Wisconsin

Jeff Smith, Section Chief, Federal/State Relations, Wisconsin Department of Administration, 101 East Wilson Street—6th Floor, P.O. Box 7868, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, Telephone: (608) 266–0267, Fax: (608) 267–6931

Wyoming

Sandy Ross, State Single Point of Contact, Department of Administration and Information, 2001 Capitol Avenue, Room 214, Cheyenne, WY 82002, Telephone: (307) 777–5492, Fax: (307) 777–3696

Territories

Guam

Joseph Rivera, Acting Director, Bureau of Budget and Management Research, Office of the Governor, P.O. Box 2950, Agana, Guam 96932, Telephone: (671) 475–9411 or 9412, Fax: (671) 472–2825

Puerto Rico

Jose Caballero-Mercado, Chairman, Puerto Rico Planning Board, Federal Proposals Review Office, Minillas Government Center, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00940–1119, Telephone: (787) 727–4444, (787) 723–6190, Fax: (787) 724–3270

North Mariana Islands

Mr. Alvaro A. Santos, Executive Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Governor, Saipan, MP 96950, Telephone: (670) 664–2256, Fax: (670) 664–2272, Contact person: Ms. Jacoba T. Seman, Federal Programs Coordinator, Telephone: (670) 664–2289, Fax: (670) 664–2272

Virgin Islands

Nellon Bowry, Director, Office of Management and Budget, #41 Norregade Emancipation Garden, Station, Second Floor, Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802

Please direct all questions and correspondence about intergovernmental review to: Linda Clarke, Telephone: (809) 774–0750, Fax: (809) 776–0069.

If you would like a copy of this list faxed to your office, please call our publications office at: (202) 395–9068.

* In accordance with Executive Order #12372, ''Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs,'' this listing represents the designated State Single Points of Contact. The jurisdictions not listed no longer participate in the process BUT GRANT APPLICANTS ARE STILL ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR THE GRANT EVEN IF YOUR STATE, TERRITORY, COMMONWEALTH, ETC DOES NOT HAVE A ''STATE SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT.'' STATES WITHOUT ''STATE SINGLE POINTS OF CONTACT'' INCLUDE: Alabama, Alaska; American Samoa; Colorado; Connecticut; Hawaii; Idaho; Kansas; Louisiana; Massachusetts; Minnesota; Montana; Nebraska; New Jersey; Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon; Palau; Pennsylvania; South Dakota; Tennessee; Vermont; Virginia; and Washington. This list is based on the most current information provided by the States. Information on any changes or apparent errors should be provided to the Office of Management and Budget and the State in question. Changes to the list will only be made upon formal notification by the State. Also, this listing is published biannually in the Catalogue of Federal domestic Assistance.

[FR Doc. 00–13689 Filed 6–1–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 00D–1309]

Draft Guidance for Industry: Channels of Trade Policy for Commodities With Methyl Parathion Residues; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the availability of a proposed guidance document entitled ''Guidance for Industry: Channels of Trade Policy for Commodities With Methyl Parathion Residues'' (the proposed guidance). The proposed guidance presents FDA's policy for implementing the channels of trade provision for the pesticide chemical methyl parathion in of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996. The proposed guidance is intended to assist firms in understanding FDA's planned approach to the enforcement of this provision of the FQPA with regard to residues of methyl parathion in food.

DATES: Submit written comments concerning this guidance and the information collection by August 1, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments concerning the proposed guidance and the collection of information provisions to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit written requests for single copies of the proposed guidance entitled ''Guidance for Industry: Channels of Trade Policy for Commodities With Methyl Parathion Residues'' to Donna L. Myers, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–306), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–205–4681. Send one self-adhesive address label to assist that office in processing your request. Comments and requests for copies should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. A copy of the proposed guidance and received comments are available for public examination in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael E. Kashtock, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–306), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–205–4681, FAX 202–205–4422, e-mail: mkashtoc@bangate.fda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On August 3, 1996, the FQPA was signed into law. This law, which amends the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the FFDCA, established a new safety standard for pesticide residues in food, with an emphasis on protecting the health of infants and children. In accordance with the FQPA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the agency responsible for regulating the use of pesticides (under FIFRA) and establishing tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals in food commodities (under the FFDCA), is in the process of reassessing the pesticide tolerances and exemptions that were in effect when the law was signed. When the determination is made that a pesticide's tolerance level does not meet the safety standard set forth by the FQPA, the registration for the pesticide may be canceled for all or certain uses. In addition, the tolerances for that pesticide may be lowered or revoked for the corresponding food commodities. Under section 408(l)(2) of the FFDCA (21 U.S.C. 346a(l)(2)), when the registration for a pesticide is canceled or modified due in whole or in part to dietary risks to humans posed by residues of that pesticide chemical on food, the effective date for the revocation of such tolerance (or exemption in some cases) must be no later than 180 days after the date such cancellation becomes effective or 180 days after the date on which the use of the canceled pesticide becomes unlawful under the terms of the cancellation, whichever is later.

