

the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Rohm and Haas concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to tebufenozide residues to the U.S. population.

2. *Infants and children-children*— i. *In general.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of tebufenozide, data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit, and 2-generation reproduction studies in the rat are considered. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from maternal pesticide exposure during gestation. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

ii. *Developmental toxicity studies*— a. *Rats.* In a developmental toxicity study in rats, the maternal (systemic) NOAEL was 250 mg/kg/day. The LOAEL was 1,000 mg/kg/day based on decrease body weight and food consumption. The developmental (pup) NOAEL as > 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT.

b. *Rabbits.* In a developmental toxicity study in rabbits, the maternal and developmental NOAELs were > 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT.

iii. *Reproductive toxicity study rats.* In a multigeneration reproductive toxicity study in rats, the parental (systemic) NOAEL was 0.85 mg/kg/day. Splenic pigmentation changes and extramedullary hematopoiesis occurred at the LOAEL of 12.1 mg/kg/day. In addition to these effects, decreased body weight gain and food consumption occurred at 171.1 mg/kg/day. The reproductive (pup) NOAEL was 12.1 mg/kg/day. The reproductive LOAEL of 171.1 mg/kg/day was based on a slight increase in the number of pregnant females that did not deliver or had difficulty and had to be sacrificed. Additionally at the LOAEL, in F1 dams, the length of gestation increased and implantation sites decreased significantly. In a second study, reproductive effects were not observed at 2,000 ppm (the NOAEL equal to 149-195 mg/kg/day) and the NOAEL for systemic toxicity was determined to be 25 ppm (1.9-2.3 mg/kg/day).

iv. *Pre- and post-natal sensitivity*— a. *Pre-natal sensitivity.* The developmental NOAELs of > 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT from the developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits demonstrate that

there is no developmental (prenatal) toxicity present for tebufenozide.

Additionally, these developmental NOAELs are greater than 500-fold higher than the NOAEL of 1.8 mg/kg/day from the 1 year feeding study in dogs which was the basis of the RfD.

b. *Post-natal sensitivity.* In the reproductive toxicity study in rats, the reproductive NOAEL (12.1 mg/kg/day from the first study; 149-195 mg/kg/day from the second study) is between 14-fold higher than the parental NOAEL (0.85 mg/kg/day) in the first study and 83-fold higher than the parental NOAEL (1.8-2.3 mg/kg/day) in the second study. These data indicate that post-natal toxicity in the reproductive studies occurs only in the presence of significant parental toxicity. These developmental and reproductive studies indicate that tebufenozide does not have additional post-natal sensitivity for infants and children in comparison to other exposed groups. Because these reproductive effects occurred in the presence of parental (systemic) toxicity and were not replicated at the same doses in a second study, these data do not indicate an increased pre-natal or post-natal sensitivity to children and infants (that infants and children might be more sensitive than adults) to tebufenozide exposure.

c. *Acute exposure and risk.* Since no acute endpoint was identified for tebufenozide, no acute risk assessment is required.

d. *Chronic exposure and risk.* With the existing, pending and proposed tolerances for tebufenozide, the percentage of the RfD that will be utilized by dietary (food only) exposure to residues of tebufenozide range from 39.9% for nursing infants less than 1 year old to 79.8% for children 1 to 6 years old. Aggregate exposure (food and water) are not expected to exceed 100%. Rohm and Haas concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to tebufenozide residues to non-nursing infants.

#### F. *International Tolerances*

There are currently no CODEX, Canadian or Mexican maximum residue levels (MRLs) established for tebufenozide in blueberries, caneberries, canola, cranberries, mint or turnips so no harmonization issues are required for this action.

[FR Doc. 99-3146 Filed 2-8-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

February 3, 1999.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. 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. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

**DATES:** Written comments should be submitted on or before April 12, 1999. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all comments to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1-C804, 445 12th Street, SW, DC 20554 or via the Internet to [jboley@fcc.gov](mailto:jboley@fcc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Judy Boley at 202-418-0214 or via the Internet at [jboley@fcc.gov](mailto:jboley@fcc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**  
OMB Control No.: 3060-0812.

