Review between the years of 1986–1991, which resulted in a negotiated settlement whereby most of the registered uses of granular carbofuran were phased out. While the flowable formulation of carbofuran is not the subject of a Special Review, EPA believes that the proposed use of flowable carbofuran on cotton could pose a risk similar to the risk assessed by EPA under the Special Review of granular carbofuran. Additionally, in 1997 EPA denied requests made under provisions of section 18 for this use of flowable carbofuran. Therefore, in accordance with 40 CFR 166.24, EPA is soliciting public comment before making the decision whether or not to grant the exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 28, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Three copies of written comments, bearing the identification notation ''OPP–181063,'' should be submitted by mail to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instruction under ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail.

Information submitted in any comment concerning this notice may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked 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 included in the public record by EPA without prior notice.

The public docket is available for public inspection in Rm. 119, CM#2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: David Deegan, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number and e-mail: CM#2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, (703) 308–9358; e-mail: deegan.dave@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136p), the Administrator may, at her discretion, exempt a state agency from any registration provision of FIFRA if she determines that emergency conditions exist which require such exemption. The Applicants have requested the Administrator to issue a specific exemption for the use of carbofuran on cotton to control aphids. Information in accordance with 40 CFR part 166 was submitted as part of this request.

As part of this request, the Applicant asserts that the state of Mississippi is likely to experience non-routine infestations of aphids during the 1998 cotton growing season. The applicant further claims that, without a specific exemption of FIFRA for the use of flowable carbofuran on cotton to control cotton aphids, cotton growers in the state will suffer significant economic losses. The applicant details a use program designed to minimize risks to pesticide handlers and applicators, non-target organisms (both Federally-listed endangered species, and non-listed species), and to reduce the possibility of drift and runoff.

The Applicant proposes to make no more than two applications of flowable carbofuran on cotton at the rate of 0.25 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) [(8 fluid oz.)] in a minimum of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre by air, or 10 gallons of finished spray per acre by ground application. The total maximum proposed use during the 1998 growing season June 1, 1998 until September 30, 1998 would be 0.5 lb. a.i. (16 fluid oz.) per acre. The applicant proposes that the maximum acreage which could be treated under the requested exemption would be 1 million acres. If all acres were treated at the maximum proposed rates, then 500,000 lbs. a.i. (125,000 gallons Furadan 4F Insecticide/Nematicide) would be used in Mississippi.

This notice does not constitute a decision by EPA on the application itself. The regulations governing section 18 require publication of a notice of receipt of an application for a specific exemption proposing use of a chemical (i.e., an active ingredient) which has been the subject of a Special Review within EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs, and the proposed use could pose a risk similar to the risk assessed by EPA under the previous Special Review. Such notice provides for opportunity for public comment on the application.

The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, has been established for this notice under docket number [OPP–181063](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 the paper record maintained 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. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [OPP–181063]. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

The Agency, accordingly, will review and consider all comments received during the comment period in determining whether to issue the emergency exemption requested by the Mississippi Department of Agriculture.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Emergency exemptions.

Dated: May 5, 1998.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 98–12722 Filed 5–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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

May 7, 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, 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 June 12, 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 Commission, Room 234, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to lesmith@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Les Smith at 202–418–0217 or via internet at lesmith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control No.: 3060–0211.

Title: Section 73. 1493 Political File.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 15,817.

Estimated Time Per Response: 0.25 hours per request (each station is estimated to have 25 political broadcasts per year).

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Cost to Respondents: N/A.

Total Annual Burden: 98,856 hours.

Needs and Uses: Section 73.1943 requires licensees of broadcast stations to keep and permit public inspection of a complete record (political file) of all requests for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, together with an appropriate notation showing the disposition made by the licensee of such request. The data are used by the public to assess money expended and time allocated to a political candidate and to ensure that equal access was afforded to other qualified candidates.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0454.

Title: CC Docket No. 90–337, Regulation of International Accounting Rates.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 12.

Estimated Time Per Response: 1 hour.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Cost to Respondents: $5,850. Carriers are expected to contract for 5% of the burden hours to outside law firms to prepare submissions to the FCC, especially in their first submission. It is estimated that Respondents would pay the law firm approximately $150 per hour to file the data as the collection of the data will be handled in-house. This figure is based on a small survey of local firms in the D.C. area and is considered a conservative estimate.

