amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meetings:

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel-Review of R03 (98–34).
Dates: April 1, 1998.
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN–44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892 (teleconference).
Contact Person: Dr. Philip Washko, Scientist Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications and/or contract proposals.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to this meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Emphasis Panel-Review of P01 (98–18).
Dates: April 16–17, 1998.
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Place: Marriott Suites Bethesda, 6711 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20817.
Contact Person: Dr. Philip Washko, Scientist Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications and/or contract proposals.

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel-Review of R01 (98–38).
Dates: April 21, 1998.
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: Natcher Building, Rm 4AN–44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892 (teleconference).
Contact Person: Dr. Philip Washko, Scientist Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications and/or contract proposals.

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel-Review of R13 (98–40)
Dates: April 23, 1998.
Time: 4:00 p.m.
Place: Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN–44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892 (teleconference).
Contact Person: Dr. George Hausch, Chief, Extramural Review Division, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications and/or contract proposals.

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel-Review of R13 (98–23).
Dates: April 27–28, 1998.
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Place: The Bethesda Ramada, 8300 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.
Contact Person: Dr. George Hausch, Chief, Extramural Review Division, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications and/or contract proposals.

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Emphasis Panel-Review of R03 & R13 (98–35).
Dates: May 7, 1998.
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN–44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892 (teleconference).
Contact Person: Dr. Philip Washko, Scientist Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications and/or contract proposals.

These meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in secs. 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.121, Oral Diseases and Disorders Research)

Dated: March 12, 1998.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 98–7182 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Call for Public Comments; Agents, Substances, Mixtures and Exposure Circumstances Proposed for Listing in or Removing From the Report on Carcinogens, Ninth Edition

Background

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) solicits final public comments on its intent to recommend additional agents, substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances for listing in or delisting from the Report on Carcinogens, Ninth Edition. This Report is a Congressionally-mandated listing of known human carcinogens and reasonably anticipated human carcinogens and its preparation is delegated to the National Toxicology Program by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Section 301(b)(4) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, provides that the Secretary, (HHS), shall publish a report which contains a list of all substances (1) which either are known to be human carcinogens or may reasonably be anticipated to be human carcinogens; and (2) to which a significant number of persons residing in the United States (US) are exposed. The law also states that the report should provide available information on the nature of exposures, the estimated number of persons exposed and the extent to which the implementation of Federal regulations decreases the risk to public health from exposure to these chemicals.

In 1997, 14 substances or exposure circumstances were reviewed for listing in or removal from the Ninth Report. This review included two Federal and one non-government, scientific peer reviews and public comment and review. All available data relevant to the criteria for inclusion or removal of candidate substances or exposure circumstances in the Report were evaluated by the three scientific review committees. The criteria used in the review process and the detailed description of the review procedures, including the steps in the current formal review process, can be obtained by contacting: Dr. C.W. Jameson, National Toxicology Program, Report on Carcinogens, MD EC–14, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; phone: (919) 541–4096, fax: (919) 541–2242, email:jameson@niehs.nih.gov.

Public Comment Requested

The NTP will be making a final recommendation for the 14 substances or exposure circumstances reviewed in 1997, for either listing in, delisting from, or changing the current listing from reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen to the known to be a human carcinogen category in the Ninth Report. These nominated substances or exposure circumstances are provided in the following table with their Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) Registry numbers (where available) and the recommendations from the three scientific peer reviews of the nominations.

