

and/or request a hearing with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the 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 13, 1995.

Stephen 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 § 180.317, by amending paragraph (a) in the table therein by adding and alphabetically inserting the commodity radicchio greens (tops), to read as follows:

§ 180.317 3,5-Dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
* * * *	
Radicchio greens (tops)	2.0
* * * *	
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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 76

[MM Docket No. 92-266; FCC 95-8]

Cable Act of 1992—Rate Regulation

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On its own motion, the Commission amends its rules in order to provide certain cable operators with further incentives to add new channels to cable programming services tiers and to single-tier systems. These incentives apply to independent small systems, to small systems owned by small multiple system operators, and to independent systems and systems owned by small multiple system operators which incur additional monthly per subscriber headend costs of one full cent or more for an additional channel. These systems may take advantage of the streamlined cost-of-service procedure for headend upgrades associated with channel additions, as well as the per channel rate adjustments and programming expense adjustments available to all cable systems adding channels under the existing rule. The Order also provides that the streamlined cost-of-service procedure for headend upgrades associated with channel additions shall apply to single-tier systems.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 24, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joel Kaufman or Meryl S. Icove, Cable Services Bureau, (202) 416-0800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Seventh Order on Reconsideration in MM Docket 92-266, FCC 95-8, adopted January 5, 1995, and released January 5, 1995. The complete text of this document is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, (ITS), at 2100 M St., NW., Washington, DC 20037, (202) 857-3800.

Synopsis of the Seventh Order on Reconsideration

A. Background

In the Second Order on Reconsideration, Fourth Report and Order, and Fifth Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("Fourth Report and Order") in this docket, 59 FR 17943 (April 15, 1994), the Commission specified a "going-forward" mechanism under which price-capped rates are adjusted for changes in the number of channels offered on the basic service tier ("BST") and on cable programming service tiers ("CPSTs"). Under this mechanism, operators first remove all external costs from the tier charge and then adjust the residual component of the tier charge by a per channel adjustment which declines as the number of channels on the system increases. Operators were also allowed