When EPA takes such actions, food derived from a commodity that was lawfully treated with the pesticide may not have cleared the channels of trade by the time the revocation or new tolerance level takes effect. The food could be found by FDA, the agency that is responsible for monitoring pesticide residue levels and enforcing the pesticide tolerances in most foods (the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has responsibility for meat, poultry, and

certain egg products), to contain a residue of that pesticide that does not comply with the revoked or lowered tolerance. FDA would normally deem such food to be in violation of the law by virtue of it bearing an illegal pesticide residue. The food would be subject to FDA enforcement action as an ''adulterated'' food. However, the channels of trade provision of the FQPA address the circumstances under which a food is not unsafe solely due to the presence of a residue from a pesticide chemical for which the tolerance has been revoked, suspended, or modified by EPA. The channels of trade provision (section 408(l)(5) of the FFDCA) states the following:

PESTICIDE RESIDUES RESULTING FROM LAWFUL APPLICATION OF PESTICIDE.—Not withstanding any other provision of this Act, if a tolerance or exemption for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food has been revoked, suspended, or modified under this section, an article of that food shall not be deemed unsafe solely because of the presence of such pesticide chemical residue in or on such food if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that—

(A) the residue is present as the result of an application or use of a pesticide at a time and in a manner that was lawful under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; and

(B) the residue does not exceed a level that was authorized at the time of that application or use to be present on the food under the tolerance, exemption, food additive regulation, or other sanction then in effect under this Act; unless, in the case of any tolerance or exemption revoked, suspended, or modified under this subsection or subsection (d) or (e), the Administrator has issued a determination that consumption of the legally treated food during the period of its likely availability in commerce will pose an unreasonable dietary risk.

As part of the tolerance reassessment process mandated by the FQPA, in a cancellation order published in the **Federal Register** of October 27, 1999 (64 FR 57877), EPA cancelled, effective on the same date, several registered food uses for the pesticide methyl parathion (Ref. 1). These canceled food uses are as follows: Apples, artichokes, beets (greens alone), beets (with or without tops), broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, grapes, kale, lentils, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard greens, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums (fresh prunes), rutabagas (with or without tops), rutabaga tops, spinach, succulent beans and peas, tomatoes, turnips (with or without tops), turnips greens, vegetables leafy Brassica (cole), and vetch.

Under the terms of the cancellation, the application of the pesticide on the crops specified became unlawful after December 31, 1999. This action was precipitated by EPA's determination that the dietary risks from exposure to methyl parathion exceeded the safety standard under the FFDCA. Consistent with section 408(l)(2) of the FFDCA, EPA is proposing in this issue of the **Federal Register** to revoke the pesticide tolerances for methyl parathion corresponding to the canceled food uses.

FDA anticipates that some foods bearing methyl parathion residues resulting from lawful application of this pesticide will remain in the channels of trade after the revocation of the applicable tolerance for methyl parathion (Refs. 2 through 4). If FDA encounters such a food bearing a residue of methyl parathion, it intends to address the situation in accordance with this proposed guidance. FDA has developed this proposed guidance to set forth its policy for how FDA plans to approach its enforcement of the channels of trade provision with respect to the pesticide chemical methyl parathion.

With this document, FDA is announcing the availability of the proposed guidance. The proposed guidance represents FDA's current thinking on its planned enforcement approach to the channels of trade provision and how such provision relates to FDA-regulated products with methyl parathion residues. It does not create or confer any rights for or on any person and does not operate to bind FDA or the public. The proposed guidance is being distributed for comment purposes, in accordance with FDA's policy for Level 1 Good Guidance Practices documents as set out in the **Federal Register** of February 27, 1997 (62 FR 8961).

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Title: Suggested Documentation for Demonstrating Compliance With the Channels of Trade Provision

Description: Under the pesticide tolerance reassessment process that EPA was mandated to carry out under the FQPA, EPA has proposed to revoke the tolerances for the pesticide chemical methyl parathion on several food commodities. The FQPA includes a provision in section 408(l)(5) of the FFDCA, referred to as the ''channels of trade provision,'' that addresses the circumstances under which a food is not unsafe solely due to the presence of a residue from a pesticide chemical whose tolerance has been revoked, suspended, or modified by EPA.