Background documents provided to the review committees and the interested public and summary minutes of the public peer review by the NTP Board Subcommittee are available upon request. The NTP will review the recommendations of each of the review committees and consider the public comments received throughout the process in making decisions regarding the NTP recommendations to the Secretary, DHHS, for listing or removal of the nominated substances and exposure circumstances in the Ninth Edition of the Report on Carcinogens. The NTP solicits final public comment to supplement any previously submitted

comments or to provide comments for the first time on any substance or exposure circumstances in the following table. Because of the different recommendations forwarded by the three scientific review groups, the NTP is especially interested in obtaining additional relevant information in support of or against the petition to delist Saccharin from the Report on Carcinogens. The critical areas identified in the earlier scientific reviews where additional input is solicited include (1) information that addresses the adequacy of existing epidemiology data, particularly as it relates to reported increased incidences of bladder tumor formation in certain small populations; (2) the levels of human exposure, especially in infants and children; (3) information addressing the mechanism of urinary bladder tumor formation in male rats as it relates to other test species (especially female rats and male and female mice) and to humans; and (4) the adequacy of data for tumor formation in laboratory animals at target sites other than the urinary bladder. Comments will be accepted for a period of 60 days from the date of the publication of this announcement in the **Federal Register.** Comments or questions should be directed to Dr. C.W. Jameson at the address listed above.

Attachment.

Dated: March 12, 1998.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

SUMMARY OF RG1[1], RG2[2] AND NTP BOARD SUBCOMMITTEE[3] RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AGENTS, SUBSTANCES, MIXTURES OF EXPOSURE CIRCUMSTANCES REVIEWED IN 1997 FOR LISTING IN OR DELISTING FROM THE REPORT ON CARCINOGENS, 9TH EDITION

Substance or exposure circumstance/CAS No.	Primary uses or exposures	RG1 action	RG2 action	NTP Board Subcommittee action
DYES METABOLIZED TO BENZIDINE (BENZIDINE DYES AS A CLASS).	Benzidine-based dyes are used primarily for dyeing textiles, paper and leather products. More than 250 benzidine-based dyes have been reported by the Society of Dyers and Colorists.	RG1 voted 7/1 to list as known to be human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to list as a known to be human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as known to be human carcinogen.
1,3-BUTADIENE/106–99–0	Used primarily as a chemical intermediate and polymer component in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.	RG1 voted 9/0 with 1 abstention to upgrade the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to upgrade the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended (4 yes votes to 2 no votes with 1 abstention) upgrading the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.
CADMIUM and CADMIUM COMPOUNDS/7740–43–9.	Used in batteries, coating and plating, plastic and synthetic products and in alloys.	RG1 voted 7/1 to upgrade the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to upgrade the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously upgrading the current listing to known to be a human carcinogen.
CHLOROPRENE/126–99–8	Used as monomer for neoprene elastomers, industrial rubber products, and as a component of adhesives in food packaging.	RG1 voted 7/0 with 2 abstentions to list as a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to list as a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
PHENOLPHTHALEIN/77–09–8.	Used as a laboratory reagent and acid-base indicator and as a cathartic drug in over-the-counter laxative preparations.	RG1 voted 9/1 to list as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	RG2 voted 7/0 with 1 abstention to list as a reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
SACCHARIN/218–44–9	Used primarily as a nonnutritive sweetening agent.	RG1 voted 7/3 to delist from the Report on Carcinogens.	RG2 voted 6/2 to delist from the Report on Carcinogens.	The Subcommittee recommended (4 yes votes to 3 no votes) not to delist from the Report, and leave saccharin listed as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
SMOKELESS TOBACCO ..	Oral use of smokeless tobacco products.	RG1 voted unanimously to list as a known to be human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to list as a known to be human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as a known to be human carcinogen.

SUMMARY OF RG1[1], RG2[2] AND NTP BOARD SUBCOMMITTEE[3] RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AGENTS, SUBSTANCES, MIXTURES OF EXPOSURE CIRCUMSTANCES REVIEWED IN 1997 FOR LISTING IN OR DELISTING FROM THE REPORT ON CARCINOGENS, 9TH EDITION—Continued

Substance or exposure circumstance/CAS No.	Primary uses or exposures	RG1 action	RG2 action	NTP Board Subcommittee action
STRONG INORGANIC ACID MISTS CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID.	Sulfuric acid is the one of the most widely used of all industrial chemicals. Used in the manufacture of fertilizers, rayon and other fibers, pigments and colors, explosives, plastics, coal-tar products such as dyes and drugs, storage batteries, synthetic detergents, natural and synthetic rubber, pulp and paper.	RG1 voted unanimously to list as known to be a human carcinogen.	RG2 voted 7/1 to list as known to be a human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as known to be a human carcinogen.
TAMOXIFEN/10540–29–1	Used as an anti-estrogen drug and in the palliative treatment of breast cancer.	RG1 voted unanimously to list as known to be human carcinogen with the added statement that there is also conclusive evidence that tamoxifen therapy reduces the risk of contralateral breast cancer in women with a previous diagnosis of breast cancer.	RG2 voted 7/0 with 1 abstention to list as known to be a human carcinogen with the added statement that there is also conclusive evidence that tamoxifen therapy reduces the risk of contralateral breast cancer in women with a previous diagnosis of breast cancer.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as known to be a human carcinogen, with the statement that there is also conclusive evidence that tamoxifen therapy reduces the risk of contralateral breast cancer in women with a previous diagnosis of breast cancer.
2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN (TCDD)/1746–01–6.	Not used commercially, used only as a research chemical.	RG1 voted unanimously to upgrade the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to upgrade the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended (4 yes votes to 3 no votes with 1 abstention) upgrading the current listing to known to be human carcinogen.
TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE/116–14–3.	Used in the production of polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) and other polymers. Has also been used as a propellant for food product aerosols.	RG1 voted unanimously to list as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to list as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
TOBACCO SMOKING	Inhalation of tobacco smoke.	RG1 voted unanimously to list as known to be a human carcinogen.	RG2 voted unanimously to list as known to be a human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as known to be a human carcinogen.
TRICHLOETHYLENE/79–01–6.	Used as an industrial solvent for vapor degreasing and cold cleaning of fabricated metal parts. Has also been used as a carrier solvent for the active ingredients of insecticides and fungicides, as an anesthetic for medical and dental use, and for caffeine from coffee.	RG1 voted 6/2 to list as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	RG2 voted 7/1 to list as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
UV RADIATION	Solar and artificial sources of ultraviolet radiation.	RG1 voted unanimously to list Solar Radiation and use of Sunlamps and Sunbeds as known to be a human carcinogen.	RG2 voted 7/1 in favor of motion to defer action on UV Radiation until the Background Document could be revised to address the full spectrum of UV Radiation, including UVA, UVB, and UVC.	The Subcommittee recommended unanimously listing Solar Radiation and use of Sunlamps and Sunbeds as know to be a human carcinogen.

[1] The NIEHS Review Committee for the Report on Carcinogens (RG1).
[2] The NTP Interagency Executive Committee Working Group for the Report on Carcinogens (RG2).
[3] The NTP Board of Scientific Counselors Report on Carcinogens Subcommittee.

[FR Doc. 98–7183 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Revised Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The collection of information listed below will be submitted to OMB for approval under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act. A copy of the information collection requirement is included in this notice. Copies of the proposed information collection requirement, related forms, and explanatory material may be obtained by contacting the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer at the address listed below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before May 18, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments and suggestions on the requirement should be sent directly to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; Office of Management and Budget; Attention: Interior Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503; and a copy of the comments should be sent to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, ms 224—ARLSQ, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20204.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Phyllis H. Cook, Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, (703) 358–1943; (703) 358–2269 (fax).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (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.

Title: Migratory Bird Harvest Surveys.

Approval Number: 1018–0015.

Service Form Number(s): 3–1823A, 3–2056G, 3–165, 3–165A-C, 3–2056J-M.

