Bow, Deer Lodge and Gallatin Counties, MT, Due: November 10, 1997, Contact: Peri Surenram (406) 683–3900.

EIS No. 970379, FINAL EIS, AFS, OR, Summit Fire Recovery Forest Restoration Project, Implementation, Malheur National Forest, Long Creek Ranger District, Grant County, OR, Due: November 10, 1997, Contact: Robert Hammond (541) 575–3000.

EIS No. 970380, DRAFT EIS, AFS, UT, Spruce Ecosystem Recovery Project, Implementation, Dixie National Forest, Cedar City Ranger District, Iron County, UT, Due: November 24, 1997, Contact: Phil Eisenhauer (801) 865–3200.

EIS No. 970381, DRAFT EIS, IBR, CA, Hamilton City Pumping Plant, Fish Screen Improvement Project, COE Section 10 and 404 Permits, Central Valley, Butte, Colusa, Glenn and Tehama Counties, CA, Due: November 24, 1997, Contact: Lauren Carly (916) 934–7066.

EIS No. 970382, DRAFT EIS, FHW, VA, Outer Connector Study Transportation Improvement, from I–95, US 17 and VA–3, Funding, COE Section 10 and 404 Permits, Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties, VA, Due: November 28, 1997, Contact: Roberto Fonseca-Martinez (804) 281–5100.

EIS No. 970383, DRAFT EIS, MMS, TX, LA, Western Planning Area, Proposed Western Gulf of Mexico 1997–2002 (5-Year Program) Outer Continental Shelf (OSC) Oil and Gas Sales 171, 174, 177 and 180, Lease Offering, Offshore Marine Environmental and Coastal Counties/Parishes of Texas and Louisiana, Due: November 24, 1997, Contact: Archie P. Melancon (703) 787–5471.

EIS No. 970384, DRAFT EIS, FHW, NY, Judd Road Connector Transportation Improvements, Funding and COE Section 404 Permit, Village of New York Mills, Towns of New Hartford and Whitestown, Oneida County, NY, Due: November 24, 1997, Contact: Harold J. Brown (518) 431–4127.

EIS No. 970385, DRAFT SUPPLEMENT, NOA, AK, Juneau Consolidated Facility, Additional Information, Space for the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Science (UAF), Possible Site Lena Point, Fisheries Management Operation, 'Vision for 2005', Juneau, AK, Due: November 25, 1997, Contact: John Gorman (907) 586–7641.

EIS No. 970386, FINAL EIS, USN, DC, Naval Sea Systems Command Headquarters (NAVSEA), Base Realignment and Closure Action, Relocation from Arlington, VA to Washington Navy Yard (WNY) in southeast Washington, DC, Due: November 10, 1997, Contact: Hank Riek (202) 685–3064.

EIS No. 970387, FINAL EIS, FRC, ME, Lower Penobscot River Basin Hydroelectric Project, Application for Licensing for three hydroelectric projects: Basin Mills (FERC. No. 10981), Stillwater (FERC. No. 2712) and Milford (FERC. No. 2534), Penobscot County, ME, Due: November 10, 1997, Contact: Ronald McKitrick (202) 219–2783.

EIS No. 970388, SECOND FINAL SUPPLE, DOE, NM, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Disposal Phase, Updated Information, Disposal of Transuranic Waste, Carlsbad, NM, Due: November 10, 1997, Contact: Harold Johnson (505) 234–7349.

EIS No. 970389, FINAL EIS, BLM, NV, Florida Canyon Mine Expansion Project and Comprehensive Reclamation Plan, Construction and Operation of New Facilities and Expansion of Existing Gold Mining Operations in Imlay Mining District, Plan-of-Operation Approval and Right-of-Way Permit Issuance, Pershing County, NV, Due: November 10, 1997, Contact: Ken Loda (702) 623–1500.

Dated: October 7, 1997.