Title: Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Respondents: Individuals or households, business or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions.

*Number of Respondents:* 635,738.

*Estimated Time Per Response:* 0.5 hours.

*Frequency of Response:* On occasion reporting requirement and recordkeeping requirement.

*Total Annual Burden:* 317,869.

*Total Annual Cost:* N/A.

*Needs and Uses:* The Federal Communications Commission, in accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, is required to assess and collect regulatory fees from its licensees and regulatees in order to recover its costs incurred in conducting enforcement, policy, and rulemaking, international and user information activities.

The purpose for the instant requirements are to: (1) facilitate the statutory provision that non-profit entities be exempt from payment of regulatory fees, and (2) facilitate the FCC's ability to audit regulatory fee payment compliance in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services (CMRS) industry.

In order to develop a Schedule of Regulatory Fees, the FCC must as accurately as possible estimate the number of payment units and distribute the costs. These estimates must be adjusted to account for any licensees or regulatees that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees. Therefore, the FCC is requiring all licensees and regulatees that claim exemption as a non-profit entity to provide one time documentation sufficient to establish their non-profit status. Further, the FCC is requesting that it be similarly notified if for any reason that status changes. This documentation will likely take the form of an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Determination Letter, a state charter indicating non-profit status, proof of church affiliation, et al.

In order to facilitate audits of regulatory fee payment compliance in the CMRS industry, the FCC must require these licensees to submit, upon request, business data they relied upon to calculate the amount of the aggregate regulatory fees owed.

Federal Communications Commission.

**Magalie Roman Salas,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-3028 Filed 2-8-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

January 25, 1999.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. 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. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

**DATES:** Written comments should be submitted on or before March 11, 1999. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all comments to Les Smith, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to [lesmith@fcc.gov](mailto:lesmith@fcc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Les Smith at (202) 418-0217 or via the Internet at [lesmith@fcc.gov](mailto:lesmith@fcc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*OMB Control Number:* 3060-XXXX.

*Title:* Section 95.833, Construction Requirements.

*Form Number:* N/A.

*Type of Review:* New collection.

*Respondents:* Businesses or other for-profit entities; Individuals or households.

*Number of Respondents:* 900.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 1 hour.

*Frequency of Response:*

Recordkeeping: On occasion reporting requirements within 5 and 10 years of license grant; Third party disclosure.

*Total Annual Burden:* 900 hours.

*Total Annual Costs:* \$0.

*Needs and Uses:* The requirement contained in Section 95.833 is necessary for 218-219 MHz service system licensees to file a report within five and ten years of license grant to demonstrate that they provide substantial service to its service areas. This collection, which is currently in the rules, has been waived by an Order released on January 14, 1998, (DA 98-59), for all licensees pending resolution of the construction requirement by the current Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, WT Docket No. 98-169, FCC 98-228. No collection has been made. The NPRM proposes to reduce the regulatory burden on licensees by extending the filing of a report from three years to five years. The information is used by the Commission staff to assess compliance with 218-219 MHz Service construction requirements, and to provide adequate spectrum for the service. This will facilitate spectrum efficiency and competition by the 218-219 MHz Service licensees in the wireless marketplace. Without this information, the FCC would not be able to carry out its statutory responsibilities.

Federal Communications Commission.

**Magalie Roman Salas,**

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-3025 Filed 2-8-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Public Safety National Coordination Committee

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice of advisory committee establishment.

**SUMMARY:** The Public Safety and Private Wireless Division released this Public Notice advising of the establishment by the Federal Communications Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, of a Public Safety National Coordination Committee ("NCC") to advise the Commission on a variety of issues relating to the use of 24 MHz of spectrum in the 764-776/794-806 MHz frequency bands (collectively, the 700 MHz band) that has been reallocated for public safety use. The Public Notice invites interested persons