**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted specific exemptions for the control of various pests to the 11 States listed below and to the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. There were also six crisis exemptions initiated by various States. These exemptions, issued during the months of January and February 1995, are subject to application and timing restrictions and reporting requirements designed to protect the environment to the maximum extent possible. EPA has denied a specific exemption request from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Information on these restrictions is available from the contact persons in EPA listed below. **DATES:** See each specific and crisis exemption 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 #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, (703) 308–8417; e-mail:

beard.andrea@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has granted specific exemptions to the:

- 1. Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries for the use of norflurazon on Bermuda grass to control annual grassy weeds; February 2, 1995, to June 15, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)
- 2. California Environmental
  Protection Agency for the use of
  bifenthrin on cucurbits to control
  whiteflies; February 6, 1995, to February
  6, 1996. A notice of receipt published in
  the **Federal Register** of January 12, 1995
  (60 FR 2962). The exemption was issued
  because the situation was determined to
  be urgent and nonroutine, and
  significant economic losses were
  expected for the affected acreage.
  (Andrea Beard)
- 3. California Environmental Protection Agency for the use of imidacloprid on cucurbits to control whiteflies; February 6, 1995, to February 6, 1996. (Andrea Beard)
- 4. Delaware Department of Agriculture for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control annual weeds; January 25, 1995, to January 24, 1996. (Margarita Collantes)
- 5. Georgia Department of Agriculture for the use of norflurazon on Bermuda grass to control annual grassy weeds; February 2, 1995, to July 1, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)

- 6. Hawaii Department of Agriculture for the use of imidacloprid on tomatoes to control the sweet potato whitefly; February 2, 1995, to December 31, 1995. Hawaii had initiated a crisis exemption for this use. (David Deegan)
- 7. North Carolina Department of Fertilizer and Pesticide Control, Clemson University, for the use of imidacloprid and fenpropathrin on tomatoes to control the sweet potato whitefly; February 23, 1995, to February 23, 1996. (David Deegan)
- 8. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of fenoxycarb on pears to control pear psylla; February 14, 1995, to May 1, 1995. (Andrea Beard)
- 9. South Carolina Division of Regulatory and Public Service Programs for the use of tralomethrin on tomatoes (fresh market) to control stinkbugs; February 27, 1995, to December 31, 1995. (Margarita Collantes)
- 10. Tennessee Department of Agriculture for the use of cypermethrin on mustard greens to control various insects; February 14, 1995, to November 15, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)
- 11. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of norflurazon on Bermuda grass to control annual grassy weeds; February 2, 1995, to July 1, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)
- 12. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on cucurbits to control whiteflies; January 24, 1995, to January 12, 1996. A notice of receipt published in the **Federal Register** of January 12, 1995 (60 FR 2962). The exemption was issued because the situation was determined to be urgent and nonroutine, and significant economic losses were expected for the affected acreage. (Andrea Beard)
- 13. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of imidacloprid on cucurbits to control whiteflies; January 24, 1995, to January 24, 1996. (Andrea Beard)
- 14. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of imidacloprid and fenpropathrin on tomatoes to control the sweet potato whitefly; February 23, 1995, to February 23, 1996. (David Deegan)
- 15. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of fenoxycarb on pears to control pear psylla; February 14, 1995, to May 1, 1995. (Andrea Beard)
- 16. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, for the use of brodifacoum and bromethalin on the Maritime National Wildlife Refuge to control Norway rats in the Aleutian Chain and Pribilof Islands. January 6, 1995, to January 5, 1996. (Larry Fried)

Crisis exemptions were initiated by the:

- 1. Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries on January 25, 1995, for the use of hydrogen cyanamide on peaches to stimulate uniform bud-break. This program has ended. (Rick Keigwin)
- 2. California Department of Pesticide Regulation on February 21, 1995, for the use of fenamiphos on broccoli and cauliflower to control nematodes. This program is expected to last until February 20, 1996. (Libby Pemberton)
- 3. Georgia Department of Agriculture on January 19, 1995, for the use of hydrogen cyanamide on peaches to stimulate uniform bud-break. This program has ended. (Rick Keigwin)
- 4. Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry on February 13, 1995, for the use of norflurazon on Bermuda grass to control annual grassy weeds. This program has ended. (Libby Pemberton)
- 5. Texas Department of Agriculture on February 8, 1995, for the use of hydrogen cyanamide on blueberries to allow uniform bloom. This program has ended. (Rick Keigwin)
- 6. Texas Department of Agriculture on January 30, 1995, for the use of hydrogen cyanamide on peach trees to stimulate uniform bud-break. This program has ended. (Rick Keigwin)

EPA has denied a specific exemption request from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control annual weeds. This specific exemption was denied because an emergency situation does not exist. This situation is not about avoiding economic losses if metolachlor is not granted due to the cancellation of diethatyl-ethyl, but rather about future marketing opportunity of earning profits due to a new enterprise of growing processed spinach which was not generally grown in central Louisiana. This new acreage did not previously use diethatyl-ethyl; therefore, it could not be lost as a weed control tool in spinach production. Use of metolachlor would allow growers entry into a profitable market of a new crop rather than prevent losses from a crop already established for market. No significant economic loss would be attributed to this pest problem. (Margarita Collantes)

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

## List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Crisis exemptions.