SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On March 1, 1989, the FAA proposed to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) to designate the Huntingdon, TN, transition area (54 FR 8553). This notice proposed to lower the base of controlled airspace from 1,200 feet to 700 feet above the surface in the vicinity of the Carroll County Airport. A SIAP has been developed for the airport. The additional controlled airspace is required for protection of IFR aeronautical operations. If approved, concurrent with publication of the SIAP, the operating status of the airport will be changed from VFR to IFR. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. Section 71.181 of Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations was republished in FAA handbook 7400.6E dated January 3, 1989.

The Rule

This amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations designates the Huntingdon, TN, transition area. The base of controlled airspace will be lowered from 1,200 feet to 700 feet above the surface in the vicinity of Carroll County Airport. The additional controlled airspace is required for protection of IFR aeronautical operations.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for.which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a "major rule" under Executive Order 12291; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Aviation safety, Transition area.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) is amended, as follows:

Adoption of The Amendment

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for Part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510; Executive Order 10854; 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised Pub. L. 97-449, January 12, 1983); 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.181 [Amended]

2. Section 71.181 is amended as follows:

Huntingdon, TN [New]

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of the Carroll County Airport (Lat. 36°05'23" N, Long. 88°27'45"W); within 3.5 miles each side of the 186° bearing from the Huntingdon NDB (Lat. 36°05'17" N, Long. 88°28'10" W), extending from the 7-mile radius area to 10 miles south of the NDB.

Issued in East Point, Georgia, on May 3, 1989.

William D. Wood,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southern Region.

[FR Doc. 89-11858 Filed 5-17-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 803

Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Interim Rule with Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: This interim rule amends the premerger notification rules that require the parties to certain mergers or acquisitions to file reports with the Federal Trade Commission ("the Commission") and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice ("the Assistant Attorney General"), and to wait a specified period of time before consummating such transactions. The reporting and waiting period requirements are intended to enable these enforcement agencies to determine whether a proposed merger or acquisition may violate the antitrust laws if consummated and, when appropriate, to seek a preliminary injunction in federal court to prevent consummation. This interim rule codifies the practices of the Federal Trade Commission that make public administrative grants of early termination of the waiting period through means other than publication in the Federal Register.

DATE: The interim rule is effective on June 19, 1989. The Commission will, however, accept comments on the revised rule that are received on or before June 19, 1989, and may reevaluate the rule in light of those comments.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to both (1) the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room 159, Washington, DC 20580, and (2) the Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, Room 3214, Washington, DC 20530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas F. Hancock, Attorney, Premerger Notification Office, Bureau of Competition, Room 303, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Telephone: (202) 326-3100.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This amendment to the Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger notification rules is purely technical relating to the procedures the Commission and the Assistant Attorney General will use to make public information about their decisions not to take enforcement action during the waiting period provided in section 7A(b) of the Clayton Act. This amendment does not affect the substantive obligations of persons subject to the act's notification requirement.

This amendment is not subject to notice and comment under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A). The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act also do not apply. 5 U.S.C. 601(2).

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Hart-Scott-Rodino Premerger Notification rules and report form contain information collection requirements as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501-3518. These requirements were reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Control No. 3084-0005). Because this amendment would not affect the information collection requirement of the premerger notification program, the amendment has not been submitted to OMB for review under setion 3504(h) of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Background

Section 7A of the Clayton Act ("the act"), 15 U.S.C. 18a, as added by sections 201 and 202 of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, requires persons contemplating

certain acquisitions of assets or voting securities to give advance notice to the Commission and the Assistant Attorney General and to wait certain designated periods before the consummation of such acquisitions. The transactions to which the advance notice requirement is applicable and the length of the waiting period required are set out respectively in subsections (a) and (b) of section 7A.

Subsection 7A(d)(1) of the act, 15 U.S.C. 18a(d)(1), directs the Commission, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General, in accordance with 5 U.S.C., 553, to require that the notification be in such form and contain such information and documentary material as may be necessary and appropriate to determine whether the proposed transaction may, if consummated, violate the antitrust laws. Subsection 7A(d)(2) of the act, 15 U.S.C. 18a(d)(2), grants the Commission, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553, the authority (A) to define the terms used in the act, (B) to exempt additional persons or transactions from the act's notification and waiting period requirements, and (C) to prescribe such other rules as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of section 7A.

