and Co., Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285, filed NADA 140–929 which provides for the subcutaneous use of Micotil® 300 (tilmicosin phosphate) injection for the treatment of cattle with bovine respiratory disease associated with *Pasteurella haemolytica* sensitive to tilmicosin. The drug is limited to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. The NADA was approved March 24, 1992, and the regulations are amended by adding new § 522.2471 (21 CFR 522.2471) to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In addition, the agency is adding new § 556.735 (21 CFR 556.735) to establish a tolerance for residues of tilmicosin in edible cattle tissues. As discussed in the freedom of information summary, parent tilmicosin was selected as the marker residue, and liver as the target tissue, for determination of tilmicosin residues in edible cattle tissues.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of part 20 (21 CFR part 20) and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii) (21 CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii)), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, rm. 1–23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under section 512(c)(2)(F)(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(c)(2)(F)(i)), this approval qualifies for 5 years of marketing exclusivity beginning March 24, 1992, because no active ingredient (including any ester or salt thereof) has been previously approved in any other application.

A high performance liquid chromatographic method is available to determine the presence and amount of the marker residue in cattle liver. In addition, a high performance liquid chromatographic/mass spectrometric method is available to confirm the presence of the marker residue in liver. Both methods have been validated by FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and are for regulatory purposes. The methods are available for public inspection at the Dockets Management Branch (address above) and are attached to the freedom of information summary for this NADA. Requests for copies of these methods should be made under the Freedom of Information Act.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects

21 CFR Part 522

Animal drugs.

21 CFR Part 556

Animal drugs, Foods.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR parts 522 and 556 are amended as follows:

PART 522—IMPLANTATION OR INJECTABLE DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 522 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b).

2. New § 522.2471 is added to read as follows:

§ 522.2471 Tilmicosin phosphate injection.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter contains 300 milligrams of tilmicosin base as tilmicosin phosphate.

(b) *Sponsor.* See 000986 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.735 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Amount.* 10 milligrams per kilogram body weight.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For the treatment of bovine respiratory disease associated with *Pasteurella haemolytica.*

(iii) *Limitations.* For use only in cattle as a single subcutaneous injection. Not for human use. Use of this antibiotic in humans may prove fatal. Do not use in automatically powered syringes. Do not inject more than 15 milliliters per injection site. If no improvement is noted within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reevaluated. Do not use intravenously in cattle. Intervenous injection in cattle will be fatal. Do not use in other animal species. Injection of this antibiotic has been found to be fatal in swine and nonhuman primates, and it may be fatal in horses. Safety of use in pregnant and breeding animals has not been established. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use of this antibiotic in this class of cattle may cause milk residues. Do not use in veal calves, calves under 1 month of age, or calves being fed an all-milk diet. Use in these classes of calves may cause violative tissue residues to remain beyond withdrawal time. Do not slaughter within 28 days of last treatment. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(2) [Reserved]

PART 556—TOLERANCES FOR RESIDUES OF NEW ANIMAL DRUGS IN FOOD

3. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 556 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 402, 512, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342, 360b, 371).

4. New § 556.735 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 556.735 Tilmicosin.

A tolerance of 1.2 parts per million is established for parent tilmicosin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of cattle.

Dated: April 6, 1992.

Gerald B. Guest,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 92–8411 Filed 4–10–92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

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21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Amprolium

CFR Correction

In title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 500 to 599, revised as of April 1, 1991, in § 558.55, in paragraph (d)(2), in the table, on page 503, the following tabular material was inadvertently omitted from the end of the table and should read as follows:

§ 558.55 [Corrected]

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(2) * * *

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
	•	• •	• •	
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%)	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%)	....do	....do	
	Bacitracin 100 to 200	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) and blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate, or zinc bacitracin.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200	Broiler chickens; prevention of cocciodiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not for laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Hygromycin B 8 to 12	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella* only; control of infestation of large round worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*).	Feed according to subtable in item (i)	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As procaine penicillin	
	Penicillin plus streptomycin 90 to 180 (of combination).	Treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed contains 16.7% penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
(iii) 113.5 (0.0125%).		1. Laying chickens; prevention of coccidiosis		
		2. Laying chickens; treatment of coccidiosis	For moderate outbreaks of coccidiosis; administer for 2 weeks.	
	Bambermycins 1 to 3 plus roxarsone 22.8 to 34.1 (0.0025% to 0.00375%).	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis; for increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.	Feed continuously as the sole ration; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic; roxarsone as provided by No. 053501 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter, bambermycins by No. 012799; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	
	Bambermycins 1 to 4	Growing turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	Feed continuously as the sole source of amprolium; bambermycins as provided by No. 012799 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	012799
(iv) 113.5 to 227 (0.0125% to 0.025%).		1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis.		
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis		
(iv) 113.5 to 227 (0.0125% to 0.025%).	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%)	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	....do	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%)	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	....do	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	....do	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improved pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate or bacitracin zinc.	[1] 012769
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	do	
(iv) 113.5 to 227 (0.0125% to 0.025%).	Bacitracin 100 to 200	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	do	
		2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As bacitracin zinc	
	Bacitracin 100 to 500	Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).	As bacitracin zinc	
	Bacitracin plus penicillin 100 to 500 (of combination).	do	Feed contains 50% to 75% of bacitracin but not more than 125 g penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as bacitracin zinc.	
	Carbarsone 227 to 340.5	Turkeys; aid in prevention of coccidiosis (*Eimeria adenoeides, E. meleagrimitis,* and *E. gallopavonis*) and blackhead.	Feed continuously 2 weeks before coccidiosis and blackhead are expected and continue as long as prevention is needed; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; use as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic; do not use as a treatment for outbreaks of coccidiosis; carbarsone by 011794 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	000006
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not for laying chickens, as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As erythromycin thiocyanate	
	Erythromycin 92.5	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.	
		2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.	
(iv) 113.5 to 227 (0.0125% to 0.025%).	Erythromycin 185	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d, do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter.	
	Hygromycin B 8 to 12	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; control of infestation of large round worms (*Heterakis gallinae*) and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*).	Feed according to subtable in item (i)	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As procaine penicillin	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	do	

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
	Penicillin plus streptomycin 90 to 180 (of combination).	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed contains 16.7% penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever), hexamitiasis.	Feed contains not less than 2.4 g of penicillin nor less than 12 g of streptomycin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	....do....	
(v) 227 (0.025%)....	....	Laying chickens; treatment of coccidiosis.....	For severe outbreaks of coccidiosis; administer for 2 weeks.	

[1] Bacitracin zinc in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner

24 CFR Parts 201, 203, 234

[Docket No. N-92-3427; FR-3261-N-01]

Loan and Mortgage Insurance; Changes to the Maximum Loan and Mortgage Limits for Single Family Residences, Condominiums and Manufactured Homes and Lots

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commission, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of revisions to FHA maximum loan and mortgage limits for high-cost areas.

SUMMARY: This Notice amends the list of areas eligible for "high-cost" loan and mortgage limits under certain of HUD's insuring authorities under the National Housing Act (NHA) by increasing the mortgage limits for Tompkins County, New York; Guaynabo Municipio, Puerto Rico; the Columbus, Ohio MSA; Tippecanoe County, Indiana; and Elko County, Nevada; and by adding to the list of high cost areas: Lincoln County, Maine; Berkeley County, West Virginia; Transylvania County, North Carolina; McKinley County, New Mexico; Box Elder County, Utah; and Mohave County, Arizona.

Loan and mortgage limits are adjusted in an area when the Secretary determines that middle- and moderate-income persons have limited housing opportunities because of high prevailing housing sales prices.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 13, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For single family: Morris Carter, Director, Single Family Development Division, room 9272; telephone (202) 708–2700. For manufactured homes: Robert J. Coyle, Director, Title I Insurance Division, room 9158; telephone (202) 708–2880; 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410. (These are not toll-free numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1703 and 1709 *et. seq.*, authorizes HUD to insure loans and mortgages for single family residences (from one- to four-family structures), condominiums, manufactured homes, manufactured home lots, and manufactured homes and lots in combination. The NHA, as amended by the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1980 and the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981, permits HUD to increase the maximum loan and mortgage limits under most of these programs to reflect regional differences in the cost of housing. In addition, section 214 of the NHA provides for special high-cost limits for insured mortgages in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands.

