

ground water, the aggregate exposure is not expected to exceed 100% of the cPAD. Additionally, all MOEs for short-term risk are below the level of concern. Thus, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the moderately refined exposure assessment, it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population from short-term or chronic aggregate exposures to spinosad residues from current and proposed uses.

2. *Infants and children.* FFDC section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional safety factor for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base. Based on the current toxicological data requirements, the data base for spinosad relative to prenatal and postnatal effects for children is complete. Furthermore, the NOAELs in the dog chronic feeding study which were used to calculate the RfD of 0.027 mg/kg/day are already lower than the NOAELs from the developmental studies in rats and rabbits by a factor of more than 10-fold. In the reproductive study in rats, the pup effects shown at the highest dose tested were attributed to the maternal toxicity. Also, no neurotoxic signs have been observed in any of the standard required studies conducted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no indication of increased sensitivity of infants and children relative to adults and that an additional Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) safety factor is not required.

Chronic dietary exposure to residues of spinosad from the new uses proposed in this notice was estimated to increase the EPA risk estimate by approximately 19% for children 1–2 years old, the population subgroup predicted to be most highly exposed. After calculating the chronic DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface water and ground water, the aggregate exposure is not expected to exceed 100% of the cPAD.

Thus, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the moderately refined exposure assessment, it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from short-term and chronic aggregate exposures to spinosad residues from current and proposed uses.

F. International Tolerances

In 2003, Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted 29 new maximum residue levels (MRLs) for spinosad and included cotton, almonds, corn, and

several fruits and vegetables, as well as animal commodities.

[FR Doc. 05–13977 Filed 7–19–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Public Information Collections Approved by Office of Management and Budget

July 5, 2005.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the following public information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. 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 control number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dana Jackson, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington DC 20554, (202) 418–2247 or via the Internet at Dana.Jackson@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control No.: 3060–0717.

OMB Approval date: 6/28/2005.

Expiration Date: 6/30/2008.

Title: Billed Party Preference for InterLATA 0+ Calls, CC Docket No. 92–77, 47 CFR 64.703(a), 64.709, and 64.710.

Form No.: N/A.

Estimated Annual Burden: 54,375,330 responses; 30 seconds to 50 hours average per response; 477,185 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$216,150.

Needs and Uses: Pursuant to 47 CFR 64.703(a), Operator Service Providers (OSPs) are required to disclose, audibly and distinctly to the consumer, at no charge and before connecting any interstate call, how to obtain rate quotations, including any applicable surcharges. 47 CFR 64.709 codifies the requirements for OSP's to file informational tariffs with the Commission. 47 CFR 64.710, among other things, requires providers of interstate operator services to inmates at correctional institutions to identify themselves, audibly and distinctly, to the party to be billed.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–13862 Filed 7–19–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Public Information Collection Approved By the Office of Management and Budget

July 11, 2005.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the following public information collection pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13, 109 Stat 163 (1995). An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid control number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or questions concerning the OMB control number and expiration date should be directed to Evan Baranoff, Kenneth Lewis or Eloise Gore, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554, (202) 418–2120 or via the Internet to Evan.Baranoff@fcc.gov, Kenneth.Lewis@fcc.gov or Eloise.Gore@fcc.gov.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0311.

OMB Approval Date: 5/25/05.

OMB Expiration Date: 5/31/08.

Title: 47 CFR 76.54, Significantly Viewed Signals; Method to be followed for Special Showings.

Form Number: Not applicable.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 500.

Estimated Time Per Response: 1–15 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 20,610 hours.

Total Annual Costs: \$200,000.

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 76.54(b) provides for cable operators and broadcast stations seeking cable carriage of “significantly viewed” signals to use the Section 76.7 petition process to demonstrate “significantly viewed” status on a community basis by independent professional audience surveys. The proposed rule changes, if adopted, would require satellite carriers or broadcast stations seeking satellite carriage of “significantly viewed” signals to use the same petition process now in place for cable operators, as required by 47 CFR sections 76.5, 76.7 and 76.54 of the FCC's rules.

47 CFR 76.54(c) is used to notify interested parties, including licensees or permittees of television broadcast