SUMMARY: This document revokes the tolerance for residues of the pesticide dichlorvos (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate), also known as DDVP, in or on figs and the food additive regulation for dried figs. EPA is initiating this action because there are no remaining domestic registrations for the use of DDVP on figs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This regulation becomes effective June 26, 1991.

ADDRESSES: Written objections, identified by the document control number, (OPP-300226A), may be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (A-110), Environmental Protection Agency, rm. 3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Sepehr Haddad, Special Review and Reregistration Division (H7508W), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Special Review Branch, rm. 2N5, Westfield Building, 3rd Floor, 2805 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA (703)-308-8027.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of February 13, 1991 (56 FR 5788), EPA issued a proposed rule to revoke the tolerance in or on figs, and the food additive regulation for dried figs, under sections 408 and 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), for the pesticide dichlorvos (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate), also known as DDVP. This revocation was proposed because DDVP is no longer registered for use on figs, and a tolerance is generally not necessary for a pesticide chemical which is not registered for the particular food use. Tolerances for residues of DDVP, expressed as parts per million (ppm) in or on raw agricultural commodities, are codified in 40 CFR 180.235. A tolerance of 0.1 ppm is set for residues of DDVP in or on figs. A food additive tolerance of 0.5 ppm for residues of DDVP in or on dried figs is codified in 40 CFR 185.1900.

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated and discussed in the proposed rule. Based on the data and information considered, the Agency concludes that the revocations will protect the public health. Therefore, the regulations are amended as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation revoking the tolerance may, within 30 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested and the requestor's contentions on each such issue.

A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested.

This rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget as required under section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 11, 1991.

Linda J. Fisher,

Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

Therefore, 40 CFR parts 180 and 185 are amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. In part 180:

a. The authority citation for 40 CFR part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

§ 180.235 [Amended]

b. Section 180.235 *2,2-Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate*, is amended in paragraph (a) by removing from the table therein the entry for figs.

PART 185—[AMENDED]

2. In part 185:

a. The authority citation for part 185 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 348.

b. Section 185.1900 is revised to read as follows:

§ 185.1900 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate.

The food additive 2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate may be present as a residue from application as an insecticide on packaged or bagged nonperishable processed food (see: 21 CFR 170.3(j)) in an amount in such food not in excess of 0.5 part per million (ppm). To assure safe use of the insecticide, its label and labeling shall conform to the label and labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the usage employed shall conform with such label or labeling.

[FR Doc. 91-14957 Filed 6-25-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

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40 CFR Part 372

[OPTS-400046A; FRL-3881-2]

Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Community Right-To-Know; Sunset Provisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is issuing a final regulation pertaining to the "sunset" provision of 40 CFR 372.30(e), the rule that implements section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Sunset provisions are deliberately designed to lapse after a certain period of time, unless explicitly extended. The range reporting option on the section 313 reporting form--allowing releases of less than 1,000 pounds of section 313 chemicals to be reported within specified ranges (e.g., 0 to 499 pounds) rather than as a specific number--would lapse after the 1989 reporting year if no action is taken. This final rule retains range reporting with only minor modifications. The preamble to the section 313 final rule also committed EPA to review the benefits of optional reporting on pollution prevention. The form that implements section 313 reporting for 1990 retains this optional section. Finally, this rule also replaces EPA Form R and Instructions in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) with a Notice of Availability and a listing of reportable data elements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The rule becomes effective June 26, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eileen Gibson, Sunset Project Manager, Office of Toxic Substances (TS-779), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone (202) 475-7449 or, The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Hotline, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail stop OS-120, 401 M St, SW., Washington, DC 20460,

Toll free: 800–535–0202, In Northern Virginia, and Alaska, 703–920–9877.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

A. Statutory Authority

This rulemaking is issued under section 313 of The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) (42 U.S.C. 11023).

B. Background

The final rule that implemented the toxic chemical release reporting form (EPA Form R) under section 313 (40 CFR part 372) and the reporting instructions contained a range reporting provision that would lapse after 1989 reporting unless EPA took specific action to retain it.

The range reporting option (40 CFR 372.30(e)) provided an alternative means of reporting relatively small quantities of chemical releases. Releases to the environment or off-site transfers of less than 1,000 pounds were reported in ranges (0 pounds, 1 to 499 pounds, 500 to 999 pounds) rather than as specific estimates. Specifically, part III, questions 5.1 to 5.5 on EPA Form R provided range reporting options for environmental releases of less than 1,000 pounds, while questions 6.1 and 6.2 allowed range reporting for transfers to publicly-owned treatment works and other off-site locations.