On July 31, 1978, the Commission, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General, promulgated final premerger notification rules pursuant to subsections 7A(d)(1) and (2). See 43 FR 33451. The rules have been modified several times since they were first promulgated. The rules are divided into three parts, which appear at 16 CFR Parts 801, 802, and 803. Part 801 defines a number of the terms used in the act and rules, and explains which acquisitions are subject to the reporting and waiting period requirements. Part 802 contains a number of exemptions from these requirements. Part 803 explains the procedures for complying with the act. The Notification and Report Form, which is completed by persons required to file notification, is an appendix to Part 803 of the rules.

Statement of basis and Purpose for the Commission's Revision of Its Premerger Notification Rules

The Commission has long had a practice of making public the enforcement agencies' decisions to grant early termination of the Hart-Scott-Rodino waiting period both formally in the **Federal Register** and informally over the phone and through the Commission's Public Reference Section. Recently, it came to the Commission's attention that persons could profit because of their knowledge and use of these practices to obtain information about early terminations to the detriment of other investors who were not aware that the information was available. This revision of § 803.11(c) of the premerger notification rules, 16 CFR 803.11(c), codifies the Commission's informal procedure and provides notice to the public that the procedure exists.

Section 7A(a) of the act provides that persons of a specified size contemplating acquisitions of a specified size must file notification with the antitrust enforcement agencies and wait a designated period of time before consummating. The waiting period, designated in section 7A(b)(1) of the act, generally begins when both parties to the transaction file notification and ends thirty days later. Section 7A(b)(2) of the act empowers the Commission and the Assistant Attorney General to terminate the waiting period provided by section 7A(b)(1) of the act in particular transactions before it would otherwise expire. 15 U.S.C. 18a(b)(2). The act further specifies that when parties receive early termination of the waiting period the Commission and the Assistant Attorney General "promptly shall cause to be published in the **Federal Register** a notice that neither intends to take any action within such period with respect to such acquisition." *Id.* When the Commission promulgated the premerger notification rules it acknowledged this requirement. In § 803.11(c), the Commission stated that early termination would be effective upon notice to any requesting person by phone, that this communication would be confirmed in writing, and that "notice thereof shall be published in the **Federal Register** in accordance with section 7A(b)(2)." 16 CFR 803.11(c).

The statutory requirement that the Commission publish notice of grants of early termination indicates Congress' intent that this information should be made public promptly. This provision is one of the few exceptions to the broad grant of confidentiality accorded information filed with the enforcement agencies in connection with a premerger notification filing. *See* section 7A(h) of the act, 15 U.S.C. 18a(h). The legislative history does not reveal why Congress included this provision or what Congress intended to achieve by its inclusion. But the fact that it was included evidences Congress' willingness to depart from its policy of strict confidentiality to assure that information concerning the agencies' decisions not to take any action to prevent consummation of particular transactions be made public.

The present revision in § 803.11(c) reflects the Commission's practices administering the premerger notification program. Over the last six years, the Commission's Premerger Notification Office has sent a Notice to the **Federal Register** every two weeks listing early terminations granted during the preceding two-week period. This practice was adopted after the Commission issued its Formal Interpretation in August of 1982 eliminating the requirement that parties provide a business reason to qualify for early termination. As a result of the Formal Interpretation, requests for and grants of early termination increased significantly. (In FY 82 early termination was requested in 222 transactions and granted in 142, in FY 83 it was requested in 606 transactions and granted in 495, and in FY 88 it was requested in 2433 transactions and granted in 1880.) This change in procedure was adopted because of the time and expense to continue the prior practice of daily publication and a separate notice for each transaction.

While the practice of publishing notice every two weeks (rather than daily) is preferable administratively, it can result in delays. For example, there is a four-day delay between the time a Notice is sent to the **Federal Register** and the time it actually appears in print. Thus, publication occurs anywhere between four days and three weeks after the grant of early termination. Under this procedure, parties to a transaction may be informed of early termination several weeks before the public has access to this information through the **Federal Register.**

In part because of this delay, but primarily because this information was to be published soon in the **Federal Register,** it was determined early in the program's history that it was desirable and appropriate to make information about early terminations public in other ways as soon as the parties had been informed that early termination had been granted. As a result, the Premerger Notification Office has provided information about early terminations in response to telephone inquiries. The Premerger Notification Office also made available, in the Commission's Public Reference Section, a list of early terminations granted.

These dissemination procedures were discontinued this past summer. It appears that some investors could have profited from their knowledge and use of access to this information to the detriment of other investors who were unaware that the information was available. Upon learning of this

disparity of information, the Commission suspended these dissemination procedures until it could establish procedures to make the public at large aware of how the early terminations would be available, and the Commission could consider whether it was appropriate to release the information by methods other than the **Federal Register**.