In general, FDA anticipates that the party responsible for food found to contain methyl parathion residues (within the former tolerance) after the tolerance for the pesticide chemical has been revoked, will be able to demonstrate that such food was packed or processed on or prior to December 31, 2000, by providing appropriate documentation to the agency as discussed in the proposed guidance. FDA is not suggesting that firms maintain a certain set list of documents where anything less or different would likely be considered unacceptable. Rather, the agency is leaving it to each firm's discretion to maintain appropriate documentation to demonstrate that the food was so packed or processed.

Examples of documentation which FDA anticipates will serve this purpose may be divided into two categories: (1) Documentation associated with packing codes, batch records, and inventory records, and (2) other types of

documentation. The first category includes the types of documents that many food processors routinely generate as part of their basic food-production operations. The second category may include documentation that processors generate for the express purpose of compiling information that may satisfy the showing required in the channels of trade provision, such as copies of product specification requirements (requesting that the supplier not provide commodities treated with methyl parathion to the processor), written acknowledgement from the supplier that it intends to comply with the above request, and records demonstrating that the processor carried out an auditing program (e.g., spot checks) to verify that incoming commodities did not contain residues of methyl parathion.

Description of Respondents: The likely respondents to this collection of information are firms in the produce and food-processing industries who handle food products that may contain residues of methyl parathion after the tolerances for this pesticide chemical have been revoked.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
67	1	67	3	201

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

No. of Recordkeepers	Annual Frequency per Recordkeeping	Total Annual Records	Hours per Recordkeeper	Total Hours
333	1	333	20	6,660

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Estimates for the annual reporting burden were determined by using the maximum number of samples collected throughout a year that FDA believes may be found to contain methyl parathion residues. Because all residues are expected to have dissipated from nonfrozen foods by the time FDA intends to question firms about when a food product was packed or processed (i.e., after December 31, 2000), FDA included only frozen food in its estimate (i.e., processors of foods stored under refrigerated and ambient conditions were excluded) (Ref. 2). Although residues within the former tolerance resulting from legal application of methyl parathion are not expected to be found in nonfrozen foods after December 31, 2000, under the channels of trade provision, firms will have an opportunity to make a showing that any such food was packed or processed on or before this date.

Considering the variation in and effects of food handling, particularly with regard to the time between pesticide application and freezing, FDA estimated that potentially half of all frozen food products sampled may contain methyl parathion residues, and therefore, the responsible party, under the approach set forth in this guidance, would be subject to the reporting requirement since it would be the burden of the responsible party to demonstrate that food found to contain methyl parathion residues within the former tolerance was packed or processed on or before December 31, 2000.

When determining the annual recordkeeping burden, importers and domestic processors of frozen food commodities affected by the revocation of the pesticide chemical methyl parathion were considered. FDA estimated that most firms (at least 90 percent) maintain (or maintain access to) Category I documentation (packing codes, batch records, inventory records, etc.) as part of their basic food production and/or import operations. It was presumed that the 10 percent of firms which do not maintain such documentation would likely begin maintaining (or maintaining access to) Category II documentation (other types of documentation, such as certification from the supplier that products do not contain methyl parathion) rather than instituting a system to begin maintaining Category I documentation. This being the case, a portion of the recordkeeping burden was calculated as the time required for the 10 percent of firms not currently maintaining Category I documentation, to develop and maintain (or maintain access to) Category II documentation.

As discussed in detail in the guidance, some firms (i.e., frozen juice manufacturers) may decide to maintain Category II documentation in addition to Category I documentation, as part of the showing under the channels of trade provision. FDA estimated that firms fitting this description represent approximately one third of the frozen fruit, vegetable, and juice-processing industry. Therefore, a portion of the annual recordkeeping burden estimate was calculated based upon the time required for these firms to develop and maintain Category II documentation.

Because all residues are expected to have dissipated from nonfrozen foods by the time FDA intends to ask for a showing under section 408(l)(5) of the FFDCA (i.e., after December 31, 2000), FDA used the number of frozen food processors when determining the annual recordkeeping burden. As with the annual reporting burden estimate, although nonfrozen food processors are entitled to make a showing under the channels of trade provision, they were excluded from this estimate because based upon residue dissipation estimates provided by EPA (Ref. 2), methyl parathion residues within the former tolerance resulting from legal application are not expected to be found in nonfrozen commodities after December 31, 2000.

III. Comments

Interested persons may submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments on the proposed guidance by August 1, 2000. Two copies of any comments are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. The proposed guidance may be seen in the office above between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. An electronic version of this draft guidance is available on the Internet at http://www.fda.gov/.

IV. References

The following references have been placed on display at the Dockets Management Branch (address above) and may be seen by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

1. Cancellation Order from the Environmental Protection Agency Canceling the Registration for Methyl Parathion Effective October 27, 1999 (www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA–PEST/1999/October/Day-27/p27800.htm), **Federal Register** (64 FR 57877), October 27, 1999.