The sunset provision was included to insure Agency review of the utility of the range reporting option. In addition, the Agency also committed to reviewing another provision of Form R, the collection of optional pollution prevention data. Submitters of Form R may supply data on the impacts of their pollution prevention practices as they affect releases reported on the toxic chemical release reporting form. The optional question 8 on Form R allows submitters to indicate the type of pollution prevention modification undertaken, the amount of change (in pounds or as a percent) in waste quantity, a production index, and the reason for taking pollution prevention actions.

II. Range Reporting

Range reporting provided an option for reporting releases of less than 1,000 pounds per year to be reported as a check-off in one of three columns, 0 pounds, 1 to 499 pounds, and 500 to 999 pounds, rather than as a specific estimate for the release amount.

In the **Federal Register** of January 11, 1991 (56 FR 1154), EPA proposed to retain range reporting with a minor modification to provide for a low-end range (1 to 10 pounds) and to eliminate 0 as a range value. The Agency received comments from the National Association of State Title III Program Officials (NASTTPO), the State of Minnesota's Department of Public Safety, and a total of 16 comments from industry on this proposed rulemaking.

Thirteen commenters supported the Agency in its proposal to retain, but slightly modify the range reporting. For example, one commenter agreed that for purposes of reporting under EPCRA a ". . .range will adequately address the release reporting requirement while minimizing the burden of collecting data or performing time-consuming calculations." Another commenter said that dropping the zero from range reporting and simply stating there are zero emissions is a positive change.

Five commenters wanted to retain the range reporting as it is now with no modifications. One felt that modifying the ranges would make it difficult to compare data generated before and after the change. Another commented that a range of 1 to 10 could cause misunderstandings as to data precision and that if a facility can differentiate releases of 1 to 10 pounds that facility could simply list the specific pounds on the Form R. Another commenter suggested extending the low-end range to 1 to 99 pounds, on the grounds that a 1 to 10 pound range might reveal confidential business information on process and product information.

The Agency believes that the minor modification to the range reporting will have little impact on historical comparisons and will be more representative of low-end releases. The low-end range representative of minor releases is based on the recommendation of industry. The commenter that suggested the 1 to 10 pound range might compromise the confidentiality of product formulations, provided no information as to why a 1 to 99 pound range would be more protective of such confidentiality.

Commenters had only minor objections to the proposed modifications to the reporting scheme, and there was general agreement that the changes would increase the accuracy of reporting without significantly increasing the reporting burden. Accordingly, after reviewing these comments EPA has decided to retain range reporting with the one modification as proposed. A range of 1 to 10 has been added to the range reporting to capture small releases without the implication that they may be as large as 499 pounds. The options for range reporting are therefore: 1 to 10 pounds, 11 to 499 pounds, and 500 to 999 pounds. The "zero" has been dropped as a "range". Facilities that are confident that they have zero emissions would report them specifically as a "0". If, for any given release line item there is no possibility of release of that chemical to that environmental media, the facility may enter "NA".

III. Optional Pollution Prevention Reporting

Another provision discussed in the preamble of the proposed rule was the option to report waste minimization data as a means of documenting the pollution prevention practices at a facility. This optional question includes data on the degree of waste minimization (either pounds reduced or percent reduction) as well as information on the type of pollution prevention activity, the reason for undertaking it, and changes in production levels that might account for increases or decreases in chemical releases.

The Agency requested comments on whether the optional pollution prevention question should be retained. The Agency also asked for comment on how this data is being used, the value to the user, what can be learned from the data, and the least burdensome way to collect the information. Eleven of the 18 commenters addressed the pollution prevention reporting issue. Six supported the Agency's proposal and four supported it as long as the question remained optional, but would object if such reporting were required in future Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reports. One commenter wanted the pollution prevention question eliminated entirely, and was concerned that should the information be required the costs of responding would be burdensome and duplicative. Other commenters suggested eliminating the optional question to avoid overlap with the new source reduction and recycling questions mandated by section 7 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA).

Industry response on how pollution prevention data was used was limited. However, one commenter did say the Agency would not be able to use the data submitted under TRI because submission of the data is voluntary and limited in scope and as a result sampling is skewed and insufficient to identify industry trends. The commenter suggested the Agency develop an alternative reporting mechanism for collecting pollution prevention data that would include all waste streams and not limit reporting to only section 313 chemicals (which gives an incomplete picture of a facility's waste reduction efforts).