The Commission has determined that sections 7A(b)(2) and 7A(h) do not preclude the use of means other than the **Federal Register** to make information about early terminations public. The reference in the act to publication in the **Federal Register** does not limit the release of this information exclusively to this means. This reference merely assures that the information will promptly be made public in some manner. So long as the information is published in the **Federal Register** the Commission is free also to make it public in other ways which are more efficient and less costly.

The Commission has determined that there is no reason why the public should not be informed of grants of early termination as soon as practicable. This is particularly true for transactions involving companies whose stock is publicly traded. One solution might be to publish more frequent notices in the **Federal Register**. But this would be very costly and would still result in delays of four days or more. The Commission has determined that making this information public through its Public Reference section is a less costly and more efficient alternative.

The present change in § 803.11(c) makes clear that the Commission may use other means to make public grants of early termination. The new language will put the public on notice that other procedures may be used to make this information public. The effective date of the new provision is delayed for 30 days so that persons filing notification will know that this information may be made public in ways in addition to the **Federal Register** before they request early termination.

The Commission will provide in the Public Reference Section of the Commission's headquarters each work day a list of transactions in which early termination was granted the previous work day. This information will also be made available through the Public Reference Section's telephone information system which can be reached using a touch tone phone by calling (202) 326–2222. The information will be available on a prerecorded message. These procedures will give the public access to this information without imposing an undue administrative burden on the Commission. Release of this information will supplement the current schedule of publication in the **Federal Register**. This information will not be available through the Premerger Notification Office. We note that several commercial reporting services have expressed interest in obtaining this information. Thus we expect that the information will be made available expeditiously by wire to their subscribers nationwide. The Commission will make information about early terminations available through additional means as they become available. In addition, the Commission may revise its public notice procedures in response to comments. The Commission specifically invites comments on the procedures it plans to adopt. We hope to receive comments as to how best to implement the procedures so that all members of the public are placed on equal footing. Future modifications will be publicly announced through the Public Reference Section and through press releases.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 803

Antitrust.

Interim Rule

The Commission amends Title 16 Chapter I. Subpart H. The Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 803—[AMENDED]

1. Authority. The authority citation for Part 803 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 7A(d) of the Clayton Act 15 U.S.C. 18a(d), as added by sec. 201 of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–435,. 90 Stat. 1390.

2. The Commission amends the rules by revising § 803.11(c) to read as follows:

§ 803.11 [Amended]

* * * * *

(c) The Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General may in their discretion terminate a waiting period upon the written request of any person filing notification or, notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, sua sponte. A request for termination of the waiting period shall be sent to the offices designated in § 803.10(c). Termination shall be effective upon notice to any requesting person by telephone, and such notice shall be given as soon as possible. Such notice shall also be confirmed in writing to each person which has filed notification, and notice thereof shall be published in the **Federal Register** in accordance with section 7A(b)(2). The Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General also may use other means to make the termination public, prior to publication in the **Federal Register** in a manner that will make the information equally accessible to all members of the public.

* * * * *

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 89–11958 Filed 5–17–89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 144

Underground Injection Control Program

CFR Correction

In the July 1, 1988 revision of Title 40 (Parts 100 to 149) of the Code of Federal Regulations, on page 613, second column, in paragraph (h) of § 144.1, the cite now reading "§ 256.430" should read "§ 265.430".

BILLING CODE 1505-02-M

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40 CFR Part 180

[PP 8F3665/R1027; FRL-3573-2]

Pesticide Tolerances for Glyphosate

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes a regulation to permit the residues of the herbicide glyphosate (*N*-(phosphonomethyl)-glycine) and its metabolite aminomethylphosphonic acid resulting from the application of the sodium sesqui salt for plant growth regulator purposes in or on peanuts at 0.1 part per million (ppm), peanut hay at 0.5 ppm, and peanut hulls at 0.5 ppm. The rule was requested by Monsanto Co.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 18, 1989.

