

grasses; May 25, 1988, to July 1, 1988. (Gene Asbury)

24. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of cypermethrin on dry bulb onions to control onion thrips; May 16, 1988, to August 30, 1988. (Gene Asbury)

25. Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the use of sodium fluoaluminate on potatoes to control Colorado potato beetles; May 1, 1988, to October 31, 1988. (Gene Asbury)

26. Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for the use of sodium fluoaluminate on potatoes to control Colorado potato beetles; May 15, 1988, to September 15, 1988. (Gene Asbury)

27. Tennessee Department of Agriculture for the use of sethoxydim on snap beans to control Johnson grass; May 27, 1988, to July 31, 1988. (Robert Forrest)

28. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of fenarimol on cherries to control powdery mildew; May 24, 1988, to August 30, 1988. (Libby Pemberton)

29. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of avermectin B<sub>1</sub> on pears to control two-spotted spider mites, McDaniel spider mites, and European red mites; May 6, 1988, to September 1, 1988. A notice of receipt was published in the *Federal Register* of April 16, 1988 (53 FR 11337); no comments were received. The exemption was granted on the basis that there are no registered alternative pesticides which will provide adequate control of these pests on pears. A significant economic loss may result if an effective pesticide is not made available. This loss may be as great as \$12.6 million. Combined residues of avermectin B<sub>1</sub> and its delta 8,9 isomer are not likely to exceed 0.025 ppm in or on pears as a result of the proposed use. This residue level can be toxicologically supported and will not pose a threat to the public health. This use will increase the percent of total U.S. population ADI by 2.6%, raising it to 34.7% (based on all current uses). The lowest MOS for all uses is 333. The proposed use should not pose an unreasonable hazard to the environment or endangered species. (Libby Pemberton)

30. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of permethrin on raspberries to control weevils; May 18, 1988, to August 15, 1988. (Donald Stubbs)

31. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use sethoxydim on green peas to control barnyard grass and annual rye grass; May 25, 1988, to July 1, 1988. (Gene Asbury)

32. Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer

Protection for the use of sethoxydim on snap beans to control wild proso millet, volunteer corn, and quackgrass; May 25, 1988, to August 31, 1988. (Robert Forrest)

A crisis exemption was initiated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture on May 13, 1988, for the use fosetyl-al (Aliette) on leaf and head lettuce to control downy mildew. Since it was anticipated that this program would be needed for more than 15 days, California has requested a specific exemption to continue it. (Gene Asbury)

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.)

Dated: August 1, 1988.

Douglas D. Camp,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 88-18031 Filed 8-9-88; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-3427-3]

**Water Pollution Control; Final Determination of the Assistant Administrator for Water Concerning Three Wetland Properties Owned by Henry Rem Estate, Marion Becker, et al. and Senior Corporation**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of decision to restrict the designation of wetlands owned by Henry Rem Estate, Marion Becker, et al. and Senior Corporation as discharge sites for rockplowing, in East Everglades, Dade County, Florida.

**SUMMARY:** This is notice of EPA's final determination pursuant to section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act to restrict the designation of three separately-owned wetland properties totaling 432 acres as discharge sites for rockplowing based upon a finding that this activity would result in unacceptable adverse effects to wildlife.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of the final determination is June 15, 1988.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles K. Stark, Jr., Office of Wetlands Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 475-8796

Copies of EPA's final determination are available for inspection in the Public Information Reference Unit, EPA Library, Room M 2904, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460 and the Marine and Estuarine Branch, EPA Region IV, 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act, the Administrator of EPA has has the authority to prohibit or restrict the use of a site as a disposal site for dredged or

fill material, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, whenever he or she determines that such disposal will have an unacceptable adverse effect on municipal water supplies, shellfish beds and fishery areas (including spawning and breeding areas), wildlife, or recreational areas. Responsibility for 404(c) determinations has been formally delegated to the Assistant Administrator for Water, who is EPA's national section 404 program manager.

This section 404(c) action addresses proposed and anticipated rockplowing activities in three separately-owned wetland properties totaling 432 acres in East Everglades, Dade County, Florida. The first property is a 60 acre tract owned by Henry Rem Estate (the Rem site) which is located in the western quarter of Section 5, Township 56 South, Range 38 East, about one mile south of SW 168th Street (Richmond Drive) and about 1.8 miles west of the L-31N canal and levee. The second property is another 60 acre tract owned by Mrs. Marion Becker, Mrs. Bilba Burke, Mr. Paul Yanowitz, Mr. Euval S. Barrekette and Mr. Irving Sonneshin (the Becker site) which is located adjacent to and east of the Rem site, in section 5, Township 56 South, Range 38 East. The third property is actually three separate wetland tracts totaling 312 acres owned by Senior Corporation (the Senior Corp. site) which lie about 2.5 miles south of the Rem and Becker sites and extend along SW 232nd Avenue and south to SW 304th Street. The first tract is comprised of approximately 132 acres of wetlands within Section 7, Township 57 South, Range 38 East; the second tract is comprised of approximately 150 acres of wetlands within Section 30, Township 56 South, Range 38 East; and the third tract, comprised of approximately 30 acres of wetlands, is located within Section 6, Township 57 South, Range 38 East.

Rockplowing is a process in which a bulldozer is used to drag a multitoothed plow-like implement to break up and crush surface rock to prepare an area for agriculture. The wetlands at issue overlie a porous limestone strata which would have to be rockplowed to facilitate agriculture. Rockplowing these wetlands would eliminate their irregular surface and associated wetland vegetation.