B. Katherine Biggs,

Associate Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 97–27025 Filed 10–9–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–768; FRL–5748–5]

Notice of Filing of Pesticide Petitions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the filing of a pesticide petition proposing a regulation establishing an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for residues of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1, Cry2 and Cry3 classes of proteins and the genetic material necessary for the production of these proteins in or on all raw agricultural commodities. This notice includes a summary of the petition that was prepared by the petitioner, Monsanto Company.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket control number PF–768, must be received on or before November 10, 1997.

ADDRESSES: By mail submit written comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (7506C), Information Resources and Services Division, Office of Pesticides Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person bring comments to: Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instructions under ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' No confidential business information should be submitted through e-mail.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI). CBI should not be submitted through e-mail. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132 at the address given above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Mendelsohn, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7501W), Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 5th floor CS #1, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, Telephone No. 703–308–8715, e-mail: mendelsohn.mike@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received pesticide petitions as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Comestic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that these petitions contain data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

The official record for this notice of filing, as well as the public version, has been established for this notice of filing under docket control number [PF–768] (including comments and data

submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official record is located at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comment and data will also be accepted on disks in Wordperfect 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [PF–768] and appropriate petition number. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Food additives, Feed additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 29, 1997.

Janet L. Andersen,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs

Summaries of Petitions

Petitioner summaries of the pesticide petitions are printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summaries of the petitions were prepared by the petitioners and represent the views of the petitioners. EPA is publishing the petition summaries verbatim without editing them in any way. The petition summary announces the availability of a description of the analytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

Monsanto Company

PP 7F4888

EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP 7F4888) from the Monsanto Company, 700 Chesterfield Parkway, North, St. Louis, MO 63198. The petition proposes, pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. section 346a (d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for residues of the plant pesticides consisting of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins and the genetic material necessary for the production of these proteins in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

Monsanto has stated that analytical methods of detection and measurement of the Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins are not needed since they are petitioning for exemptions from the requirement for a tolerance on the basis of mammalian safety.

As required by section 408(d) of the FFDCA, as recently amended by the Food Quality Protection Act, Monsanto included in the petition a summary of the petition and authorization for the summary to be published in the **Federal Register** in a notice of receipt of the petition. The summary represents the views of Monsanto; EPA, as mentioned above, is in the process of evaluating the petition. As required by section 408 (d)(3), EPA is including the summary as a part of this notice of filing. EPA may have made minor edits to the summary for the purpose of clarity.

This unit summarizes information cited by Monsanto Company to support the proposed tolerance exemption for *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins and the genetic material necessary for the production of these proteins when used as plant-pesticide active ingredients.

A. Bacillus thuringiensis Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 Protein Uses

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved the commercial use of the *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, and Cry3A proteins as expressed in genetically engineered corn, cotton, and potato, respectively. The Agency has concluded that these Cry protein plant pesticides pose no foreseeable risks to human health and has granted exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for these substances. A Cry2Aa plant pesticide is currently under review at EPA.

The first *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry protein exemptions from tolerance were limited to a specific Cry protein as expressed in a single crop, such as Cry3A in potato and Cry1Ac in cotton. More recently, in approving Monsanto's Cry1Ab expressed in corn (61 FR 40340, August 2, 1996) and Dekalb's Cry1Ac expressed in corn (62 FR 17720, April 11, 1997), EPA established a broad tolerance exemption for Cry1Ab and Cry1Ac proteins, respectively, in or on all plant raw agricultural commodities.

In the future, many *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry proteins are expected to be expressed in a wide variety of plants for insect protection. This petition provides the scientific bases for the generic human health safety determination that Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins as expressed in plants pose no foreseeable human health risks. Accordingly, all *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 proteins as expressed in plants are proposed to be exempt from the requirement for a tolerance.

B. Product Identity and Chemistry

Bacillus thuringiensis Cry proteins are named according to their similarity to established holotype proteins. Cry proteins with similar amino acid sequences are grouped together. Cry proteins with the same Arabic numeral (e.g., Cry1) share at least a 45 percent amino acid sequence identity. Those with the same Arabic numeral and upper case letter (e.g., Cry1A) share at least a 75 percent sequence identity. The same Arabic numeral and upper and lower case letter (e.g., Cry1Ab) designates a greater than 95 percent sequence identity. Therefore, one of the principal scientific rationales for this petition is that it applies safety conclusions from testing one or a few representative Cry proteins to a broader, but closely related, group of proteins proteins that by definition share significant amino acid sequence identity.

To qualify for an exemption from tolerance, amino acid sequence analysis data must be provided to verify that the protein has been correctly classified as belonging to one of the ''exempt'' classes of Cry proteins (i.e., Cry1, Cry2, or Cry3). It should also be confirmed that the Cry protein exhibits no significant amino acid sequence homology with known food allergens based on a comparison with sequences contained in public domain databases. Information concerning the *Bacillus thuringiensis* holotype protein nomenclature and a continuously updated database of *Bacillus thuringiensis* holotype proteins can be found on the world wide web at http://epunix.biols.susx.ac.uk/Home/Neil—Crickmore/Bt/holo.html.

To ensure that this petition has broad applicability, it covers *Bacillus*

thuringiensis Cry proteins that are naturally occurring or that have been genetically modified by deletion, substitution, and/or insertion of amino acid sequences, provided that the protein exhibits at least 45 percent amino acid sequence identity with a Cry protein from an ''exempt'' class of Cry protein. If the protein has been modified by the insertion of amino acids from a non-exempt source (e.g., a source other than a Cry1, Cry2 or Cry3 protein), those inserted amino acid sequences may comprise no greater than five percent of the total amino acid sequence of the Cry protein.

C. Mammalian Toxicological Profile

There currently exists an extensive body of scientific data demonstrating the safety of Cry proteins. A review of the literature establishes that many different Cry proteins have been evaluated in a variety of mammalian toxicology tests over the past 35 years. No adverse effects have been observed in mammals upon oral exposure to any of these Cry proteins.

Oral dietary exposure is the only significant route by which humans can be exposed to Cry protein plant pesticides. Dermal and inhalation exposures are anticipated to be negligible because Cry proteins are produced within the plant, are not exuded, and are not volatile. To assess the implications of human dietary exposure to *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry proteins, EPA has asked registrants to submit results of an acute oral mammalian toxicology study (oral LD_{50}) and an *in vitro* digestibility study. These tests have been conducted using a microbially produced *Bacillus thuringiensis* protein that has been shown to be equivalent to the plant-expressed protein.

No treatment-related adverse effects have been observed in any of the acute oral mammalian toxicity studies conducted with microbially produced Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry2A, and Cry3A proteins. Six oral gavage studies in mice established the LD_{50} to be >3,280 mg/kg to >5,200 mg/kg for these proteins. Based on these results there is a safety factor of greater than 50,000 for human dietary exposure to Cry1Ab and Cry1Ac proteins in corn or cottonseed, greater than one million for Cry3A protein in potato, and greater than two million for Cry1Ac protein in tomato. Because all of the testing of *Bacillus thuringiensis* plant pesticides has yielded negative results, no further mammalian toxicology testing (beyond acute and digestibility studies) has been required to support registration and exemptions from tolerance.

The no observed effect level (NOEL) for Cry1Ab was > 0.45 mg/kg/day in a 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study in mice and > 0.06 mg/kg/day in a 31-day repeated dose study in rabbits. Treatment doses in the 28-day and 31-day studies were estimated to be 1,000 to 4,000 times the maximum anticipated human exposure from consuming tomatoes genetically engineered to produce Cry1Ab (Noteborn et al. Food Safety of Transgenic Tomatoes Expressing the Insecticidal Crystal Protein Cry1Ab from *Bacillus thuringiensis* and the Marker Enzyme APH(3') II. Med. Fac. Landbouww. Univ. Gent, 58/4b, 1993). Based on the lack of toxic effects and the large margins of safety for both acute and 30-day exposures, these Cry proteins pose no foreseeable risks to human health. Moreover, these proteins are unlikely to cause endocrine effects because they exhibit no structural or functional similarity to estrogen or estrogen-mimic compounds.

