

TABLE 2.—REGISTRANTS REQUESTING AMENDMENTS TO DELETE USES IN CERTAIN PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS—Continued

Com- pany No.	Company Name and Address
000432	AgrEvo Environmental Health, 95 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale, NJ 07645.
000572	Rockland Corporation, P.O. Box 809, 686 Passaic Ave., West Caldwell, NJ 07007.
000655	Prentiss Incorporated, C.B. 2000, Floral Park, NY 11002.
004816	AgrEvo Environmental Health, 95 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale, NJ 07645.
033688	CFPI, Agro, S.A., c/o Richard J. Otten, 5116 Wood Valley Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613.
041835	DVM Pharmaceuticals, Inc., c/o RegWest Company, P.O. Box 2220, Greeley, CO 80632.
049585	Alljack, Division of United Industries Corp., P.O. Box 15842 St. Louis, MO 63114.
051036	Micro Flo Co., P.O. Box 5948, Lakeland, FL 33807.

### III. Existing Stocks Provisions

The Agency has authorized registrants to sell or distribute product under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months after approval of the revision, unless other restrictions have been imposed, as in special review actions.

#### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Product registrations.

Dated: June 4, 1996.

Frank Sanders,  
*Director, Program Management and Support  
Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

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[OPP-181014; FRL-5376-1]

### Emergency Exemptions

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted specific exemptions for the control of various pests to 23 States listed below. Four crisis exemptions were initiated by various States and one by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). There were also five quarantine exemptions granted to the United States Department of Agriculture. These exemptions, issued during the months of March, April, and May 1996, are subject to application and timing restrictions and reporting requirements designed to protect the environment to the maximum extent possible. Information on these restrictions is available from the contact persons in EPA listed below.

**DATES:** See each specific, crisis, and quarantine exemptions for its effective date.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** See each emergency exemption for the name of the contact person. The following information applies to all contact persons: By mail: Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 6th Floor, CS 1B1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA (703-308-8417); e-mail: group.ermus@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has granted specific exemptions to the:

1. California Department of Pesticide Regulation for the use of metalaxyl on boysenberries to control downy mildew; March 8, 1996, to April 15, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

2. Delaware Department of Agriculture for the use of terbacil on watermelons to control annual broadleaf weeds; April 19, 1996, to June 15, 1996. (Dave Deegan)

3. Delaware Department of Agriculture for the use of clomazone on watermelons to control weeds; April 4, 1996, to June 30, 1996. (Dave Deegan)

4. Hawaii Department of Agriculture for the use of hydramethylnon on pineapples to control big-headed ants and argentine ants; April 26, 1996, to April 25, 1997. (Libby Pemberton)

5. Hawaii Department of Agriculture for the use of imidacloprid on watermelons to control whiteflies; April 4, 1996, to April 3, 1997. Hawaii had initiated a crisis exemption for this use. (Andrea Beard)

6. Idaho Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on canola to control aphids; April 15, 1996, to August 15, 1996. (Andrea Beard)

7. Idaho Department of Agriculture for the use of primisulfuron-methyl on blue grass grown for seed to control quackgrass, windgrass and other weeds; March 15, 1996, to November 30, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

8. Kansas Department of Agriculture for the use of propazine on sorghum to control pigweed; April 3, 1996, to June 30, 1996. A notice published in the Federal Register of March 15, 1996 (61 FR 10758). For the past the 3 years an emergency exemption has been requested and a complete application for registration and tolerance petition has not yet been submitted to the Agency; additionally, propazine is an unregistered chemical. The situation appears to be urgent and nonroutine, and sorghum growers are expected to suffer significant economic loss without the use of propazine. (Andrea Beard)

9. Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry for the use of Pirate on cotton to control the beet armyworms and tobacco budworms; April 15, 1996, to September 30, 1996. A notice published in the Federal Register of March 20, 1996 (61 FR 11413). The situation was urgent and nonroutine. There are no chemical alternative methods of beet armyworm or tobacco budworm control that can be used in Louisiana. Pirate has shown to be the most effective conventional alternative against resistant tobacco budworm. The combination of tebufenozide and Pirate is environmentally the most acceptable combination available against beet armyworms. (Margarita Collantes)

10. Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry for the use of tebufenozide on cotton to control beet armyworms; April 15, 1996, to September 30, 1996. (Margarita Collantes)

11. Maryland Department of Agriculture for the use of terbacil on watermelons to control annual broadleaf weeds; April 19, 1996, to June 15, 1996. (Dave Deegan)

12. Maryland Department of Agriculture for the use of clomazone on watermelons to control weeds; April 4, 1996, to June 30, 1996. (Dave Deegan)

13. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control weeds; April 3, 1996, to October 31, 1996. (Margarita Collantes)

14. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on canola to control aphids; April 15, 1996, to July 31, 1996. (Andrea Beard)

15. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of fenarimol on hazelnuts to control eastern filbert blight; April 29, 1996, to May 30, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

16. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of lactofen on snap beans to control nightshade and pigweed; April 3, 1996, to July 31, 1996. (Dave Deegan)

17. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of fenoxycarb on pears to control pear psylla; April 1, 1996, to May 1, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

18. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of pirimicarb on alfalfa grown for seed to control lygus bugs and aphids; April 8, 1996, to August 31, 1996. A notice published in the Federal Register of April 24, 1996 (61 FR 18141). Pirimicarb is the only known pesticide that provides control of aphids and lygus bugs without inflicting harm to Native Bee population following application. (Margarita Collantes)

19. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on canola to control aphids; April 15, 1996, to August 15, 1996. (Andrea Beard)

20. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of primisulfuron-methyl on blue grass, grown for seed to control quackgrass, windgrass, and other weeds; April 15, 1996, to November 30, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

21. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of fenoxycarb on pears to control pear psylla; April 1, 1996, to May 1, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

22. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control grasses; April 1, 1996, to July 1, 1996. (Margarita Collantes)

The following States listed below were granted emergency exemptions for the use of dimethomorph, cymoxanil, and propamocarb hydrochloride on potatoes to control late blight; April 4, 1996, to April 3, 1997, except for Florida whose effective date is May 18, 1996, to May 17, 1997.

1. Colorado Department of Agriculture.

2. Delaware Department of Agriculture.

3. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

4. Idaho Department of Agriculture.

5. Maine Department of Agriculture.

6. Maryland Department of Agriculture.

7. Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture.

8. Michigan Department of Agriculture.

9. Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

10. Montana Department of Agriculture.

11. New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

12. North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

13. North Dakota Department of Agriculture.

14. Ohio Department of Agriculture.

15. Oregon Department of Agriculture.

16. Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

17. Washington Department of Agriculture.

18. Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. (Libby Pemberton) Crisis exemptions were initiated by the:

1. Idaho Department of Agriculture on March 25, 1996, for the use of carboxin on lentils to control ascochyta blight. This program has ended. (Andrea Beard)

2. Idaho Department of Agriculture on March 25, 1996, for the use of thiabendazole on lentils to control ascochyta blight. This program has ended. (Andrea Beard)

3. Washington Department of Agriculture on March 22, 1996, for the use of carboxin on lentils to control ascochyta blight. This program has ended. (Andrea Beard)

4. Washington Department of Agriculture on March 22, 1996, for the use of thiabendazole on lentils to control ascochyta blight. This program has ended. (Andrea Beard)

5. United States Department of Agriculture on March 25, 1996, for the use of methyl bromide on conveyances, mechanized farm equipment, grain elevator and structures used for storing and handling wheat and wheat grain and plant or soil debris to control karnal bunt. This program is expected to last until 1999. (Libby Pemberton)

EPA has granted quarantine exemptions to the:

1. United States Department of Agriculture for the use of sodium hypochloride on surfaces to control animal diseases; April 15, 1996, to April 15, 1999. (Dave Deegan)

2. United States Department of Agriculture for the use of sodium carbonate on aircraft surfaces to control animal diseases; April 15, 1996, to April 15, 1999. (Dave Deegan)

3. United States Department of Agriculture for the use of sodium carbonate on semen containers to

control animal diseases; April 15, 1996, to April 15, 1999. (Dave Deegan)

4. United States Department of Agriculture for the use of methyl bromide on fallow fields and small plots of land to control witchweed in North Carolina and South Carolina; April 26, 1996, to April 25, 1999. (Libby Pemberton)

5. United States Department of Agriculture for the use of sodium hydroxide on surfaces, containers, hay and straw to control animal diseases; April 15, 1996, to April 15, 1999. (Dave Deegan)

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

#### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Crisis exemptions.

Dated: June 7, 1996.

Susan Lewis,

*Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

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#### [FRL-5522-7]

#### Strategic Plan for the Office of Research and Development

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Correction—Notice of Availability.

**SUMMARY:** On June 7, 1996 EPA announced the availability of the Strategic Plan for the Office of Research and Development (EPA-600/R-96/059), prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Research and Development (ORD). The Federal Register Notice (61 FR 29099) contained an incorrect phone number for interested parties to obtain a copy of the Strategic Plan. The correct phone number is (513) 569-7562, or you may fax your request to (513) 569-7566. The Strategic Plan describes the process and criteria for selecting ORD's high priority research and defines the foundation for ORD's management and budget planning process.

**DATES:** The Strategic Plan for the Office of Research and Development was made available to the public on June 7, 1996. Interested parties can now access the Executive Summary of the Plan or the entire Plan via the Internet on the ORD Home Page (<http://www.epa.gov/ORD>).

**ADDRESSES:** The document is available for inspection at the EPA Headquarters Library, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC. EPA Library hours are 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday