

as a result of uses covered under this tolerance exemption petition, is also expected to be insignificant.

2. *Drinking water.* Cinnamaldehyde residues in drinking water are expected to be minimal due to its low application rate and its expected rapid biodegradation in soil.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* There may be minor amounts of non-dietary exposure to cinnamaldehyde from the use of cinnamon oil in cosmetics and perfumes. Cinnamon oil contains 55-90% cinnamaldehyde. However, cinnamon oil is also classified as a GRAS substance for use as a flavoring agent on food (21 CFR 182.10) and was recently exempt from pesticide regulation under FIFRA section 25 (b) because EPA views it as having minimal risk. However, based on the small amount of cinnamaldehyde and cinnamon oil used in these instances, very minimal non-dietary exposure is expected.

D. Cumulative Exposure

No cumulative mode of exposure is expected. Again, the application rate and the toxicity are extremely low.

E. Safety Determination

U.S. population. The use of products containing cinnamaldehyde, which is of low toxicity and is used in such low concentrations, is compatible with EPA's objectives to register reduced risk pesticides. Based on its low toxicity, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure of the U.S. population, including infants and children, to residues of cinnamaldehyde. This includes all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information. There is an inconsequential increase in dietary exposure resulting from cinnamaldehyde application to growing crops. Cinnamaldehyde is applied at low rates and with its proven low toxicity and its history of safe use, it does not pose a safety concern.

F. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems

There is no evidence to suggest that cinnamaldehyde has a negative impact on the immune system, or is active hormonally.

G. Existing Tolerances

There is an existing tolerance exemption for cinnamaldehyde on mushrooms (40 CFR 180.1156)

H. International Tolerances

There are no approved CODEX maximum residue levels (MRL's)

established for residues of cinnamaldehyde.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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

August 24, 1998.

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, 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 information techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before September 28, 1998. 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, Room 234, 1919 M St., N.W., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to 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 internet at lesmith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Approval Number: 3060-0171.
Title: Section 73.1125, Station Main Studio Location.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business and other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 165 (155 notifications + 10 waiver requests).

Estimated Time Per Response: 0.5-2.0 hours (0.5 hours/notification; 2.0 hours/waiver request).

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirements.

Total Annual Burden: 98 hours.

Cost to Respondents: \$11,900 (\$690 filing fee/request; consulting engineer and attorney fees).

Needs and Uses: Section 73.1125 requires licensees of AM, FM or TV broadcasting stations to notify the FCC when stations relocate their main studios. These data are used by the FCC to assure that stations are located within the boundaries specified in the rule. The data received as justification for waiver of Section 73.1125 will enable the FCC staff to determine whether the circumstances are sufficient to warrant waiver of the main studio rules.

Federal Communications Commission

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

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BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed revised information collections. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), this notice seeks comments concerning (briefly describe the proposed collection of information).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) develops courses and administers resident and nonresident training programs in areas such as natural hazards, technical hazards, instructional methodology, professional development, leadership, exercise design and evaluation, information technology, public information, integrated emergency management, and