

Directory of Medical Specialists if the Board requirements are certified to the Director and to the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates by the Executive Secretary of the cognizant component board of the American Board of Medical Specialties. The Director, for good cause shown, may grant an extension of authorized length of stay to permit an alien physician to repeat one year of clinical medical training.

(B) The alien physician must furnish the Attorney General each year with an affidavit (Form I-644) that attests the alien physician: (i) Is in good standing in the program of graduate medical education or training in which the alien physician is participating, and (2) will return to the country of his nationality or last residence upon completion of the education or training for which he came to the United States.

(iv) Aliens who entered the United States or acquired exchange visitor status on or after January 10, 1978, and before December 29, 1981, and are participating in graduate medical education or training programs, have until December 29, 1983 to apply for a change in their designated graduate medical education or training programs, subject to the requirements of paragraph (a)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.

(v) The Educational Commission for foreign Medical Graduates will serve as liaison between the medical specialty boards and the United States Information Agency.

§ 514.13 [Amended]

2. In § 514.13(a)(6), remove the words "of the International Communication Agency."

3. In § 514.13(a)(7), remove the words "of the International Communication Agency."

4. In § 514.13(a)(8)(ii), remove the words "of the International Communication Agency."

5. Section 514.23 (a)(1)(IV) is revised and (a)(1)(ix) is added as follows:

§ 514.23 General limitations of stay.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) Professional Trainee—an alien who is a graduate of a medical school pursuing graduate medical education or training in the United States is limited to the time typically required to complete such program and is limited to a maximum of seven years unless exceptional circumstances are present.

(ix) Research assistants sponsored under contract, grant or cooperative

agreement by the National Institutes of Health—5 years.

(Pub. L. 97-116, 75 Stat. 527, 534, 535; 8 U.S.C. 110(a)(15)(j); 95 Stat. 1611, 1612, 1613 (8 U.S.C. 118(a)(15)(j)), Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977; E.O. 12048 of March 27, 1978; Pub. L. 97-241, 96 Stat. 291; USA Delegation Order No. 83-5 (48 FR 2490))

Dated: March 30, 1983.

Jonathan W. Sloat,
General Counsel and Congressional Liaison.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[PP 1F2500, 1F2531, 2F2695, 2F2732/
R517A; PH-FRL 2350-2]

Tolerances and Exemptions From Tolerances for Pesticide Chemicals in or on Raw Agricultural Commodities; Metalaxyl; Corrections

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a regulation that established tolerances for the combined residues of the fungicide metalaxyl and its metabolites in or on certain raw agricultural commodities. The regulation was requested in a petition submitted by Ciba-Geigy Corporation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective on January 26, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henry Jacoby, Product Manager (PM) 21, Registration Division (TS-767C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 227, CM No. 2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703-557-1900).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the FR Doc. 83-2136, published in the Federal Register of January 26, 1983 (48 FR 3599), EPA established tolerances for the combined residues of the fungicide metalaxyl [*N*-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-*N*-(methoxyacetyl)alanine, methyl ester] and its metabolites containing the 2,6-dimethylaniline moiety, and *N*-(2-hydroxymethyl-6-methylphenyl)-*N*-(methoxyacetyl)alanine, methyl ester each expressed as metalaxyl in or on certain raw agricultural commodities.

In the list of commodities on page 3600, second column, the commodity poultry liver is added at 0.4 part per million (ppm). This commodity was inadvertently omitted in the regulation. The tolerance level for melons, erroneously listed at 0.1 ppm, is corrected to read 1.0 ppm.

Dated: April 11, 1983.

Robert V. Brown,
Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

PART 180—[Amended]

Therefore, 40 CFR 180.408 is amended by adding and alphabetically inserting the commodity poultry liver and correcting the tolerance level for melons to read as follows:

§ 180.408 Metalaxyl; tolerances for residues.

Commodities	Parts per million
Melons	1.0
Poultry, liver	0.4

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40 CFR Part 180

[PP 2E2724/R536; PH-FRL 2348-7]

Tolerances and Exemptions From Tolerances for Pesticide Chemicals in or on Raw Agricultural Commodities; Ethyl 3-Methyl-4-(Methylthio) Phenyl (1-Methylethyl) Phosphoramidate

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes a tolerance for the combined residues of the nematocide ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl (1-methylethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites in or on the raw agricultural commodity okra. This regulation is to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of the nematocide in or on the commodity was requested in a petition submitted by the Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective on April 20, 1983.