At the time the Regional Administrator initiated the 404(c) action, property owners of the Senior Corp. site and the Rem site were actively pursuing permits from the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to rockplow. The Corps had announced its intention to

issue a section 404 CWA permit authorizing rockplowing on the Rem site and was in the process of preparing documentation for a permit decision concerning rockplowing on the Senior Corp. site. Property owners of the Becker site had not yet applied for a permit to rockplow. However, EPA Region IV felt that the Corps, in the supporting documentation for the permit to be issued to Henry Rem Estate, had predisposed itself to issuing a permit authorizing rockplowing on the Becker tract (the documentation implied that the Corps may issue a permit for rockplowing this site, if applied for, because its juxtaposition to adjacent agricultural areas was similar to that of the Rem site). EPA Region IV concluded that because the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites are ecologically similar portions of the East Everglades wetlands complex, and rockplowing would be or had a high probability to be authorized on those sites and would result in similar unacceptable adverse environmental effects, this 404(c) action should include all three properties.

On February 16, 1988, EPA Headquarters received the administrative record and the Regional Administrator's recommended determination (dated February 9, 1988) to prohibit the specification of the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites as discharge sites for rockplowing. The recommended determination was based upon a finding that rockplowing these sites would result in unacceptable adverse effects on fishery areas (including spawning and breeding areas for forage fish), wildlife and recreational areas.

EPA Headquarters considered the record in this case, including public comments, information received during Region IV's public hearing, and information provided by other agencies, organizations and knowledgeable individuals. I consulted with representatives of Senior Corp. (Representatives of the other property owners did not take advantage of EPA's offer for consultation at that point.) Based upon this review, I determined that rockplowing the Rem, Becker or Senior Corp. sites would result in unacceptable adverse effects to wildlife.

EPA's review revealed that the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites provide diverse habitat that satisfies the habitat needs of a diverse wildlife population. The review also revealed that these sites also provide an essential wetland habitat component of, and provide habitat diversity for, the south Florida ecosystem. Wildlife habitat is regarded as continuous within East Everglades

and Everglades National Park with mobile wildlife species moving freely between these areas to satisfy their habitat requirements. Many of these species for which the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites provide essential habitat needs have suffered population declines due in whole or in part to the loss and/or alteration of habitat, which in a number of instances resulted in their listing as endangered, threatened or of special concern by the U.S. Department of Interior, State of Florida and/or the Florida Committee on Rare and Endangered Biota. EPA's review also revealed that there have been significant cumulative losses of the type of wetlands found on the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites, that these losses have been linked to the decline of some species in this region and that rockplowing these sites would aggravate the effect of these losses.

I concluded that the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites provide important wildlife habitat from a site specific and cumulative standpoint and, therefore, that rockplowing these sites would result in unacceptable adverse effects to wildlife for the purposes of Section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act. Therefore, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator of EPA, I restricted the designation of the Rem, Becker and Senior Corp. sites as discharge sites for rockplowing. EPA's 404(c) action is based on the impacts of rockplowing and prohibits this activity on these sites. It does not address potential filling activities in support of less consumptive uses of these sites.

Dated: July 28, 1988.

**Rebecca W. Hanmer,**  
*Acting Assistant Administrator for Water*  
[FR Doc. 88-18035 Filed 8-9-88; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### National Security and Emergency Preparedness Advisory Committee and Emergency Broadcast Advisory Committee; Renewal

In accordance with the GSA Final Rule on Federal advisory committee management, 41 CFR Part 101-6 § 101-6.1015, the Federal Communications Commission is giving official notice on the renewal of the following advisory committees:

The National Security and Emergency Preparedness Advisory Committee (NSEPAC)  
and

### The Emergency Broadcast System Advisory Committee (EBSAC)

The General Services Administration, Committee Management Secretariat, has approved the renewal of these Committees, effective July 15, 1988, for a period of two years.

Federal Communications Commission.

**H. Walker Feaster III,**

*Acting Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 88-18092 Filed 8-9-88; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

### Applications for Consolidated Hearing; Naguabo Broadcasting Co.

1. The Commission has before it the following mutually exclusive applications for a new FM station:

Applicant, city, and state	File No.	MM Docket No
A. Francisco Resto Torres d/b/a Naguabo Broadcasting Company; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861023MA	88-343
B. Cesar D. Gonzalez; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027MA	
C. Victelio R. Martinez d/b/a Eastern Broadcasting; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027MB	
D. Jorge G. Blanco Galdo; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027ME	
E. Reyes Ruiz Rivera; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027MF	
F. Hector Negroni Cartagena; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027MH	
G. Efrain Archilla-Diez; Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027MI	
H. Naguabo Broadcast Group, Inc., Naguabo, PR.	BPH-861027MJ	

2. Pursuant to section 309(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the above applications have been designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding upon the issues whose headings are set forth below. The text of each of these issues has been standardized and is set forth in its entirety under the corresponding headings at 51 FR 19347, May 29, 1986. The letter shown before each applicant's name above is used below to signify whether the issue in question applies to that particular applicant.

#### Issue Heading and Applicant(s)

1. (See Appendix). (See Appendix)
2. Air Hazard, B.C.F
3. Comparative. All Applicants
4. Ultimate. All Applicants