EPA does believe the retention of optional data for the 1990 reporting year will still be useful to identify pollution prevention actions on a company and chemical-specific basis. However, PPA section 7 mandates that specific data elements be gathered on source reduction and recycling activities beginning with the 1991 reporting year. The Agency intends to publish a proposed rule in the near future to add the new mandatory reporting requirements to Form R. This expanded set of questions will replace the optional section 8 of Form R.

IV. Removal of EPA Form R and Instructions from the CFR

Finally, EPA proposed a technical modification to the regulation that would remove EPA Form 9350-1 (Form R) and instructions from the CFR. They would be replaced by a listing of reportable data elements plus a Notice of Availability of the most current version of the form and instructions. Seven commenters concurred with the Agency's proposal, as a cost saving move and because this action would be consistent with removal of forms and instructions for other programs from the CFR. One commenter objected to this change stating that this proposal presents a serious due process problem. "Specifically, facilities submitting Form Rs could be subject to changing Agency interpretation of what constitutes a correct Form R response, with virtually no notice." As stated in the proposal, it has become standard practice for the Agency to replace form and instruction documents in the CFR with a notice of availability and a listing of reportable elements. EPA believes that this does not represent a serious due process problem because any substantive addition or deletion of form elements will always be subject to notice and comment rulemaking. Therefore, the Agency is amending the rule by substituting a Notice of Availability of the most current form and reporting instructions plus a listing of reportable data elements. Note that from proposal to final rulemaking some minor revisions have occurred in the regulatory text. These changes are either for clarification or were inadvertent omissions relative to required reporting elements.

V. Rulemaking Record

The record supporting this rule is contained in docket control number OPTS-400046A. All documents are available to the public in the TSCA Public Docket Office from 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The TSCA Public Docket Office is located at EPA Headquarters, rm. NE-G004, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

VI. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Executive Order 12291

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a rule is "major" and therefore, requires a Regulatory Impact Analysis. EPA has determined that this rule is not a "major rule" because it will not have an effect on the economy of $100 million or more.

This rule has no significant impact on the section 313 reporting requirements for covered facilities since it essentially retains the status quo with only minor changes to the range reporting option. Therefore, this is a minor rule under Executive Order 12291.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, the Agency must conduct a small business analysis to determine whether a substantial number of small entities will be significantly affected. Because the proposed rule retains the status quo, the Agency certifies that small entities will not be significantly affected by the rule.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule retains reporting provisions cleared by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. under control number 2070-0093.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 372

Chemicals, Community right-to-know, Environmental protection, Pollution prevention, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Toxic chemicals.

Dated: June 11, 1991.

William K. Reilly,

Administrator.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 372 is amended as follows:

PART 372—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 372 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 11013 and 11028.

2. Section 372.30 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b)(3)(i), (b)(3)(iv), and removing paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 372.30 Reporting requirements and schedule for reporting.

(a) For each toxic chemical known by the owner or operator to be manufactured (including imported), processed, or otherwise used in excess of an applicable threshold quantity in § 372.25 at its covered facility described in § 372.22 for a calendar year, the owner or operator must submit to EPA and to the State in which the facility is located a completed EPA Form R (EPA Form 9350-1) in accordance with the instructions referred to in subpart E of this part.

(b) * * *

(3) * * *

(i) If the owner or operator knows the specific chemical identity of the toxic chemical and the specific concentration at which it is present in the mixture or trade name product, the owner or operator shall determine the weight of the chemical imported, processed, or otherwise used as part of the mixture or trade name product at the facility and shall combine that with the weight of the toxic chemical manufactured (including imported), processed, or otherwise used at the facility other than as part of the mixture or trade name product. After combining these amounts, if the owner or operator determines that the toxic chemical was manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in excess of an applicable threshold in § 372.25, the owner or operator shall report the specific chemical identity and all releases of the toxic chemical on EPA Form R in accordance with the instructions referred to in subpart E of this part.

* * * * *

(iv) If the owner or operator has been told that a mixture or trade name product contains a toxic chemical, does not know the specific chemical identity of the chemical and knows the specific concentration at which it is present in the mixture or trade name product, the owner or operator shall determine the weight of the chemical imported, processed, or otherwise used as part of the mixture or trade name product at the facility. Since the owner or operator does not know the specific identity of the toxic chemical, the owner or operator shall make the threshold determination only for the weight of the toxic chemical in the mixture or trade name product. If the owner or operator determines that the toxic chemical was imported, processed, or otherwise used as part of the mixture or trade name product in excess of an applicable threshold in § 372.25, the owner or operator shall report the generic chemical name of the toxic chemical, or a trade name if the generic chemical name is not known, and all releases of the toxic chemical on EPA Form R in

accordance with the instructions referred to in subpart E of this part.

* * * * *

3. Section 372.85 is revised to read as follows:

§ 372.85 Toxic chemical release reporting form and instructions.

(a) *Availability of reporting form and instructions.* The most current version of EPA Form R (EPA Form 9350–1 and subsequent revisions) and the instructions for completing this form may be obtained by writing to the Section 313 Document Distribution Center, P.O. Box 12505, Cincinnati, OH 45212. EPA also encourages facilities subject to this part to submit the required information to EPA by using magnetic media (computer disk or tape) in lieu of Form R. Instructions for submitting and using magnetic media may also be obtained from the address given in this paragraph.

(b) *Form elements.* Information elements reportable on EPA Form R or equivalent magnetic media format include the following:

(1) An indication of whether the report:

(i) Claims chemical identity as trade secret.

(ii) Covers the entire facility or part of a facility.

(2) Signature of a senior management official certifying the following: "I hereby certify that I have reviewed the attached documents and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the submitted information is true and complete and that amounts and values in this report are accurate based upon reasonable estimates using data available to the preparer of the report."

(3) Facility name and address including the toxic chemical release inventory facility identification number if known.

(4) Name and telephone number for both a technical contact and a public contact.

(5) The four-digit SIC code(s) for the facility or establishments in the facility.

(6) Latitude and longitude coordinates for the facility.

(7) The following facility identifiers:

(i) Dun and Bradstreet identification number.

(ii) EPA identification number (RCRA I.D. Number).

(iii) NPDES permit number.

(iv) Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) identification number.

(8) The name(s) of receiving stream(s) or water body to which the chemical is released.

(9) Name of the facility's parent company and its Dun and Bradstreet identification number.

(10) Name and CAS number (if applicable) of the chemical reported.

(11) If the chemical identity is claimed trade secret, a generic name for the chemical.

(12) A mixture component identity if the chemical identity is not known.

(13) An indication of the activities and uses of the chemical at the facility.

(14) An indication of the maximum amount of the chemical on site at any point in time during the reporting year.

(15) Information on releases of the chemical to the environment as follows:

(i) An estimate of total releases in pounds per year (releases of less than 1,000 pounds per year may be indicated in ranges) from the facility plus an indication of the basis of estimate for the following:

(A) Fugitive or non-point air emissions.

(B) Stack or point air emissions.

(C) Discharges to receiving streams or water bodies including an indication of the percent of releases due to stormwater.

(D) Underground injection on site.

(E) Releases to land on site.

(ii) [Reserved]

(16) Information on transfers of the chemical in wastes to off-site locations as follows:

(i) For transfers to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW):

(A) The name and address (including county) of each POTW to which the chemical is transferred.

(B) An estimate of the amount of the chemical transferred in pounds per year (transfers of less than 1,000 pounds per year may be indicated as a range) and an indication of the basis of the estimate.

(ii) For transfers to other off-site locations:

(A) The name, address (including county), and EPA identification number (RCRA I.D. Number) of each off-site location, including an indication of whether the location is owned or controlled by the reporting facility or its parent company.

(B) An estimate of the amount of the chemical in waste transferred in pounds per year (transfers of less than 1,000 pounds may be indicated in ranges) to each off-site location, and an indication of the basis for the estimate and an indication of the type of treatment or disposal used.

(17) The following information relative to waste treatment:

(i) An indication of the general type of wastestream containing the reported chemical.

(ii) The treatment method applied to the wastestream.

(iii) An indication of the concentration of the chemical in the wastestream prior to treatment.

(iv) An estimate in percent of the efficiency of the treatment plus an indication of whether the estimate is based upon operating data.

(v) An indication (use is optional) of whether treatments listed are part of a treatment sequence.

(18) Pollution prevention data (reporting is optional) which includes the type of pollution prevention modification, quantity of the chemical in the wastes prior to treatment and disposal (for both the current and prior reporting year), a production index, and the reason for the pollution prevention action. This optional reporting expires after the 1990 reporting year.

[FR Doc. 91–15063 Filed 6–25–91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 201–21 and 201–22

Implementation of the FIRMR Improvement Project; Correction

AGENCY: Information Resources Management Service, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document implements technical corrections to a final rule regarding republication of the Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR), 41 CFR chapter 201, that began on page 53386 in the **Federal Register** of Friday, December 28, 1990, (55 FR 53386).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Stewart Randall, Jr., GSA, Office of Information Resources Management Policy, telephone (202) 501–3194 or FTS 241–3194 (v) or (202) 501–0657 or FTS 241–0657 (tdd).