ADDRESS: Written objections may be submitted to the: Hearing Clerk (A-110), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald Stubbs, Emergency Response Section (TS-767C), Registration Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 716B, CM #2, 1921

Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703-557-1192).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a proposed rule, published in the Federal Register of February 23, 1983 (48 FR 7592), that announced that the Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4), New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Box 231, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, had submitted pesticide petition 2E2724 to EPA on behalf of the IR-4 Technical Committee and the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

This petition requested that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, propose the establishment of a tolerance for the combined residues of the nematocide ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl (1-methylethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites in or on the raw agricultural commodity okra at 0.3 part per million (ppm).

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated and discussed in the notice of proposed rulemaking. The pesticide is considered useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is sought. It is concluded that the tolerance would protect the public health and is established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above. Such objections should specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing and the grounds for the objections. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

(Sec. 408(e), 68 Stat. 514 (21 U.S.C. 346(a)(e)))

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: April 6, 1983.
Edwin L. Johnson,
Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

PART 180—(AMENDED)

Therefore, 40 CFR 180.349 is revised to read as follows:

§ 180.349 Ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl (1-methylethyl) phosphoramidate; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the nematocide ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl 1-(methylethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

Commodities	Parts per million
Bananas	0.1
Brussels sprouts	0.1
Cabbage	0.1
Cottonseed	0.05
Okra	0.3
Peanuts	0.02
Peanuts, hulls	0.4
Soybeans	0.05

[FR Doc. 83-10285 Filed 4-19-83; 9:45 am]

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40 CFR Part 761

[OPTS-211009; TSH-FRL 2325-4]

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce and Use Prohibitions; Denial of Citizen's Petition

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Rule Related Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's decision to deny a citizen's petition submitted by MET Electrical Testing Company, Inc. (MET) under section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. 2620). MET requested that EPA amend its polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) regulations (40 CFR Part 761) to create a new regulatory classification for transformers that contain less than 250 parts per million (ppm) PCBs, and to change the definition of in-service use to eliminate the requirement that the temperature of the dielectric fluid be raised to 50°C. EPA has determined that no new substantive issues were identified in the petition, and that further action is not warranted.

ADDRESS: Copies of the petition and all related information are located in: Document Control Office (TS-793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic

Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-107, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. They are available for review and copying from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack P. McCarthy, Director, Industry Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-509, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, toll free: [800-424-9065]. In Washington, D.C.: [554-1404]. Outside the U.S.A.: [Operator 202-554-1404].

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

EPA issued a final rule in the Federal Register of August 25, 1982 (47 FR 37342) which authorized the use of PCBs in capacitors and the use and servicing of PCBs in electromagnets, circuit breakers, voltage regulators, reclosers, cable, switches, and transformers other than railroad transformers (Electrical Use Rule). The Electrical Use Rule designates transformers containing greater than 500 ppm PCBs as "PCB-Transformers," those containing 50-500 ppm PCBs as "PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment," and those containing less than 50 ppm PCBs as "non-PCB Transformers." The Electrical Use Rule establishes use and servicing restrictions for PCB-Transformers and use restrictions and some minor servicing restrictions for PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment, but leaves non-PCB Transformers essentially unregulated by EPA (40 CFR 761.30).

The Electrical Use Rule allows the reclassification of a PCB-Transformer to PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment or to a non-PCB Transformer provided that the transformer is drained, refilled, or otherwise serviced to reduce the PCB concentration in the transformer. In order to reclassify a transformer, the transformer's dielectric fluid must contain less than 500 ppm PCBs (for reclassification to PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment) or less than 50 ppm PCBs (for reclassification to a non-PCB Transformer) after a minimum of three months of in-service use. In-service means that the transformer is used electrically under loaded conditions that raise the temperature of the dielectric fluid to at least 50°C (40 CFR 761.30(a)(2)(v)).

On January 13, 1983, MET petitioned the EPA under section 21 of TSCA to amend its PCB regulations governing the use and servicing of PCBs in electrical equipment. The petition seeks: (1) a new regulatory classification for retrofilled

PCB-Transformers that contain less than 250 ppm PCBs (including a new name for this category of transformer), and (2) a change of the definition of in-service use to eliminate the requirement that the temperature of the dielectric fluid in the retrofilled transformer reach 50° C for purposes of reclassification.

MET argues that EPA should grant its request for the following reasons:

1. The term PCB-Contaminated Transformer for transformers containing less than 250 ppm PCBs is misleading and does not recognize that 250 ppm PCBs is much less hazardous than a concentration of 500 ppm.

2. It is not practically possible to reduce PCB levels in a PCB-Transformer to below 50 ppm for reclassification as a non-PCB Transformer.