EPA has stated that when proteins are toxic, they are known to act via acute mechanisms and at very low dose levels (Sjoblad et al. ''Toxicological Considerations for Protein Components of Biological Pesticide Products,'' *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, 15:3-9, 1992). The Cry proteins tested so far are judged to be nontoxic to mammals. Monsanto believes that the acute toxicity data on these representative Cry proteins and the extensive data base on microbial *Bacillus thuringiensis* products supports a broader conclusion: All Cry proteins classified by their amino acid sequence to be Cry1, Cry2, or Cry3 are highly unlikely to be toxic to humans.

In the future, crops may be modified to express significantly higher levels of Cry proteins than are expressed in the currently commercialized varieties. This does not alter the favorable safety conclusions for Cry proteins. The existing toxicology studies, showing no effects at the limit dose, would still support the exemption from the requirement for a tolerance and the conclusion that a tolerance is not necessary to protect human health.

Further scientific evidence for the safety of Cry proteins is that they have been shown to be rapidly degraded under conditions simulating the human gastrointestinal tract. Results of seven in vitro assays conducted with representative Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 proteins indicate that the proteins are rapidly degraded, usually within 30 seconds. These results support the broader conclusion that members of these groups of Cry proteins (that share significant amino acid sequence identity) are likely to be rapidly degraded following ingestion by humans.

The demonstrated rapid degradation of Cry protein following ingestion minimizes the potential for an allergenic reaction. By comparison, food allergens generally persisted in the gastrointestinal model, whereas common food proteins with no allergenic history degraded rapidly in simulated gastric fluid (Metcalfe et al. ''Assessment of the Allergenic Potential of Foods Derived from Genetically Engineered Crop Plants,''*Critical Rev. in Food Science and Nutrition*, 36(s):S165-S186, 1996). Searches of allergen sequence databases have shown no significant matches with the Cry proteins. Cry proteins do not share characteristics often exhibited by known food allergens. Unlike many known food allergens, the Cry proteins as expressed in plants are present in relatively low concentrations, and are heat labile. In addition, in the greater than 30 year history of commercial use, there have been no reported cases of allergenic reactions to the microbial *Bacillus thuringiensis* products (61 FR 40430, August 2, 1996).

Results of testing microbial *Bacillus thuringiensis* preparations for oral mammalian toxicity over the past 35 years demonstrate the total lack of acute, subchronic, and chronic oral toxicity associated with *Bacillus thuringiensis* microbial pesticides. These findings are directly relevant to this petition because these microbial preparations contain genes encoded for the production of at least four different classes of Cry proteins, including seven Cry1 proteins and two each of the Cry2, and Cry3 proteins.

Bacillus thuringiensis microbial products were first registered in 1961 and have been applied continuously since then for an expanding number of uses in agriculture, disease vector control, and forestry. No reports of adverse effects have involved or implicated Cry proteins as the causative agent, nor have any of these effects been considered significant in view of the quality assurance safeguards that are in place for microbial products. Moreover, in establishing the existing tolerance exemptions for Cry protein plant pesticides, EPA has stated that FIFRA section 6(a)2 reports claiming allergic reactions ''were not due to *Bacillus thuringiensis* itself or any of the Cry toxins.''

The genetic material necessary for the production of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry proteins are nucleic acids (DNA) which comprise the genetic material encoding the proteins and the regulatory regions

associated with the genes. Regulatory regions are the genetic material that control the expression of the genetic material encoding the Cry proteins, such as promoters, terminators, introns, and enhancers. DNA is common to all forms of plant and animal life, and there are no known instances of where nucleic acids have been associated with toxic effects related to their consumption. No mammalian toxicity is expected from dietary exposure to the genetic material necessary for the production of any *Bacillus thuringiensis* proteins, including the Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins. EPA has also proposed an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for residues of nucleic acids produced in plants as part of a plant pesticide active ingredient (59 FR 60542, November 23, 1994).

D. Aggregate Exposure

Exposure to Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 proteins via dermal exposure or inhalation is unlikely given that these plant pesticides are contained in the plant, are not exuded and are not volatile. Therefore, worker and bystander exposure resulting from plant pesticides will be negligible, and would be unlikely to add measurably to any worker or bystander exposure resulting from microbial or other *Bacillus thuringiensis* formulations. Movement of the plant pesticides to drinking water is highly unlikely given that Cry proteins are known to rapidly degrade in the soil.