Total Annual Burden: 780 hours.

Needs and Uses: The FCC requests this collection of information as a method to monitor the international accounting rates to insure that the public interest is being served and also to enforce Commission policies. By requiring a U.S. carrier to make an equivalency showing and to file other documents for end users interconnected international private lines, the FCC will be able to preclude one-way bypass and safeguard its international settlements policy. The data collected is required by Section 43.51 (d) of the FCC's rules.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0502.

Title: Section 73. 1942 Candidate Rates.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 11,518.

Estimated Time Per Response: 0.5 hours per disclosure (each station is estimated to make 25 disclosures of the lowest unit charge to candidates annually).

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Cost to Respondents: N/A.

Total Annual Burden: 650,767 hours.

Needs and Uses: Section 315(b) of the Communications Act directs broadcast stations to charge political candidates the ''lowest unit charge of the station'' for the same class and amount of time for the same period, during the 45 day preceding a primary or runoff election and the 60 days preceding a general or special election.

Section 73.1942 requires broadcast licensees to disclose any station practices offered to commercial advertisers that enhance the value of advertising spots and different classes of time (immediately preemptible, preemptible with notice, fixed, fire sale, and make good). Section 73.1942 also requires licensees to calculate the lowest unit charge. Furthermore, stations are required to review their advertising records throughout the election period to determine whether compliance with this section requires that candidates receive rebates or credits. The disclosure would assure candidates that they are receiving the same lowest unit charge as other advertisers.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0788.

Title: DTV Showings/Interference Agreements

Form No.: FCC 301/FCC 340

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Time Per Response: 55 hours (5 hours per applicant; 50 hours for advisory committee).

Frequency of Response: On occasion; Third Party Disclosure.

Cost to Respondents: Undetermined.

Total Annual Burden: 100 hours.

Needs and Uses: Section V-D of the FCC 301/340 Forms begins with a ''Certification Checklist.'' This checklist contains a series of questions by which applicants may certify compliance with key processing requirements. The first certification requires conformance with the DTV Table of Allotments. In the Sixth Report and Order in MM Docket No. 87–268, the Commission allowed flexibility for DTV facilities to be constructed at locations within five kilometers of the reference allotment sites without consideration of additional interference to analog or DTV service, provided the DTV service does not exceed the allotment reference height above average terrain or effective radiated power. In order for the Commission to process applications that can not certify affirmatively, the rules adopted in the Sixth Report and Order require applicants to submit a technical showing to establish that their proposed facilities will not result in additional interference to TV broadcast and DTV operations.

Additionally, in the Sixth Report and Order, the Commission permitted broadcasters to agree to proposed DTV facilities that do not conform to the initial allotment parameters, even though they might be affected by potential new interference. The Commission also recognized that industry frequency coordination

could help to facilitate the implementation of the DTV service, and it encouraged the broadcast industry to continue their voluntary coordination efforts through a process open to all affected parties. In this regard, the Commission will consider granting applications on the basis of interference agreements, including agreements obtained through the coordination process, if it finds that such grants will serve the public interest. These agreements must be signed by all parties to the agreement. In addition, the Commission needs the following information to enable such public interest determination: a list of parties predicted to receive additional interference from the proposed facility, a showing as to why a grant based on the agreements would serve the public interest, and technical studies depicting the additional interference. Applicants who use a voluntary coordination process should provide the name, address and telephone number of the person who coordinated studies and a description of how the coordination process was open to all interested parties.

The technical showings and interference agreements will be used by FCC staff to determine if the public interest would be served by the grant of the application and to ensure that the proposed facilities will not result in additional interference.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–12666 Filed 5–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 98–61]

Order to Show Cause and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission will hold a hearing to determine whether to issue a Cease and Desist Order, and whether a forfeiture will be imposed for the unlicensed operation of a radio station in violation of the Communications Act in docket case CI 98–45.

DATES: Prehearing on May 18, 1998, 9:00 am; Hearing on June 16, 1998; 10:00 am.