The last comprehensive list of high-cost areas was published on August 1, 1991 (56 FR 36980), listing all areas eligible for "high-cost" loan and mortgage limits under certain of HUD's insuring authorities under the National Housing Act, and the appplicable limits for each area. An amendment to the annual listing was published on December 27, 1991 (56 FR 66975).

This Document

Today's document increases high-cost loan and mortgage limits for Tompkins County, New York; Guaynabo Municipio, Puerto Rico; the Columbus, Ohio MSA; Tippecanoe County, Indiana; and Elko County, Nevada; and adds high-cost loan and mortgage limits for Lincoln County, Maine; Berkeley County, West Virginia; Transylvania County, North Carolina; McKinley County, New Mexico; Box Elder County, Utah; and Mohave County, Arizona.

These amendments appear in two parts. Part I explains how the high-cost limits are calcualted for manufactured home and lot loans insured under Title I of the National Housing Act. Part II lists each high-cost area, with applicable limits for single family residences (including condominiums) insured under sections 203(b), 234(c) and 214 of the National Housing Act.

List of Subjects

24 CFR Part 201

Health facilities, Historic preservation, Home improvement, Loan programs—housing and community development, Manufactured homes, Mortgage insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

24 CFR Part 203

Hawaiian Natives, Home Improvement, Loan programs—housing and community development, Mortgage insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Solar energy.

24 CFR Part 234

Condominiums, Mortgage insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, the Department publishes the revised dollar limitations as follows:

National Housing Act High Cost Loan and Mortgage Limits

Part I: Method of Computing Limits Under Titel I, National Housing Act

A. Section 2(b)(1)(D) Combination Manufactured Home and Lot (Excluding Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands)

To determine the high-cost limit for a combination manufactured home and lot loan, multiply the dollar amount in the "one family" column of Part II of this list by .80. For example, Lincoln County, ME has a one-family limit of $95,000. The combination home and lot loan limit is $95,000 × .80, or $76,000.

B. Section 2(b)(1)(E): Lot Only (Excluding Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands)

To determine the high-cost limit for a lot loan, multiply the dollar amount in the "one-family" column of Part II of this list by .20. For example, Lincoln County, ME has a one-family limit of $95,000. The lot-only loan limit is $95,000 × .20, or $19,000.

C. Section 2(b)(2). Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii Limits

The maximum dollar limits for Alaska, Guam and Hawaii may be 140% of the statutory loan limits set out in section 2(b)(1).

Accordingly, the dollar limits for Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii are as follows:

1. For manufactured homes: $56,700 ($40,500 × 140%).

2. For combination manufactured homes and lots: $75,600 ($54,000 × 140%).

3. For lots only: $18,900 ($13,500 × 140%).

D. Limits in the Virgin Island

For the Virgin Islands, the maximum mortgage amount for a one-family residence has been increased under section 203(b) to 185% of the basic mortgage limit. Accordingly, the combination home and lot limit is $99,900 ($54,000 x 185%). The lot limit is $24,975 ($13,500 x 185%).

Part II: Updating of FHA Sections 203(b), 234(c) and 214 Area-Wide Mortgage Limits

Market area designation and local jurisdictions	1-family and condo unit	2-family	3-family	4-family
Region I.—HUD Field Office—Bangor				
Lincoln County, ME	$95,000	$107,000	$130,000	$150,000
Region II.—HUD Field Office—Albany				
Tompkins County, NY	95,000	107,000	130,000	150,000
Region III.—HUD Field Office—Charleston				
Berkeley County, WV	80,250	90,400	109,850	126,750
Region IV.—HUD Field Office—Caribbean				
Guaynabo Municipo, PR	121,600	136,950	166,400	192,000
HUD Field Office—Greensboro				
Transylvania County, NC	80,750	90,950	110,500	127,500
Region V.—HUD Field Office—Indianapolis				
Tippecanoe County, IN	87,400	98,400	119,600	138,000
Region VI.—HUD Field Office—Columbus				
Columbus, Ohio MSA—Delaware County, Fairfield County, Franklin County, Licking County, Madison County, Pickaway County, Union County	98,700	111,150	135,100	155,850
Region VII.—HUD Field Office—Albuquerque				
McKinley County, NM	79,300	89,300	108,550	125,250
Region VIII.—HUD Field Office—Salt Lake City				
Box Elder County, UT	82,650	93,050	113,100	130,500
Region IX.—HUD Field Office—Reno				
Elko County, NV	88,250	99,400	120,750	139,300
HUD Field Office—Phoenix				
Mohave County, AZ	74,100	83,450	101,400	117,000

Dated: April 7, 1992.

