

significant human health risks will result from such exposures. Accordingly, Petitioner recommends that EPA determine that exempting methyl salicylate from the requirement of a tolerance is safe.

2. *Infants and children.* Petitioner believes that EPA has sufficient data to address the issue of the potential additional sensitivity of infants and children to pesticidal methyl salicylate residues. Petitioner points to the long history of use of this substance as a flavoring in foods, its GRAS status, and the data submitted to the Agency in support of this petition. Reproductive and developmental effects have been found in toxicology studies for methyl salicylate; however, these adverse effects occurred at exposure levels that were also maternally toxic or at exposure levels higher than those producing other adverse effects following chronic exposure. Petitioner believes that infants and children are not differentially sensitive to methyl salicylate either by virtue of increased toxicological susceptibility or increased potential exposures. Therefore, Petitioner requests that EPA conclude that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposures to pesticidal chemical residues of methyl salicylate.

3. *Endocrine effects.* Methyl salicylate has been studied in several tests of reproductive and developmental effects, including multigenerational studies. In addition, the pathology of endocrine-sensitive tissues and organs has been evaluated following repeated (i.e., subchronic) and long-term (i.e., chronic) exposures. These studies are sufficient to detect endocrine effects. No such effects were reported in any of these studies. Therefore, Petitioner concludes that pesticidal uses of methyl salicylate are unlikely to have an effect in humans that is similar to an effect produced by a naturally occurring estrogen or other endocrine effects.

#### G. Analytical Method

Petitioner proposes that EPA establish this exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation; therefore, analytical methods for residues of methyl salicylate would not be required for enforcement purposes. Petitioner is confident that, if present at all, residues of methyl salicylate that may be found in foods in contact with treated packaging materials will be minimal and considerably below the levels expected in existing GRAS uses of the active ingredient as a direct food flavoring ingredient. The Petitioner believes that an analytical method for

the detection and measurement of methyl salicylate residues is not necessary to protect the public health or the environment. The natural occurrence of methyl salicylate in the environment (as oil of wintergreen), and its widespread use as a flavoring agent in the food supply preclude the need to quantify pesticidal methyl salicylate residues. Therefore, Petitioner has requested that EPA waive the requirement for an analytical method.

#### H. Existing Tolerances or Tolerance Exemptions

There are no known existing tolerances or tolerance exemptions for methyl salicylate; however, oil of wintergreen is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as an inert (or occasionally active) ingredient in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities (40 CFR 180.1001(c)).

#### I. Codex Maximum Residue Level

No known maximum residue limits (MRLs) have been established for methyl salicylate by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. (Sheryl Reilly)

[FR Doc. 97-15369 Filed 6-12-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-181047; FRL-5719-1]

#### Emergency Exemptions

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted specific exemptions for the control of various pests to three States listed below. There were eight crisis exemptions initiated by various States. These exemptions, issued during the months of January, February, and March 1997, are subject to application and timing restrictions and reporting requirements designed to protect the environment to the maximum extent possible. Information on these restrictions is available from the contact persons in EPA listed below. **DATES:** See each specific and crisis exemption for its effective date.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** See each emergency exemption for the name of the contact person. The following information applies to all contact persons: By mail: Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs,

Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 6th Floor, CS 1B1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA (703-308-8417); e-mail: group.ermus@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has granted specific exemptions to the:

1. Arizona Department of Agriculture withdrew their specific exemption request for the use of chlorfenapyr on lettuce to control the beet armyworm on December 27, 1996. (Pat Cimino)

2. California Department of Pesticide Regulation for the use of propamocarb hydrochloride on potatoes to control late blight; February 11, 1997, to February 10, 1998. (Libby Pemberton)

3. Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of propamocarb hydrochloride on potatoes to control late blight; February 11, 1997, to February 10, 1998. (Libby Pemberton)

Crisis exemptions were initiated by the:

1. Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries on March 28, 1997, for the use of norflurazon on bermudagrass hay meadows to control weeds. The need for this program is expected to last until September 15, 1997. (Libby Pemberton)

2. California Department of Pesticide Regulation on February 5, 1997, for the use of imidacloprid on cucurbits to control the whitefly. The need for this program is expected to last until February 5, 1998. (Andrea Beard)

3. California Department of Pesticide Regulation on February 3, 1997, for the use of propiconazole on almonds to control anthracnose. The need for this program is expected to last until June 1, 1997. (Olga Odiott)

4. Idaho Department of Agriculture on March 3, 1997, for the use of pendimethalin on mint to control kochia and redroot pigweed. The need for this program is expected to last until December 31, 1997. (Steve Schaible)

5. Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry on March 7, 1997, for the use of norflurazon on bermudagrass to control grassy weeds. The need for this program is expected to last until September 15, 1997. (Libby Pemberton)

6. Oregon Department of Agriculture on March 3, 1997, for the use of pendimethalin on mint to control kochia and redroot pigweed. This program is expected to last until December 31, 1997. (Steve Schaible)

7. Texas Department of Agriculture on January 27, 1997, for the use of imidacloprid on cucurbits to control the whitefly. This program is expected to

last until January 27, 1998. (Andrea Beard)

8. Washington Department of Agriculture on March 3, 1997, for the use of pendimethalin on mint to control kochia and redroot pigweed. This program is expected to last until November 1, 1997. (Steve Schaible)

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

### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Crisis exemptions.