ADDRESSES: All pleadings and papers must be mailed to Office of the Secretary, 1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222, Washington, D.C. 20554, Hearings held at Offices of the Commission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman Goldstein and James Shook, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–1430, e-mail ngoldste@fcc.gov and jshook@fcc.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Released: April 6, 1998

The Commission has under consideration information concerning the transmission of radio signals without a license by Lewis B. Arnold (''Arnold''). For the reasons that follow, we order Arnold to show cause, pursuant to Section 312(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the ''Act''), 47 U.S.C. 312(c), why we should not issue a cease and desist order which prohibits further unauthorized transmissions on his part. Also, pursuant to Section 1.80(g) of the Commission's Rules (the ''rules''), 47 CFR 1.80(g), this order constitutes a notice of opportunity for hearing to determine whether, in addition to or as an alternative to the issuance of a cease and desist order, a forfeiture should be imposed for violations of the Act and the rules.

2. Background. On June 26, 1997, Dennis Anderson, the Seattle, Washington, District Director of the Commission's Compliance and Information Bureau (''CIB''), received information from Eric Carpenter (''Carpenter''), General Manager of AM/FM broadcast stations KCVL/KCRK in Colville, Washington, concerning an unauthorized radio station operating on 95.3 MHz in Chewelah, Washington. Carpenter alleged that the unauthorized station caused economic harm and interference to the reception of his station on 92.1 MHz. On July 7, 1997, the CIB Seattle Field Office received additional information from Carpenter to the effect that the Chewelah station was owned by Arnold. On July 9, 1997, a warning letter was sent to Arnold regarding the unlicensed radio station on 95.3 MHz. In pertinent part, the warning letter stated:

> Under Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations, radio transmitting apparatus, (other than certain low powered devices operated in accordance with Part 15 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations), may be operated only upon issuance by this Commission of a station license covering such apparatus. Unlicensed operation may subject the operator to serious penalties provided for in the Communications Act. Because unlicensed operation creates a definite danger of interference to important radio communications services and may subject the operator to the penalties provided for in the Communications Act, the importance of complying strictly with the legal requirements mentioned above is emphasized.

The letter also requested that Arnold submit a written explanation concerning the circumstances leading to the unauthorized operation of transmitting equipment and what corrective action had been or would be taken to prevent any future recurrence. Commission records reveal no response from Arnold to this letter.

Thereafter, on August 20, 1997, Agents Donald Roberson (''Roberson'') and Michael Rothe (''Rothe'') proceeded to the Chewelah area and detected a radio signal on 95.3 using radio direction-finding techniques. Further monitoring led Roberson and Rothe to conclude that the signal originated from a vertical dipole antenna mounted on a pole attached to a building located at N 103 4th Street East, Chewelah. Field strength measurements indicated signal levels, when extrapolated to 3 meters, of 1,261,500 ''V/m and 60,700 ''V/m. Part 15 of the rules allows unlicensed operation of a low power radio transmitter in the FM broadcast band provided the signal level is below 250 ''V/m at a distance of 3 meters. 47 CFR 15.239. Thus, the field strength measurements taken exceeded those allowed by Part 15 of the rules.

Again, on August 22, 1997, Roberson and Rothe located through radio direction-finding techniques an unlicensed radio station operating on 95.3 MHz at N 103 4th Street East, Chewelah. At approximately 12:05 p.m., Roberson and Rothe, accompanied by Chewelah Police Officer Mark Burrows, entered the property at N 103 4th Street East and requested to inspect the station. Arnold invited the agents into his station and gave them permission to inspect the radio transmission equipment.

5. Roberson and Rothe observed various pieces of audio gear and an FM stereo transmitter, an amplifier rated at one Watt output, and a vertical dipole antenna.[1] Arnold then acknowledged the following: (1) There is no license for the facilities; (2) he was fully responsible for the unlicensed station; (3) he was operating unlicensed to see if there was community support for his operation; (4) he had put the radio equipment together from a kit; (5) he has a web page for the radio station on the Internet; and (6) he had received the FCC warning letter.[2] By warning letter hand-delivered by Roberson and Rothe,

[1] Arnold requested that his signal be checked without the amplifier on. A field strength measurement revealed that with the amplifier off he was still exceeding Part 15 limits.

[2] Arnold also admitted that he holds an Amateur Extra Class operator license, call sign KJ7VR. On February 28, 2005, such license is due to expire. Should Arnold be found in violation of the Commission's Rules and the Communications Act based on the evidence before the Commission, any questions raised about Arnold's qualifications to remain a Commission licensee will be addressed in a separate proceeding.