

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). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (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 a 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 issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, Oct. 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. Under section 3(f), the order defines a "significant regulatory action" as an action that is likely to result in a rule (1) having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities (also referred to as "economically significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of the Executive Order, EPA has determined that this rule is not "significant" and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Administrator has determined that regulations establishing new tolerances or raising tolerance levels or establishing exemptions from tolerance requirements do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. A certification

statement to this effect was published in the **Federal Register** of May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: January 5, 1995.

Steven L. Johnson,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 180 is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

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

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

2. In § 180.473, by revising paragraph (b), to read as follows:

§ 180.473 Glufosinate ammonium; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

(b)(1) A tolerance, to expire on January 18, 2000, is established as follows for combined residues of glufosinate ammonium (monoammonium 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl) butanoate) and its metabolite 3-methylphosphinicpropionic acid, expressed as 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl)butanoic acid equivalents.

Commodity	Parts per million
Bananas	0.3 (Not more than 0.2 ppm shall be present in the pulp after peel is removed).

(2) There are no U.S. registrations as of August 24, 1994, for bananas.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 101-37

[FPMR Amendment G-109]

RIN 3090-AF43

Government Aviation Administration and Coordination

AGENCY: Federal Supply Service, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation updates policies and procedures concerning the documentation, approval, and use of Government aircraft. Specifically, the rule places definitions in a single subpart for ease of reference, reconciles the standard aircraft program cost elements with those contained in the revised Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-126 (May 22, 1992), updates subparts on cost recovery methods and aviation program cost effectiveness, and clarifies agency Federal Aviation Management Information System (FAMIS) reporting requirements. This action is necessary for compliance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-126. Implementation of this rule will minimize the cost and improve the management and use of Government aviation resources.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 18, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Larry Godwin, Aircraft Management Division (FBA), Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20406 (703-305-6399).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The General Services Administration (GSA) has determined that this rule is not a significant rule for the purposes of Executive Order 12866. The OMB Circular A-126 requires the Administrator of GSA to establish a single coordinating office for aircraft management to improve the management of Government-owned and operated aircraft. The responsibilities of this Office include: (1) Coordinating the development of effectiveness measures and standards, policy, recommendation, and guidance for the procurement, operation, safety, and disposal of civilian agency aircraft; (2) operating a Government-wide aircraft management information system; (3) identifying and advising agencies and OMB of opportunities to share, transfer, or dispose of underutilized aircraft; to reduce excessive aircraft operations and maintenance costs; and to replace obsolete aircraft; (4) providing technical assistance to agencies in establishing automated aircraft information and cost accounting systems and in conducting cost analysis; (5) developing generic aircraft information system standards and software; (6) reviewing proposed agency internal aircraft policies for compliance with OMB guidance and notifying OMB of any discrepancies; and (7) conducting an annual study of the variable and fixed costs of operating the different categories of Government aircraft and disseminating the results for use in making the cost comparisons and reporting the trip costs.