Dated: June 3, 1997.

**James Jones,**

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

[FR Doc. 97-15372 Filed 6-12-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Public Information Collection Approved by Office of Management and Budget

June 10, 1996.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the following public information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 96-511. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Questions concerning the OMB control numbers and expiration dates should be directed to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, (202) 418-0214.

### Federal Communications Commission

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0580.

**Expiration Date:** 06/30/2000.

**Title:** Section 76.504, Limits on Carriage of Vertically Integrated Programming.

**Form No.:** N/A.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 22,500 total annual hours; 15 hours per respondent; 1,500 respondents.

**Description:** Section 76.504 requires cable operators to maintain records regarding the nature and extent of their attributable interests in all video programming services as well as information regarding their carriage of such vertically integrated video

programming services on cable systems in which they also have an attributable interest. These records must be maintained in operator's public files for a period of 3 years.

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0728.

**Expiration Date:** 05/31/2000.

**Title:** Supplemental Information Requesting Taxpayer Identifying Number for Debt Collection.

**Form No.:** N/A.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 177,985 total annual hours; .017 hours per respondent; 10,469,716 respondents.

**Description:** Public Law 104-134, Chapter 10, Section 3100I, requires federal agencies to collect the taxpayer identifying number from any individual or firm doing business with it. In the case of an individual, that number is the person's social security number. In the case of a business, it is the employer identification number as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. The information will be used by the FCC and the U.S. Department of Treasury for purposes of collecting and reporting on any delinquent amounts arising out of such person's relationship with the Government. The respondents are anyone doing business with the FCC.

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0552.

**Expiration Date:** 05/31/2000.

**Title:** Sections 76.1003 and 76.1004, Adjudicatory Proceedings.

**Form No.:** N/A.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 252 total annual hours; 1-20 hours per respondent; 24 respondents (12 complainants and 12 defendants).

**Description:** This information is used by Commission staff to resolve disputes alleging unfair methods of competition and deceptive practices where the purpose or effect of which is to hinder significantly or to prevent any multichannel video programming distributor from providing satellite cable programming or satellite broadcast programming to subscribers or consumers. Section 301(j) of the 1996 Act amends the restrictions in Section 628 to include common carriers and their affiliates that provide video programming.

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0551.

**Expiration Date:** 05/31/2000.

**Title:** Section 76.1002, Specific Unfair Practices Prohibited.

**Form No.:** N/A.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 676 total annual hours; 1-25 hours per respondent; 52 respondents (26 petitions and 26 oppositions).

**Description:** This information is used by Commission staff to determine on a case-by-case basis whether particular exclusive contracts for cable television

programming comply with the statutory public interest standard of Section 19 of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 and Section 628 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Section 301(j) of the 1996 Act amends the restrictions in Section 628 to include common carriers and their affiliates that provide video programming.

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0104.

**Expiration Date:** 05/31/2000.

**Title:** Temporary Permit to Operate a Part 90 Radio Station.

**Form No.:** FCC Form 572.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 200 total annual hours; 6 minutes per respondent; 2,000 respondents.

**Description:** Applicants eligible to hold a radio station authorization in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services may use this form to acquire a temporary permit to operate their radio station during processing of an application for license grant.

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0765.

**Expiration Date:** 05/31/2000.

**Title:** Revision of Part 22 and Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate Future Development of Paging Systems (Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking).

**Form No.:** N/A.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 56,250 total annual hours; 3 hours per respondent; 50,000 respondents.

**Description:** This proceeding will further establish a regulatory scheme for the common carrier paging (CCP) and private carrier paging (PCP) services which will promote efficient licensing and competition in the commercial mobile radio marketplace.

**OMB Control No.:** 3060-0776.

**Expiration Date:** 11/30/1997.

**Title:** Price Cap Performance Review for Local Exchange Carriers, Fourth Report and Order.

**Form No.:** N/A.

**Estimated Annual Burden:** 4,331 total annual hours; 61 hours per respondent; 71 respondents.

**Description:** Local exchange carriers (LECs) are required to make tariff filings to reflect changes in the price cap index (PCI) formula governing their access rate levels. This is necessary to ensure that interstate access rates that will take effect on July 1, 1997 are just and reasonable as required by Section 201 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Also, the revisions will further pro-competitive, deregulatory policy established by Congress in the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The respondents that will submit data have all participated in this proceeding, and they keep the records necessary to comply with the data collection.