Arthur J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 92–8529 Filed 4–10–92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–27–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Part 1910

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens; Approval of Information Collection Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Labor.

ACTION: Final rule; approval of information collection requirements.

SUMMARY: On December 6, 1991, OSHA published a final standard governing occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens (56 FR 64004). The standard is designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and other bloodborne pathogens. At that time OSHA submitted the information collection requirements to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under section 3504(h) of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1980. Public reporting burden for this collection of information was estimated to average five minutes per employer response to an OSHA compliance officer's request for access to the employer's records.

OMB reviewed the collection of information requirements for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens in accordance with the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, and 5 CFR part 1320. OMB approved all information requirements contained in 29 CFR 1910.1030 under OMB clearance number 1218–0180. The OMB clearance expires on February 28, 1995. This document will also amend the December 6, 1991 rule to properly display the OMB control number.

EFFECTIVE DATE: OMB's approval of information requirements becomes effective March 6, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James F. Foster, Office of Information and Consumer Affairs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., room N3637, Washington, DC 20210; Telephone (202) 523–8151.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The PRA provisions on information collection are triggered when an OSHA compliance officer asks an employer to produce certain records and, in some circumstances, when an employer goes out of business. The Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens standard requires that OSHA have access to the employer's Exposure Control Plan (1910.1030(c)(1)(v)), as well as the employer's training and medical records (1910.1030(h)(3) (ii) and (iii)). If an employer goes out of business and there is no successor employer to receive these records, the employer is required to notify the Director of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health three months prior to destroying the records and transmit the records to the Director if he or she requests them (1910.1030(h)(4)).

On February 7, 1992, OMB approved the information collection provisions for three years, the maximum period authorized by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Authority and Signature

This document was prepared under the direction of Dorothy L. Strunk, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210.

This action is being taken pursuant to sections 4(b), 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657), Section 4 of the Administration Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), Secretary of Labor's Order No. 1–90 (55 FR 9033) and 29 CFR part 1911.

Signed at Washington, DC this 7th day of April, 1992.

Dorothy L. Strunk,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health.

Part 1910 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 1910—[AMENDED]

§ 1910.1030 [Amended]

In § 1910.1030, by adding a parenthetical, as follows, at the end of the regulatory text:

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1218–0180)

[FR Doc. 92–8363 Filed 4–10–92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 916

Kansas Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Final rule, approval of amendment.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing the approval of a proposed amendment to the Kansas Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Kansas Plan) under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The amendment proposes editorial changes and other minor revisions to improve the operational efficiency of the Kansas program. The amendment is approved.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 13, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry R. Ennis, Telephone: (816) 374–6405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background on the Kansas Plan

The Secretary of the Interior conditionally approved the Kansas AMLR program on February 1, 1982. Information pertinent to the general background, revisions, and amendments to the initial program submission, as well as the Secretary's findings and disposition of comments can be found in the February 1, 1982, **Federal Register** (47 FR 4513). Deficiencies that resulted in the conditional approval were corrected by the State, and on June 3, 1983, all conditions of approval were removed by the Secretary **Federal Register** (48 FR 24874). Subsequent actions concerning the Kansas Plan and amendments to the Plan can be found at 30 CFR 916.25.

II. Discussion of Proposed Amendment

By letter dated October 25, 1991, and revisions received October 31, 1991, Kansas submitted a reclamation plan amendment to OSM (Administrative Record No. AML–KS–156). The proposed amendment consists of the addition of new language, revised narrative, and editorial changes to the Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.) at K.A.R. chapter 47, article 16. Substantive changes were made to the following areas of the Plan:

(1) At K.A.R. 47–16–5(b), Entry and consent to reclaim, the proposed

amendment adds new language to provide procedures for entry to land where an emergency exists.

(2) At K.A.R. 47–16–6, Liens, the proposed amendment revises the language to specify the circumstances under which the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment may waive a lien, and provides for owner notification prior to a lien being filed, and other minor revisions. Kansas submitted the proposed amendment on its own initiative.

