

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Service Agreement Nos. 174, 357, and 358 to be effective 11/7/2016.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5077.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/16.

Docket Numbers: ER17–500–000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of Colorado.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 20161207_ Revised SAP and Clean Up Filing to be effective 1/1/2016.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5083.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/16.

Docket Numbers: ER17–501–000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of Colorado.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 20161207_ Revised SAP and Clean Up Filing to be effective 4/16/2016.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5084.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/16.

Docket Numbers: ER17–502–000.

Applicants: Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: High Winds GSFA and GIA (SA 40) to be effective 2/7/2017.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5113.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/16.

Docket Numbers: ER17–503–000.

Applicants: California Independent System Operator Corporation.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2016–12–07 Certificate of Concurrence SCE Western Antelope Dry Ranch SGIA to be effective 12/1/2016.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5126.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/16.

Docket Numbers: ER17–504–000.

Applicants: Cedar Creek Wind Energy, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Category 1 Notice re NW Region to be effective 12/8/2016.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5136.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 12/28/16.

Take notice that the Commission received the following PURPA 210(m)(3) filings:

Docket Numbers: QM17–2–000.

Applicants: East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.

Description: Amendment to November 4, 2016 Application of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. for the termination of the obligation to purchase power from qualifying facilities.

Filed Date: 12/7/16.

Accession Number: 20161207–5131.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 1/4/17.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings 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-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: December 7, 2016.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–30127 Filed 12–14–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

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 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 Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant and all the parties in this proceeding.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies

of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for electronic review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an "eSubscription" link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on December 27, 2016.

Dated: December 8, 2016.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–30130 Filed 12–14–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2016–0104; FRL–9955–54]

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 pomegranate to control leaf-footed plant bug. 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 June 30, 2016, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation declared a crisis exemption to allow use of methoxyfenozide in rice to control armyworms. 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 bifenthrin on avocado to control polyphagous shot hole borer; April 8, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Colorado

Department of Agriculture

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

Delaware

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran 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.

Florida

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 December 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.

Quarantine 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 dinotefuran 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 fluopicolide 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 fluensulfone 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 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.

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 8, 2017.

Nevada

Department of Agriculture

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of chlorantraniliprole on teff to control armyworm; July 18, 2016 to July 18, 2017.

New Jersey

Department of Environmental Protection

Specific Exemption: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; August 17 to October 15, 2016.

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 uses of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control the brown marmorated stinkbug; July 12 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 thiabendazole 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 thiabendazole 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 dinotefuran 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 dinotefuran 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 thiabendazole on mushroom to control *Trichoderma* green mold; March 11, 2016 to March 11, 2017.

South Carolina

Department of Pesticide Regulation

Specific exemption: EPA authorized the use of sulfoxaflor on sorghum to control sugarcane aphids; May 25, 2016 to April 8, 2017.

Tennessee

Department of Agriculture

Crisis exemption: On July 21, 2016, the Tennessee Department of Agriculture 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.

Texas

Department of Agriculture

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

Virginia

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Specific exemptions: EPA authorized the use of dinotefuran 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 exemptions: 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 dinotefuran 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

Agriculture Department

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 *Beauveria 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

Armed Forces Pest Management Board

Specific exemption. EPA authorized use of permethrin for treatment of unoccupied military aircraft to comply with disinsection requirements of Italy and other countries, 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 call (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

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2016–0675; FRL–9956–03]

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>.