

postnatal effects in children is complete according to existing Agency data requirements and does not indicate any developmental or reproductive concerns.

No indication of increased sensitivity to infants and children was noted in any of the studies with clofentezine. No developmental effects were noted in rats, even at a dose level (3,200 mg/kg/day) that exceeded the 1,000 mg/kg/day limit dose and produced maternal toxicity. In addition, no evidence of reproductive toxicity was noted in the rat multigeneration reproduction study. Slight developmental toxicity (decreased fetal weights) was noted in rabbits, but only at a dose level (3,000 mg/kg/day) that exceeded the EPA limit dose and also produced maternal toxicity.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional safety factor for infants and children to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database. The toxicology database for clofentezine regarding potential prenatal and postnatal effects in children is complete according to existing Agency data requirements and does not indicate any developmental or reproductive concerns. Furthermore, the existing RfD is based on a NOAEL of 1.25 mg/kg/day (from the 1-year dog study), which is already more than 800-fold lower than the NOAEL in the rabbit developmental toxicity study. Thus, the registrant believes that the existing RfD of 0.0125 mg/kg/day is considered to be appropriate for assessing potential risks to infants and children and an additional uncertainty factor is not warranted.

Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above (proposed and current tolerances, 100% crop treated, and no adjustments for percent contribution from livestock diet), aggregate exposure to residues of clofentezine are expected to utilize about 48% of the RfD in non-nursing infants, 20% of the RfD in nursing infants, and 36% of the RfD in children aged 1 to 6 years old. Using more realistic estimates of percent crop treated, the percent of RfD utilized is less than or equal to 10% for these population subgroups. These numbers would be lowered further if anticipated residues and/or an adjustment for percent contribution from livestock diet were utilized rather than tolerance values. The residue contribution for the proposed use on persimmon is negligible. Therefore, Makhteshim-Agan concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to

infants or children from aggregate exposure to clofentezine residues.

F. International Tolerances

There are no international maximum residue levels (MRL) established for clofentezine in or on the raw agricultural commodity, persimmon.

[FR Doc. 04-19616 Filed 8-26-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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

August 13, 2004.

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 September 27, 2004. 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, Room 1-A804, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to Leslie.Smith@fcc.gov or Kristy L. LaLonde, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Room 10236 NEOB, Washington, DC 20503,

(202) 395-3087 or via the Internet at Kristy.L.LaLonde@omb.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copy of the information collection(s) contact Les Smith at (202) 418-0217 or via the Internet at Leslie.Smith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-1050.

Title: New Allocation for Amateur Radio Service, ET Docket No. 02-98.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; not-for-profit institutions; and Individuals or household.

Number of Respondents: 5,000 respondents.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 minutes (0.3 hours).

Frequency of Response:

Recordkeeping: On occasion and one-time reporting requirements; third party disclosure.

Total Annual Burden: 1,500 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Privacy Impact Assessment: Yes.

Needs and Uses: On April 29, 2003, the Office of Engineering and Technology adopted a Report and Order, *Amendment of Parts 2 and 97 of the Commission's Rules to Create a Low Frequency Allocation for Amateur Radio Service*, ET Docket No. 02-98, FCC 03-105. An amateur operator holding a General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class license may only operate on the channels 5332 kHz, 5348 kHz, 5368 kHz, 5373 kHz, and 5404 kHz. Under the following limitations: (1) A maximum effective radiated power (e.r.p.) of 50 W; and (2) single sideband suppressed carrier modulation (emission designator 2K8J3E), upper sideband voice transmissions only. For the purpose of computing e.r.p. the transmitter PEP will be multiplied with the antenna gain relative to a dipole or the equivalent calculation in decibels. Licensees using other antennas must maintain in their station records either manufacturer data on the antenna gain or calculations of the antenna gain.

The FCC has determined that the information collection requirements affect "individuals or household" and has included the appropriate responses to address the Privacy Impact Assessment requirements as required by OMB Memorandum M-03-22 (September 22, 2003).

OMB Control Number: 3060-0173.

Title: Section 73.1207, Rebroadcasts.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 5,562.

Estimated Hours per Response: 0.5 hours.

Frequency of Response:

Recordkeeping; on occasion reporting requirement; third party disclosure.

