Additional written justification from the requesting agency may be required.

(b) *Donation requirements.* (1) Only handguns, rifles, shotguns, and individual light automatic weapons, all less than .50 caliber in FSC 1005, and rifle and shoulder fired grenade launchers in FSC 1010, assigned a disposal condition code of 4 or better, as defined in § 101-43.4801(e) of this chapter, may be offered by GSA (7FP-8) to State agencies for donation to eligible law enforcement entities for law enforcement purposes only. Donations are limited to only those eligible law enforcement entities whose primary function is the enforcement of applicable Federal, State, and/or local laws, and whose compensated law enforcement officers have powers to apprehend and arrest. Such donations must be executed under § 101-42.1102-8(c) as applicable.

(2) Each SF 123 submitted to GSA must be accompanied by a conditional transfer document, signed by both the intended donee and the State agency, and containing the special terms, conditions, and restrictions prescribed by GSA, and any other required forms or information.

(3) The restrictions on donated firearms shall be in perpetuity, and they may not be released by the State agency without prior written approval from GSA. The donee must notify the State agency when donated firearms are no longer needed. The State agency may, with GSA approval, reassign firearms from one donee to another donee within the state or to another SASP (see § 101-44.205(f) of this chapter); otherwise, firearms must be delivered directly to the place of destruction to be destroyed by either the donee or the State agency. Destruction must be such that each