

control Grape phylloxera and nematodes. Information in accordance with 40 CFR part 166 was submitted as part of this request.

As part of this request, the Applicant asserts that significant damage from Grape phylloxera and nematodes have left growers suffering losses exceeding \$1 billion over the past ten years. Growers are faced with an emergency because they do not have an effective tool in late spring and summer to control Grape phylloxera and nematodes. Specifically, the only effective means of control of phylloxera and nematodes is carbofuran, which is only available until May 1 and after harvest (which takes place in late fall). However, late spring and summer are critical times for control of Grape phylloxera and nematodes because their population levels tend to significantly increase during these periods. Results of efficacy research by the University Extension and the manufacturer indicate that 1,3 dichloropropene is a reliable effective control of Grape phylloxera and nematodes.

The Applicant proposes to make no more than four applications of 1,3 dichloropropene, to be applied through drip irrigation systems to 50,000 acres of wine grapes Statewide except in the counties of Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Lake, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Yolo. A maximum of 8 gallons of product (containing 8.84 lbs ai per gallon) per acre could be applied to 50,000 acres for a total of 3,536,000 pounds of active ingredient applied.

This notice does not constitute a decision by EPA on the application itself. The regulations governing section 18 of FIFRA require publication of a notice of receipt of an application for a specific exemption proposing the use of an active ingredient that is or has been subject of a Special Review. On October 8, 1986 (51 FR 36160) (FRL-3092-4), a **Federal Register** notice announced the Special Review of 1,3 dichloropropene based on cancer concerns for workers. This notice provides an opportunity for public comment on the specific emergency exemption application.

The Agency, will review and consider all comments received during the comment period in determining whether to issue the emergency exemption requested by the State of California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: October 1, 1999.

#### Peter Caulkins,

*Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

[FR Doc. 99-26970 Filed 10-14-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[NCEA-CD-99-1015; FRL-6458-4]

#### Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide (Second External Review Draft)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of a draft for public review and comment.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Center for Environmental Assessment, is today announcing the availability of a second external review draft of the document, Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide. Required under sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act, the purpose of this document is to provide an assessment of the latest, relevant scientific information that may have an impact on the next periodic review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide (CO).

**DATES:** Anyone who wishes to comment on the draft document, Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide, must submit the comments in writing no later than November 15, 1999. Send the written comments to the Project Manager for Carbon Monoxide, National Center for Environmental Assessment—RTP Office (MD-52), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

**ADDRESSES:** To obtain a copy of the Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide (Second External Review Draft) 1999, EPA/600/P-99/001B, contact Ms. Diane Ray at the National Center for Environmental Assessment—RTP Office (MD-52), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone: 1-919-541-3637; facsimile: 1-919-541-1818; E-mail: ray.diane@epa.gov. Please provide the title and the EPA number for the document. The document will be dispensed in CD ROM format unless the requestor requires a paper copy. Internet users may download a copy from the homepage for EPA's National Center for

Environmental Assessment (NCEA). The URL is <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. James Raub, National Center for Environmental Assessment—RTP Office (MD-52), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone: 919-541-4157; facsimile: 919-541-1818; E-mail: raub.james@epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is updating and revising, where appropriate, the EPA's Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide (CO). Sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act require that the EPA carry out a periodic review and revision, where appropriate, of the criteria and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the "criteria" air pollutants such as carbon monoxide.

After the completion of the comment period for the first external review draft, announced in the **Federal Register** on March 17, 1999 (64 FR 13198), and that draft's review by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) in June 1999, the EPA revised the draft Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide. The Agency is now issuing a second external review draft for a thirty-day public comment period and for review before CASAC later in 1999. There will be a subsequent **Federal Register** notice to inform the public of the exact date and time of that CASAC meeting.

Dated: October 7, 1999.

#### William H. Farland,

*Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.*

[FR Doc. 99-26966 Filed 10-14-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-U

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6458-5]

#### Sun Laboratories Superfund Site/ Atlanta, Georgia; Notice of Proposed Settlement

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed settlement.

**SUMMARY:** Under Section 122(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed to settle claims for response costs at the Sun Laboratories Site (Site) located in Atlanta, Georgia, with Yoram Fishman. EPA will consider public comments on the proposed settlement for thirty days.

EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement should such comments disclose facts or considerations which indicate the proposed settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, (404) 562-8887.

Written comment may be submitted to Mr. Greg Armstrong at the above address within 30 days of the date of publication.

Dated: September 30, 1999.