E. Cumulative Exposure

Consideration of a common mode of toxicity is not appropriate given that there is no indication of mammalian toxicity of Cry proteins in microbial or other formulations and no information that indicates that toxic effects would be cumulative with any other compounds. Mammals are not susceptible to Cry proteins. This may be explained, in part, by the fact that conditions required for the complex steps in the mode of action do not exist in mammals. As anticipated, immunocytochemical analyses of Cry1A have revealed no comparable binding sites in mammals. Monsanto is not aware of any other substances that may be related, via a common mechanism of toxicity, to the proteins that are the subject of the proposed exemption.

F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population in general.* The lack of toxicity and the rapid digestibility of Cry proteins provides evidence for the lack of toxicity and allergenicty and supports an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins. These proteins have been used in microbial insecticide formulations that have been registered by the EPA and commercially available since the early 1960s. Accordingly, the available information supports a finding that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population in general form aggregate dietary exposure to the Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins.

2. *Infants and Children. Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry proteins are expressed in plants to protect the plant from insect damage. Therefore, nondietary exposure to infants and children is not expected. The lack of toxicity of Cry proteins and history of safe use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* microbial pesticides provides reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate dietary exposure to Cry1, Cry2, and Cry3 classes of proteins. Accordingly, there is no need to apply an additional safety factor for infants and children.

G. Existing Tolerances

Exemptions from the requirement for a tolerance have been granted by EPA for Cry1Ab and Cry1Ac and the genetic material necessary for their production in all plant raw agricultural commodities (61 FR 40340, August 2, 1996 and 62 FR 17720, April 11, 1997, respectively) and for Cry3A and the genetic material necessary for its production in potatoes (60 FR 21725, May 3, 1995).

[FR Doc. 97–27012 Filed 10–9–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5908–7]

Agency Information Collection Activities; OMB Responses

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) responses to Agency clearance requests, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et, seq.*). An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandy Farmer (202) 260–2740, please refer to the appropriate EPA Information Collection Request (ICR) Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Responses to Agency Clearance Requests

OMB Approvals

EPA ICR No. 1495.04; FIFRA Reregistration Fees; was approved 09/19/97; OMB No. 2070–0101; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 0940.15; Ambient Air Quality Surveillance Revision; was approved 09/30/97; OMB No. 2060–0084; expires 03/31/99.

EPA ICR No. 0184.05; Vehicle Emission Control Defect Survey Questionnaire; was approved 08/27/97; OMB No. 2060–0047; expires 08/31/2000.

EPA ICR No. 1680.02; Combined Sewer Overflow Policy; was approved 09/19/97; OMB No. 2040–0170; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 0783.36; Application for Motor Vehicle Emission Certification and Fuel Economy Labeling, SFTP Amendment; was approved 08/27/97; OMB No. 2060–0104; expires 08/31/98.

EPA ICR No. 1810.01; Obtaining Unbilled Grant Expenses from Grant Recipients; was approved 09/15/97; OMB No. 2030–0037; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 1797.01; NSPS for Petroleum Storage Liquid Vessels—40 CFR 60, Subpart K; was approved 09/22/97; OMB No. 2020–0009; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 1204.07; Submission of Unreasonable Adverse Effects Information under FIFRA Section 6(a)(2); was approved 09/24/97; OMB No. 2070–0039; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 0278.06; Supplemental Distribution of a Registered Pesticide Product; was approved 09/19/97; OMB No. 2070–0044; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 1214.04; Pesticide Product Registration Maintenance Fee; was approved 09/19/97; OMB No. 2070–0100; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 0155.06; Certification of Pesticide Applicators—40 CFR Part 171; was approved 09/30/97; OMB No. 2070–0029; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 1230.09; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Non-Attainment Area New Source Review; was approved 09/30/97; expires 09/30/2000.

EPA ICR No. 1038.09; Invitation for Bids and Request for Proposals; was approved 09/30/97; OMB No. 2030–0006; expires 09/30/2000.