ADDRESS: Written objections, identified by the document control number (PP 8F3665/R1027), may be submitted to the: Hearing Clerk (A–110), Environmental Protection Agency, Room 3708, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

By mail: Robert J. Taylor, Product Manager (PM) 25, Registration Division (H–7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460

Office location and telephone number: Room 243, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703)–557–1800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a notice in the **Federal Register** of October 12, 1988 (53 FR 39783), that announced that the Monsanto Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20036, had submitted a pesticide petition (PP) 8F3665, proposing to amend 40 CFR 180.364 by establishing a regulation to permit residues of the herbicide glyphosate (*N*-(phosphonomethyl)glycine) and its metabolite aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) resulting from the application of the herbicide glyphosate (*N*-(phosphonomethyl)glycine) and its metabolite aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) resulting from the application of the sodium sesqui salt for plant growth regulator purposes in or on peanuts at 0.1 ppm, peanut hay at 0.5 ppm, and peanut hulls at 0.5 ppm.

There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated. The pesticide is considered useful for the purposes for which the tolerances are sought. The data submitted in support of the tolerances include a 2-year oncogenicity study in mice fed dosages of 0, 150, 750, and 4,500 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day) with an equivocal (uncertain) oncogenic effect at 4,500 mg/kg/day; a chronic feeding/oncogenicity study in rats fed dosages of 0, 3, 10, and 31 mg/kg/day with no oncogenic effects observed under the conditions of the study at dose levels up to and including 31 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested [HDT]) and a systemic no-observed-effect level (NOEL) of 31 mg/kg/day; a 1-year chronic oral study in dogs fed dosage levels of 0, 20, 100, and 500 mg/kg/day with a NOEL of 500 mg/kg/day; a teratology study in rats given levels of 0, 300, 1,000 and 3,500 mg/kg/day with no teratogenic effects occurring up to and including 3,500 mg/kg/day (HDT), maternal and fetotoxic NOELs of 1,000 mg/kg/day; a teratology study in rabbits given dosage levels of 0, 75, 175, and 350 mg/kg/day with no teratogenic effects occurring up to and including 350 mg/kg/day (HDT), a maternal NOEL of 175 mg/kg/day, and a fetotoxic NOEL of 350 mg/kg/day (HDT); a three-generation reproduction study in rats fed dosage levels of 0, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg/day with a NOEL of 10 mg/kg/day; a mutagenic test—chromosomal aberration *in vitro* (no aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary cells were caused with and without S–9 activation); a mutagenic test—DNA repair in rat hepatocytes (negative); a mutagenicity test—*in vivo* bone marrow cytogenic in rats (negative); a mutagenicity test—rec assay with *B. subtilis* (negative); a mutagenicity test—reverse mutation with *S. typhimurium* (negative); a mutagenicity (Ames) test with *S. typhimurium* (negative); and a dominant lethal mutagenicity test in mice (negative).

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) based on the three-generation rat reproduction study (NOEL of 10 mg/kg/day) and using a hundredfold safety factor is calculated to be 0.1 mg/kg/day. The theoretical maximum residue contribution (TMRC) for published and unpublished but approved tolerances is 0.005094 mg/kg/day, which utilizes 5.0 percent of the ADI. This revision does not increase the TMRC and will not increase the percentage of the ADI utilized.

Desirable data lacking are a repeat of the mouse and rat oncogenicity studies. There are currently no actions pending against the continued registration of this pesticide. No detectable residues of *N*-nitrosoglyphosate, a contaminant of glyphosate, are expected to be present in the commodities for which tolerances are established. The oncogenic potential of glyphosate is not fully understood. Because of the equivocal (uncertain) nature of the oncogenic response in mice, the Agency referred the issue to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Science Advisory Panel (SAP) for a "Weight of the Evidence" classification. After reviewing all available evidence, the SAP proposed that glyphosate be classified as a "Class D Oncogen" or having "inadequate animal evidence of oncogenicity," and recommended a Data Call-In for further studies in rats and/or mice to clarify unresolved questions. After a review of all available information, the Agency decided to classify glyphosate as a "Class D Oncogen" and also to request a repeat of the mouse oncogenicity study. Because of the large difference between the high dose tested in the rat and mouse oncogenicity studies, the rat oncogenicity study was rereviewed. The rereview indicated that a maximum tolerated dose (MTD) may not have been reached in that study. Therefore, the Agency decided to also request a repeat of the rat oncogenicity study at doses high enough to reach an MTD. The Agency's policy has been to issue new use registrations in which the resulting change in TMRC is less than 1 percent; however, any significant new use registrations will be handled on a case-by-case basis and may not be issued until issues in the Glyphosate Registration Standard have been resolved. Monsanto Co. has been notified of these conclusions and deficiencies by the Glyphosate Registration Standard dated June 30, 1986.