**Franklin E. Hill,**

*Chief, Program Services Branch.*

[FR Doc. 99-26967 Filed 10-14-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-U

## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

### Sunshine Act Meeting

**DATE AND TIME:** Tuesday, October 26, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m.-4:00 p.m. (Central Time).

**PLACE:** Harold Washington Social Security Center, First Floor Auditorium, 600 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60661.

**STATUS:** The meeting will be open to the public.

#### MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Announcement of Notation Votes, and
2. National Origin Discrimination Issues.

**Note:** Any matters not discussed or concluded may be carried over to a later meeting. (In addition to published notices on EEOC Commission meetings in the **Federal Register** the Commission also provides a recorded announcement a full week in advance on future Commission meetings). Please telephone (202) 663-7100 (voice) and (202) 633-4074 (TDD) at any time for information on these meetings.

**CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:** Frances M. Hart, Executive Officer on (202) 663-4070.

Dated: October 13, 1999.

**Bernadette B. Wilson,**

*Program Analyst, Executive Secretariat.*

[FR Doc. 99-27132 Filed 10-13-99; 2:56 pm]

BILLING CODE 6750-06-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 99-272]

### Year 2000 Network Stabilization Policy Statement

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Policy statement.

**SUMMARY:** This document states the Commission's awareness of the potential effects on Year 2000 compliance of regulatory actions that require changes to computer systems and networks within the telecommunications industry. The Commission states its intention to consider industry requests for waivers, stays of regulatory requirements, and petitions for extensions as precaution against Year 2000 conversions made by industry in preparation for the Year 2000 rollover.

**DATES:** Effective October 15, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul Jackson, Office of Commissioner Michael Powell, (202) 418-2203 or via the Internet at [pjackson@fcc.gov](mailto:pjackson@fcc.gov). Further information may also be obtained by calling the Commission's TTY number: 202-418-2989.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a summary of the Commission's FCC 99-272, adopted October 4, 1999, and released October 4, 1999. This document is available for inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Room Cy-A257, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC, and is available on the FCC's Internet site at [www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering\\_Notices/1999/](http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Notices/1999/). This document may also be purchased from the Commission's duplication contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc. (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

#### Summary of Policy Statement

1. The Federal Communications Commission ("Commission") considers the Year 2000 ("Y2K") Date Conversion Problem, or so-called Y2K Problem, to be one of the country's most pressing technical concerns. The Commission has worked deliberately and patiently to raise awareness of the Y2K Problem, monitor the efforts of industry to address it effectively, and facilitate the development of contingencies in event of unseen disruption scenarios.

2. In this regard, we are also concerned with the impact any of our regulations may have on the efforts already undertaken by the

communications industry to prepare their systems for the year 2000 date-rollover. Accordingly, we herein adopt this "Year 2000 Network Stabilization Policy Statement" (hereinafter the "Policy Statement"). We believe that by adopting the policies outlined in the statement we will facilitate the ability of all communications providers to establish stable and secure network environments necessary to continue to perform meaningful Y2K tests and to implement appropriate Y2K solutions prior to the January 1, 2000 millennial rollover.

3. The Policy Statement conveys the Commission's intention to consider industry requests for stay of regulatory requirements, where appropriate, as a precaution against potentially disruptive non-Year 2000-related modifications and upgrades made to various systems and networks pursuant to the implementation requirements of Communications Act of 1934 or the Commission's rules. We will consider these requests as they relate to any of the industries over which we have regulatory oversight including the wireline, wireless, radio and television broadcast, cable television, satellite and international telecommunications industries.

#### Background

4. The Y2K Problem is the inability of some computers and other related automated and intelligent systems to process correctly the millennial date conversion that will occur on January 1, 2000. In the 1950s and 1960s, computer designers and programmers, in order to reduce the need for expensive computer memory and data storage, developed the convention of storing calendar year dates using only the last two digits for the date year. Thus, the calendar year 1967 was represented as "67." As a consequence, computerized systems and networks may erroneously assume "00" to be "1900," not "2000," and thereby not function properly in the year 2000. In some cases, the hardware and software will continue to work, but they will generate and process spurious data that may not be detected for months or even years after.

5. The Y2K Problem also has the potential to affect billions of systems and products that make use of microprocessors and so-called computer "microchips". Microprocessors and microchips can be found in a wide range of consumer products, such as toasters, washing machines, microwave ovens, dishwashers and video cassette recorders. They are used extensively in automobiles, trucks and other transportation vehicles. Microprocessors