2. Environmental Protection Agency, Residue Dissipation Chart, Draft Estimates of Methyl Parathion Dissipation Rates in Commodities Under Various Storage Conditions, 1999.

3. American Frozen Food Institute, Letter to FDA Estimating the Amount of Time Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Are Likely to Remain in Commerce Prior to Being

Purchased by the Consumer (i.e., How Long They Are Likely to Remain in the Channels of Trade), October 26, 1999.

4. National Food Processors Association, Letter to FDA Estimating the Amount of Time Processed Foods Are Likely to Remain in the Channels of Trade, August 23, 1999.

Dated: May 26, 2000.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 00–13813 Filed 6–1–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

[Document Identifier: HCFA–1965, HCFA–2649, HCFA–5011A & HCFA–5011B]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration, HHS.

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Department of Health and Human Services, is publishing the following summary of proposed collections for public comment. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including any of the following subjects: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Request for Hearing—Part B Medicare Claim and Supporting Regulations in 42 CFR 405.821; *Form No.:* HCFA–1965 (0938–0034); *Use:* Section 1869 of the Social Security Act authorizes a hearing for any individual who is dissatisfied with any determination and amount of benefit paid. This form is used so that a party may request a hearing by a Hearing Officer because the review determination failed to satisfy the appellant. *Frequency:* Annually, Quarterly and Monthly; *Affected Public:* Individual or households, and not-for-profit institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 55,000; *Total Annual Responses:* 55,000, *Total Annual Hours:* 9,167.

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Request for Reconsideration of Part A Insurance Benefits and Supporting Regulations in 42 CFR 405.711; *Form No.:* HCFA–2649 (0938–0045); *Use:* Section 1869 of the Social Security Act authorizes a hearing for any individual who is dissatisfied with the intermediary's Part A determination or the benefit amount paid. This form is used by a party to request a reconsideration of the initial determination of benefits. *Frequently:* Annually, quarterly and monthly; *Affected Public:* Individuals or households, and not-for-profit institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 62,000; *Total Annual Responses:* 62,000; *Total Annual Hours:* 15,500.

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Request for Part A Medicare Hearing by an Administrative Law Judge and Supporting Regulations in 42 CFR 498 Subpart D and E; *Form No.:* HCFA–5011A–U6 (0938–0486); *Use:* Section 1869 of the Social Security Act authorizes a hearing for any individual who is dissatisfied with the intermediary's Part A determination or the amount paid. This form is used by the beneficiary or other qualified appellant to request a hearing by an Administrative Law Judge is the reconsideration determination fails to satisfy the appellant. *Frequency:* Annually, Quarterly and Monthly; *Affected Public:* Individuals or households, and not-for-profit institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 10,000; *Total Annual Responses:* 10,000; *Total Annual Hours:* 2,500.

4. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Tital of Information Collection:* Request for Part B Medicare Hearing by an Administrative Law Judge and Supporting Regulations in 42 CFR 498 Subpart D and E; *Form No.:* HCFA–5011B–U6 (0938-0567); *Use:* Section 1869 of the Social Security Act authorizes a hearing for any individual who is dissatisfied with the carrier's Part B determination or the amount paid. This form is used by the beneficiary or other qualified appellant to request a hearing by an Administrative Law Judge if the hearing officer's decision fail's to satisfy the appellant. *Frequency:* Annually, quarterly and monthly; *Affected Public:* Individuals or households, and not-for-profit institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 10,000; *Total Annual Responses:* 10,000; *Total Annual Responses:* 10,000; *Total Annual Hours:* 2,500.

To obtain copies of the supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed paperwork collections referenced above, access HCFA's Web Site address at http://www.hcfa.gov/regs/prdact95.htm, or E-mail your request, including your address, phone number, OMB number, and HCFA document identifier, to Paperwork@hcfa.gov. or call the Reports Clearance Office on (410) 786–1326. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collections must be mailed within 60 days of this notice directly to the HCFA Paperwork Clearance Officer designated at the following address: HCFA, Office of Information Services, Security and Standards Group, Division of HCFA Enterprise Standards, Attention: Dawn Willinghan, Room N2–14–26, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244–1850.

Dated: May 25, 2000.

John P. Burke, III,

HCFA Reports Clearance Officer, HCFA Office of Information Services, Security and Standards Group, Division of HCFA Enterprise Standards.

[FR Doc. 00–13860 Filed 6–1–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–03–U

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Request for Clearance To Conduct Voluntary Customer Satisfaction Surveys

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of Section 3507(a)(1)(D) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval.

Proposed Collection

Title: Request for Clearance to Conduct Voluntary Customer Satisfaction Surveys. *Type of Information Collection Request:* NEW.