Total Annual Burden: 5,056 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 73.1207 requires licensees of broadcast stations to obtain written permission from an originating station prior to retransmitting any program or any part thereof. A copy of the written consent must be kept in the station's files and made available to the FCC upon request. This written consent assures the Commission that prior authorization for retransmission of a program was obtained. Section 73.1207 also requires stations that use the National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST) time signals to notify the NIST semiannually of use of time signals.

OMB Control Number: 3060-0179.

Title: Section 73.1590, Equipment Performance Measurements.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 13,049 respondents.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.5-18 hours.

Frequency of Response:

Recordkeeping requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 12,335 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 73.1590 requires licensees of AM, FM, TV and Class A stations, except licensees of Class D non-commercial educational FM stations authorized to operate with 10 watts or less output power, to make equipment performance measurements for each main transmitter. These measurements and a description of the equipment and procedure used in making the measurements must be kept on file at the transmitter for two years and must be made available to the FCC upon request. FCC staff use the data in field investigations to identify sources of interference.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04-19631 Filed 8-26-04; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[DA 04-2333]

Telecommunications Relay Services and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990; Coin Sent-Paid TRS Call From Payphones

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission responds to an annual report required by the October 25, 2002 *Fifth Coin Sent-Paid Report & Order*, which adopted measures to ensure the availability of payphone services for telecommunication relay service (TRS) users that are functionally equivalent to traditional payphone services available for non-TRS users.

DATES: Effective July 28, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cheryl King, (202) 418-2284 (voice), (202) 418-0416 (TTY), or e-mail Cheryl.King@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 25, 2002, the Commission released a *Fifth Coin Sent-Paid Report & Order* published at 68 FR 6352, March 10, 2003, in CC Docket 90-571; FCC 02-269. In the *Fifth Coin Sent-Paid Report & Order*, the Commission required that the Coin Sent-Paid (CSP) Industry Team submit a report to the Commission twelve months after publication of the *Fifth Coin Sent-Paid Report & Order* in the **Federal Register**. The report was to address the implementation and effectiveness of the consumer education program, coordination with TRS user community, and the identification of any problem areas and corrective action taken. This is a summary of the Commission's *Public Notice*, DA 04-2333 released July 28, 2004.

The full text of this document is available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-A257, Washington, DC 20554. This document may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc. (BCPI), Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-B402, Washington, DC 20554. Customers may contact BCPI, Inc. at their Web site: <http://www.bcpweb.com> or call 1-800-378-3160.

To request this document in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print,

electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY). This *Public Notice* can also be downloaded in Word and Portable Document Format (PDF) at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro>.

Synopsis

Title IV of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which is codified at section 225 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), mandates that the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) ensure that interstate and intrastate telecommunications relay services (TRS) are available, to the extent possible and in the most efficient manner, to individuals in the United States with hearing and speech disabilities. Title IV aims to further the Act's goal of universal service by providing to individuals with hearing or speech disabilities telephone services that are functionally equivalent to those available to individuals without such disabilities. Since TRS became available on a nationwide basis in 1993, the Commission has taken numerous steps to increase the availability of TRS, and to ensure that TRS users have access to the same services available to all telephone service users. One of these services is access to public payphones.

In the *Fifth Coin Sent-Paid Report & Order* the Commission noted that it had construed our requirement that TRS providers offer "any type of call" to include coin sent-paid calls, which are calls made by depositing coins in a coin-operated public payphone. At the same time, we noted long-standing concerns about the technical difficulties associated with providing long distance toll coin sent-paid calls through TRS facilities. We therefore addressed whether a solution had been developed for processing long distance toll coin sent-paid TRS calls, as well as whether other means had been developed by which individuals with hearing and speech disabilities could make TRS calls from payphones without using coins but instead using calling cards, prepaid cards, or collect or third-party billing.

In the October 2002 *Fifth Coin Sent-Paid Report & Order*, the Commission acknowledged that no current technological solution exists to allow TTY users to use public telephones and make long distance toll calls through TRS facilities in the same manner as voice users using public telephones, *i.e.*, by inserting coins to pay for the call. Instead, the Commission largely adopted the pay telephone industry's