III. Public and Agency Comments

OSM solicited public comment and provided opportunity for a public hearing on the proposed amendment in the November 15, 1991, Federal Register (56 FR 58018). No public comments were received as of December 16, 1991, the close of the public comment period. Since no one requested an opportunity to testify at a public hearing, none was held.

Pursuant to 30 CFR 884.14(a)(2), comments were also solicited from various Federal agencies with an actual or potential interest in the Kansas plan. No agency comments were received.

IV. Director's Decision

The Director finds that the Kansas proposed amendment is in accordance with section 405 of SMCRA and the Secretary's regulations at 30 CFR part 884, and is approving it. The Federal regulations at 30 CFR part 916, codifying decisions concerning the Kansas AMLR plan are amended to implement this decision.

V. Procedural Matters

1. National Environmental Policy Act

Approval of State/Tribe AMLR plans and amendments is categorically excluded from compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act by the Department of the Interior's Manual, 516 DM 6, appendix 8, paragraph 8.4B(29).

2. Executive Order 12291 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act

On November 23, 1987, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) granted OSM an exemption from sections 3, 4, 7 and 8 of Executive Order 12291 for actions directly related to approval or disapproval of State/Tribal AMLR plans and amendments. Accordingly, for this action, OSM is exempt from the requirement to prepare a regulatory impact analysis and a regulatory review by OMB.

This rulemaking was examined pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), and the Department of the Interior determined that this rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. This rule will not impose any new requirements; rather, it will ensure that existing requirements established by SMCRA and the Federal regulations will be met by the State.

Executive Order 12778

This rule has been reviewed under the principles set forth in section 2 of Executive Order 12778 (56 FR 55195, October 25, 1991) on Civil Justice Reform. DOI has determined that, to the extent allowed by law, the regulation meets the applicable standards of section 2(a) and 2(b) of Executive Order 12778. Under SMCRA section 405 and 30 CFR part 884 and section 503(a) and 30 CFR 732.15 and 732.17(h)(10), the agency decision on State program submittals must be based solely on a determination of whether the submittal is consistent with SMCRA and the Federal regulations. The only decision allowed under the law is approval, disapproval or conditional approval of State program amendments.

3. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements which require approval by the OMB under 44 U.S.C. 3507.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 916

Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining, Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation.

Dated: January 28, 1992.

Raymond L. Lowrie,

Assistant Director, Western Support Center.

30 CFR part 916 is amended as follows:

PART 916—KANSAS

1. The authority citation for part 916 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*

2. Section 916.25 is amended by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 916.25 Approval of abandoned mine land reclamation plan amendments.

* * * * *

(c) The Kansas AMLR Plan amendment submitted on October 25, 1991, is approved effective April 13, 1992.

[FR Doc. 92–8466 Filed 4–10–92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–M

30 CFR Part 916

Kansas Permanent Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing the approval of a program amendment submitted by Kansas as a modification to the State's permanent regulatory program (hereinafter referred to as the Kansas program) under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The amendment pertains to the repair of rills and gullies as a normal husbandry practice.

The amendment is intended to revise the State program to be consistent with corresponding Federal regulations, clarify ambiguities, and improve operational efficiency.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 13, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry R. Ennis, Telephone: (816) 374–6405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background on the Kansas Program

On January 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Interior conditionally approved the Kansas program. General background information on the Kansas program, including the Secretary's findings, the disposition of comments, and the conditions of approval of the Kansas program can be found in the January 21, 1981, Federal Register (46 FR 5892). Subsequent actions concerning Kansas' program and program amendments can be found at 30 CFR 916.12, 916.15, and 916.16.

II. Submission of Amendment

By letter dated June 29, 1989 (Administrative Record No. KS–436), Kansas submitted a proposed amendment to its program pursuant to SMCRA. The amendment pertained to general requirements, definitions, permit applications, public hearings, assessment conferences, individual civil penalties and civil penalties, permit review, bonding procedures, performance standards, underground mining, small operator assistance, lands unsuitable for surface mining, blaster certification, employee financial interests, inspection and enforcement, subsidence control, and incidental coal extraction.

By letter dated July 10, 1989 (Administrative Record No. KS–440), Kansas submitted a proposed guideline titled "Guidelines for the Repair of Rills