The nature of the residue in plants is adequately understood, and an adequate analytical method (gas-liquid chromatography with a flame photometric detector) is available for enforcement purposes in Volume II of the Food and Drug Administration Pesticide Analytical Manual. The established tolerances on liver and kidney of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep are considered adequate to cover residues of glyphosate and AMPA resulting from the proposed use of glyphosate sodium sesqui salt on peanuts.

Based on the information considered by the Agency, it is concluded that the tolerance established by amending 40 CFR Part 180 will protect the public health. Therefore, the tolerance is established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this document 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.

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 (40 FR 24950).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: May 9, 1989.

Douglas D. Campt,

Director, 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.

2. Section 180.364 is amended by removing entries for the commodities peanuts; peanut, hay; and peanut, hulls from paragraph (a) and adding and alphabetically inserting them in paragraph (b), to read as follows:

§ 180.364 Glyphosate; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Commodities	Part per million
* * * * *	
Peanuts	0.1
Peanut, hay	0.5
Peanut, hulls	0.5
* * * * *	

[FR Doc. 89-12038 Filed 5-17-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

40 CFR Part 700

[OPTS-2600003; FRL-3571-9]

Fees for Processing Premanufacture Notices, Exemption Applications and Notices, and Significant New Use Notices; Change in Mailing Address

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; change.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing this rule to change the mailing address for remittance of user fees under section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This amendment establishes a unique address for the remittance of these fees which should reduce delays in notifying appropriate EPA staff of user fee receipt.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 18, 1989.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael M. Stahl, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. EB-44, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Telephone: (202-554-1404), TDD: (202-554-0551).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This change is being made to provide a unique mailing address for TSCA section 5 user fees. Previously, the address for TSCA section 5 user fees was the same as that for other fees submitted to EPA. The establishment of a mailing address unique for the remittance of section 5 user fees should reduce the delays in notifying appropriate EPA staff of user fee receipts. TSCA section 5 user fees that are sent to P.O. 360277M subsequent to the effective date of this amendment, will continue to be forwarded to EPA Headquarters for processing.

Because this is a non-substantive, procedural amendment, notice and comment are not necessary and this amendment becomes effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register.**

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 700

Chemicals, Environmental Protection, User fees.

Dated: May 4, 1989.

Charles L. Elkins,

Director, Office of Toxic Substances.

Accordingly, 40 CFR Part 700 is amended as follows:

PART 700—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 700 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2625.

2. In § 700.45 by revising paragraph (e)(2) to read as follows:

§ 700.45 Fee payments.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(2) Each remittance shall be sent to the Environmental Protection Agency, HQ Accounting Operations Branch (PM-226), P.O. 360399M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-6399, ATTN: TSCA User Fee.

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[FR Doc. 89-11817 Filed 5-17-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 68

[CC Docket No. 87-124; FCC 89-137]

Telephone Hearing Aid Compatibility

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission amends Part 68 of its rules to require nearly all telephones manufactured in or imported into the United States after August 16, 1989 to be hearing aid compatible. These rule modifications were made to ensure that hearing impaired persons have reasonable access to telecommunications services and equipment and to comply with the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 17, 1989.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert James, Common Carrier Bureau, (202) 634-1831.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the First Report and Order (FR&O) in CC Docket No. 87-124 adopted by the Commission on May 4, 1989, and released on May 11, 1989. The full text of the item may be examined in the Commission's Docket Branch, Room 230, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC, during regular business hours or purchased from the Commission's copy contractor; International Transcription Services, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, telephone (202) 857-3800.

The Commission's current rules require telephones classified as "essential"—meaning telephones provided for emergency use, coin telephones and other telephones frequently used by the hearing impaired—be internally compatible with hearing aids. A number of parties have presented arguments to us suggesting that these rules may not be enough. In response, the Commission initiated CC Docket No. 87-124, to gather information on what, if any, additional rules or rule revisions are needed to assure that the disabled of America have reasonable access to telecommunications services. In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking phase of this proceeding, the Commission proposed that the definition of "essential telephones" be expanded to include all credit card telephones and workplace telephones located in common areas likely to be used by hearing impaired employees.

On August 17, 1988, the "Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988", Pub. L. 100-394 (HAC Act) was enacted. This law amends Section 710(b) of the Communications Act of 1934. It requires almost all telephones manufactured in or imported into this country more than one year after its enactment to be hearing aid compatible. The new law exempts refurbished, repaired or resold telephones, telephones used with public and private mobile radio services, and secure telephones used for classified communications. The HAC Act provides up to three years for cordless telephones to comply with the requirement. It directs the Commission to review the exceptions for public and private mobile telephones periodically and to rescind