In 41 CFR chapter 201 Implementation of the FIRMR Improvement Project; Final Rule, Republication of Chapter (FR Doc. 90–30137), beginning on page 53386 in the issue of Friday, December 28, 1990, make the following corrections.

PART 201–21—[CORRECTED]

§ 201–21.603 [Corrected]

1. On page 53405, in the third first column, in § 201–21.603(d)(4)(iii) is corrected to read "No recording of identification of public callers;".

2. On page 53405, in the first column, in § 201–21.603(e) the third line should read "21.603(c) (2), (3), and (4) of this section,".

PART 201-22—[CORRECTED]

§ 201-22.100 [Corrected]

3. On page 53405, in the third column, in § 201-22,100, the seventh line is corrected to add "in executive agencies" after resources.

Dated: June 19, 1991.

Margaret Truntich,

Chief, Regulations Branch.

[FR Doc. 91-15109 Filed 6-25-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-25-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

42 CFR Parts 4, 59a, and 64

RIN 0905-AA66

National Library of Medicine Programs

AGENCY: Public Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: These regulations govern the programs of the National Library of Medicine (NLM). The regulations permit the Regional Medical Libraries to recover part or all of the costs of providing photocopies of biomedical materials; improve readability of the regulations; and update references to statutory authorities and uniform administrative requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These regulations are effective June 26, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John J. Migliore on (301) 496-4606.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These regulations, which pertain to the National Library of Medicine in whole or in part, were proposed for revision as part of the Department's effort to simplify and update its regulations. The notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the **Federal Register** on February 11, 1985. The public was given 60 days in which to comment on the proposed regulations.

No public comments were received and these regulations are the same as the proposed regulations, except for minor editorial changes. However, the enactment of the Health Research Extension Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-158) on November 20, 1985, caused renumbering and revision of the provisions of the Public Health Service Act (PHS Act) that authorize the NLM programs. The new PHS Act section numbers are included in this final rule. In addition, certain provisions of Public Law 99-158 provided the Directors of the national research institutes of the National Institutes of Health with new traineeship authority (section 405(b)(1)(C) of the PHS Act) that resulted in the decision to revise the existing regulations in 42 CFR part 63, rather than revoke as originally planned. Revisions to part 63 will be published in a new notice of proposed rulemaking at a future date.

Finally, the regulations that comprise this final rule are clarified and condensed as a result of the elimination of regulatory provisions that are obsolete, or that are already set forth in the HHS uniform requirements for the administration of financial assistance in 45 CFR part 74.

Information Collection Requirements

This final rule contains information collections which have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and assigned control number 0925-0276. The title, description, and respondent description of the information collection are shown below with an estimate of the annual reporting and recordkeeping burden. Included in the estimate is the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Title: National Library of Medicine Programs, 42 CFR part 4.

Description: These regulations govern access to the National Library of Medicine's facilities and library collections and the availability of its bibliographic, reproduction, reference, and related services.

Description of Respondents: Individuals, State or local governments, businesses or other for-profit organizations, Federal agencies or employees, non-profit institutions, small businesses or organizations.

Title: National Library of Medicine Grants, 42 CFR part 59a, Subpart A, Establishing, Expanding, and Improving Basic Resources.

Description: This subpart applies to grants of funds, materials, or both, for establishing, expanding, and improving basic medical library resources.

Description of Respondents: State or local governments, non-profit institutions.

Title: National Library of Medicine Grants, 42 CFR part 59a, Subpart B, Establishment of Regional Medical Libraries.

Description: This subpart applies to grants, contracts and cooperative agreements awarded for the establishment, expansion, and improvement of basic medical library resources.

Description of Respondents: State or local governments, non-profit institutions.

Title: National Library of Medicine Training Grants, 42 CFR part 64.

Description: These regulations apply to grants under section 472 of the Public Health Service Act to public and private non-profit institutions to assist in developing, expanding, and improving training programs in library science and the field of communications of information pertaining to sciences relating to health.

Description of Respondents: State or local governments, non-profit institutions.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING BURDEN

Section	Annual number of respondents	Annual frequency	Average burden for response	Annual burden hours
4.5 (NLM Reader Service Document Requests) Uses NIH 1865-1	25,000	On occasion	0.03	9,000
59a.4, 59a.14, 64.4 & 64.7 (Library Expansion Grants and Training Grants) Uses PHS 398 and 2271	164	1	15.00	2,460
64.7 (Report on Individual Trainees)	10	1	.15	1.5
Total				11,461