Description and Use: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703–711) and Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 USC 742d) designate the Department of the Interior as the key agency responsible for the wise management of migratory bird populations frequenting the United States and for the setting of hunting regulations that allow appropriate harvests that are within the guidelines that will allow for those populations' well being. These responsibilities dictate the gathering of accurate data on various characteristics of migratory bird harvest of a geographic and temporal nature. Knowledge attained by determining harvests and harvest rates of migratory game birds is used to regulate populations (by promulgating hunting regulations) and to encourage hunting opportunity, especially where crop depredations are chronic and/or lightly harvested populations occur. Based on information from harvest surveys, hunting regulations can be adjusted as needed to optimize harvests at levels that provide a maximum of hunting recreation while keeping populations at desired levels.

This information collection approval request combines three sets of surveys (the Waterfowl Hunter Survey, the Migratory Bird Hunter Survey, OMB Approval 1018–0015, and the Parts Collection Survey, OMB Approval 1018–0009) and associated forms because they are interrelated and/or dependent upon each other.

The Waterfowl Hunter Survey, which estimates the harvest of ducks and geese, is based on Federal Duck Stamp sales. This survey asks people who purchase Federal Duck Stamps from randomly sampled Post Offices and other stamp vendors to complete and return a postcard (form 3–1823A) with their name and address. Hunters who complete and return the postcard are sent a postcard questionnaire (form 3–2056G) at the end of the hunting season, asking them to report their harvest of ducks and geese. Their responses provide estimates of the average harvest per hunter, which, combined with total Federal Duck Stamp sales, enables the Service to estimate the total harvest of ducks and geese.

The Migratory Bird Hunter Survey is based on the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program, under which each State annually provides a list of all licensed migratory bird hunters in the State. Randomly selected migratory bird hunters are sent either a waterfowl questionnaire (form 3–2056J), a dove and band-tailed pigeon questionnaire (form 3–2056K), a woodcock questionnaire (form 3–2056L), or a snipe, rail, gallinule, and coot questionnaire (form 3–2056M) and are asked to report their harvest of those species. The resulting estimates of harvest per hunter are combined with the complete list of migratory bird hunters to provide estimates of the total harvest of those species. This survey will replace the Waterfowl Hunter Survey after it has been fully implemented in all States and comparisons of results with Waterfowl Hunter Survey results have been completed.

The Parts Collection Survey estimates the species, sex, and age composition of the harvest, and the geographic and temporal distribution of the harvest. Randomly selected successful hunters who responded to the Waterfowl Hunter Survey or the Migratory Bird Hunter Survey the previous year are asked to complete and return a postcard (forms 3–165A and C) if they are willing to participate in the Parts Collection Survey. Respondents are provided postage-paid envelopes before the hunting season and asked to send in a wing or the tail feathers from each duck, goose, or coot (form 3–165) they harvest, or a wing from each woodcock, band-tailed pigeon, snipe, rail, or gallinule (form 3–165B) they harvest. The wings and tail feathers are used to identify the species, age, and sex of the harvested sample. Respondents are also asked to report on the envelope the date and location (state and county) of harvest for each bird. Results of this survey are combined with harvest estimates from the Waterfowl Hunter Survey and the Migratory Bird Hunter Survey to provide species-specific national harvest estimates.

The combined results of these surveys enable the Service to evaluate the effects of season length, season dates, and bag limits on the harvest of each species, and thus help determine appropriate hunting regulations.

Frequency of Collection: Annually.

Description of Respondents: Individuals and households.

Estimated Completion Time: The reporting burden is estimated to average 2 minutes per respondent for the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program, 8 minutes per respondent for the Waterfowl Hunter Survey, 4 minutes per respondent for the Migratory Bird Hunter Survey, and 50 minutes per respondent for the Parts Collection Survey.

Number of Respondents: About 3,300,000 individuals are expected to participate in the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program. Recent Service experience indicates that about 34,000 hunters will respond to the Waterfowl Hunter Survey each year, and about 12,000 hunters will respond to the Parts Collection Survey annually. The Service anticipates that about 105,000 hunters will respond to the Migratory