3. The creation of a new category will promote the retrofilling of PCB-Transformers.

4. A limited survey suggests that some transformers do not reach 50° C during in-service use.

II. Decision

In the Electrical Use Rule, the Agency issued its determination that the use and servicing of transformers in the manner described in the Rule does not pose an unreasonable risk to public health or the environment. In making this determination, EPA considered the effects of PCBs on human health and the environment, the magnitude of exposure resulting from the use and servicing of electrical equipment, the benefits of PCBs and the availability of substitutes, and the economic and environmental impacts of different regulatory options.

The three classifications for transformers that contain PCBs and the regulatory requirements for these transformers that appear in the Electrical Use Rule were created only after careful consideration of the costs and benefits of many different regulatory options. EPA has reviewed the contents of the MET petition and has concluded that the MET proposal offers no additional benefits to public health or the environment, provides no discernible relief to regulated industries, and raises no new substantive issues that were not already dealt with during the Electrical Use Rulemaking.

EPA has concluded that PCB-Transformers can be reclassified to non-PCB Transformers through retrofilling operations. Information provided during the Electrical Use Rulemaking indicates that the PCB concentration in a mineral oil PCB-Transformer (ranging between 500 ppm and 1,000 ppm) can be reduced to below 50 ppm and allow the PCB-Transformer to be reclassified to a non-PCB Transformer. In addition, although

askarel PCB-Transformers (with an average PCB concentration level of 60 percent in the dielectric fluid) are more difficult to reclassify to non-PCB-Transformers. EPA is aware of at least two companies that have indicated that they have successfully reduced the PCB concentration to below 50 ppm.

Although MET has indicated that retrofilling of askarel transformers with the intent of achieving 50 ppm on a permanent basis is not feasible because of PCBs leaching from the core and coil assembly, EPA has concluded that the petition lacks data to support this determination.

EPA has concluded that there is no need for a new regulatory category for reclassified PCB-Transformers that contain less than 250 ppm PCBs. EPA has already recognized the reduced risks posed by transformers containing less than 500 ppm PCBs by eliminating or reducing use and disposal requirements for these transformers. The MET proposal to create a new subcategory neither provides relief to affected industries nor offers discernible benefits to public health or the environment. Similarly, the proposal to create a new name for transformers that contain below 250 ppm provides no discernible benefits.

MET is also seeking a change in the definition of in-service use to eliminate the requirement that the temperature of the dielectric fluid reach 50° C for purposes of reclassification. MET has provided information that indicates that the dielectric fluid in some transformers does not reach 50° C during in-service use. EPA has concluded that the existing regulation provides an adequate alternative to in-service use for purposes of reclassification. Companies may simulate in-service use provided the methodology for the simulation has been approved by the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances (40 CFR 761.30(a)(2)(v)). The Assistant Administrator has approved four requests under this provision of the Electrical Use Rule. EPA has concluded that this mechanism could provide the relief requested in the MET petition.

Accordingly, MET's petition for an amendment to the PCB regulations is denied.

III. Official Record for the Petition

The following documents constitute the record for this action:

1. MET Petition to the Environmental Protection Agency, dated January 10, 1983.

2. Official Rulemaking Record from "Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce and Use Prohibitions; Use

in Electrical Equipment" published in the Federal Register of August 25, 1982, (47 FR 37342).

3. Record of Telephone Conversation between EPA and Jim Caldwell of Positive Technologies, dated March 1, 1983.

4. Record of Meeting between EPA and Ted Topolski of Environmental International, Inc., dated January 25, 1983.

Dated: April 13, 1983.

Lee L. Verstandig,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 83-10458 Filed 4-19-83; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 2200

[Circular No. 2525]

Amendments To Modify Appraisal Procedure and Provide Segregation of Public Lands Subject to Exchange

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This final rulemaking amends the existing regulations on exchanges to clarify and simplify the exchange process. The final rulemaking makes a significant change in the appraisal standards used in determining equal value of the lands and interests in lands subject to an exchange.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 20, 1983.

ADDRESS: Suggestions or inquiries should be sent to: Director (320), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Hemstreet, (202) 343-8693, or Robert C. Bruce, (202) 343-8735.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Proposed rulemaking amending the existing regulations on exchanges was published in the Federal Register on September 23, 1982 (47 FR 42086). Comments were invited for 60 days, ending on November 22, 1982. Comments were received from 25 sources, 13 from business interests, 8 from Federal agencies, 2 from State governments and 2 from conservation organizations.

General Comments

Most of the comments were favorable to the amendments made by the proposed rulemaking to the existing regulations on land exchanges. Only one comment expressed the view that the