

three chronic studies conducted in dogs, mice or rats. A 1-year dietary study was conducted with imazamox technical in dogs at dietary concentrations of 0, 1,000, 10,000, and 40,000 ppm. The NOAEL for this study was 40,000 ppm (or approximately 1,165 mg/kg bwt/day, based on food consumption), the HCT.

A chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study was conducted with imazamox technical in male and female rats at dietary concentrations of 0, 1,000, 10,000, and 20,000 ppm. The NOAEL for systemic toxicity and carcinogenicity was 20,000 ppm (or approximately 1,167 mg/kg bwt/day, based on food consumption) the HCT. A chronic feeding/ carcinogenicity study was conducted with imazamox technical in male and female mice at dietary concentration of 500, 3,500, and 7,000 ppm. The NOAEL for systemic toxicity and carcinogenicity was 7,000 ppm (or approximately 1,201 mg/kg bwt/day, based on food consumption), the HCT.

6. *Animal metabolism.* The qualitative nature of the residues of imazamox and its metabolites CL 263284 and CL 263284's carboxylate AC 312622 in animals is adequately understood. Based on metabolism studies with goats, hens and rats, there is no reasonable expectation that measurable imazamox-related residues will occur in meat, milk, poultry or eggs from the proposed use.

7. *Metabolite toxicology.* No toxicologically significant metabolites were detected in plant or animal metabolism studies for soybeans or the rest of the crops in the legume vegetable crop grouping (6) or canola. Therefore, no metabolites need to be regulated in these crops. The plant metabolism study in wheat indicated very low residues of concern. A very small amount of the metabolite CL 263284 was found in the wheat grain. The plant metabolism in alfalfa indicated very low residues in the alfalfa seed. However, the parent imazamox underwent metabolism to the metabolite CL 263284 (the same metabolite seen in wheat). This metabolite was captured by a glucose molecule to form the glucose conjugate CL 189215 and the hydroxymethyl AC 263284 was also further oxidized to the carboxylate metabolite CL 312622. Both metabolites, CL 263284 and CL 312622 were present in the rat metabolism study. No additional toxicologically significant metabolites were detected in any plant or animal studies.

8. *Endocrine disruption.* Collective organ weight data and histopathological findings from the 2-generation rat reproductive study, as well as from the sub-chronic and chronic toxicity studies conducted in two or more animal

species, demonstrate no apparent estrogenic effects or effects on the endocrine system. There is no information available that suggests that imazamox would be associated with endocrine effects.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure—i. Food.* Residues of imazamox and its metabolic degradates are not of toxicological concern. Therefore, dietary exposure through the food is not a concern.

ii. *Drinking water.* Residues of imazamox and its metabolic degradates are not of toxicological concern. Therefore, dietary exposure through water is not a concern.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* There is no available information quantifying non-dietary exposure to imazamox. However, based on the physical and chemical characteristics of the compound, the proposed use pattern and available information concerning its environmental fate, non-dietary exposure is not expected.

D. Cumulative Effects

Because of the low toxicity of imazamox and its metabolic degradates, there is no concern regarding the potential for cumulative effects of imazamox and its degradates with other substances with a common mode of action. Imazamox belongs to the imidazolinone class of chemistry. The herbicidal activity of the imidazolinones is due to the inhibition of acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS), an enzyme only found in plants. AHAS is part of the biosynthetic pathway leading to the formation of branched-chain amino acids. Animals lack AHAS and this biosynthetic pathway. This lack of AHAS contributes to the low toxicity of imazamox in mammals. We are aware of no information to indicate or suggest that imazamox has any toxic effects on mammals that would be cumulative with those of any other chemical. Since imazamox is relatively non-toxic, cumulative effects of residues of imazamox and other chemicals are not anticipated. Therefore, for the purposes of this tolerance petition, no assumption has been made with regard to cumulative exposure with other chemicals having a common mode of herbicidal action.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Because imazamox and its degradates are not of toxicological concern and there is low exposure to imazamox and its degradates, this exemption from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities will not

pose a dietary risk under reasonably foreseeable circumstances.

2. *Infants and children.* Likewise, because imazamox and its degradates are not of toxicological concern and there is low exposure to imazamox and its degradates, this exemption from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities will not pose a dietary risk under reasonably foreseeable circumstances to the U.S. population sub-group of infants and children.

F. International Tolerances

There is no Codex maximum residue level established for residues of imazamox on any crops.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Farm Credit Administration Board; Special Meeting

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3)), of the special meeting of the Farm Credit Administration Board (Board).

DATE AND TIME: The special meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on December 20, 2002, from 9 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeanette C. Brinkley, Acting Secretary to the Farm Credit Administration Board, (703) 883-4009, TTY (703) 883-4056.

ADDRESSES: Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-5090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available). In order to increase the accessibility to Board meetings, persons requiring assistance should make arrangements in advance. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

Open Session

A. Approval of Minutes

—November 7, 2002 (Open and Closed)

B. Reports

—FCS Building Association's Quarterly Report
—Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation Update

C. New Business—Regulations

—Proposed Rule—Disclosure of Effective Interest Rates

—Proposed Rule—Distressed Loan
Restructuring

Dated: December 18, 2002.

Jeanette C. Brinkley,

*Acting Secretary, Farm Credit Administration
Board.*

[FR Doc. 02–32373 Filed 12–19–02; 11:19
am]

BILLING CODE 6705–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Agency Information Collection Activities: Announcement of Board Approval Under Delegated Authority and Submission to OMB

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY: *Background:* Notice is hereby
given of the final approval of proposed
information collections by the Board of
Governors of the Federal Reserve
System (Board) under OMB delegated
authority, as per 5 CFR 1320.16 (OMB
Regulations on Controlling Paperwork
Burdens on the Public). Board–
approved collections of information are
incorporated into the official OMB
inventory of currently approved
collections of information. Copies of the
OMB 83–I's and supporting statements
and approved collection of information
instrument(s) are placed into OMB's
public docket files. The Federal Reserve
may not conduct or sponsor, and the
respondent is not required to respond
to, an information collection that has
been extended, revised, or implemented
on or after October 1, 1995, unless it
displays a currently valid OMB control
number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Federal Reserve Board Clearance Officer
—Cindy Ayouch—Division of Research
and Statistics, Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System, Mail stop 41,

Washington, DC 20551 (202–452–3829).
OMB Desk Officer—Joseph Lackey—
Office of Information and Regulatory
Affairs, Office of Management and
Budget, New Executive Office Building,
Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503.
**Final approval under OMB delegated
authority of the extension for three
years, without revision, of the following
reports:**

1. *Report title:* Recordkeeping and
Disclosure Requirements Associated
with Loans Secured by Real Estate
Located in Flood Hazard Areas Pursuant
to Section 208.25 of Regulation H.

Agency form number: Reg H–2.

OMB Control number: 7100–0280.

Frequency: Event-generated.

Reporters: State member banks.

Annual reporting hours: 111,420

hours.

Estimated average hours per response:

Notice of special flood hazards to
borrowers and servicers, 0.08 hours;
notice to the Federal Emergency
Management Agency (FEMA) of
servicer, 0.08 hours; notice to FEMA of
change of servicer, 0.08 hours; and
retention of standard FEMA form, 0.04
hours.

Number of respondents: 976.

Small businesses are affected.

General description of report: This
information collection is mandatory (12
U.S.C. 248(a)(1)). Because the Federal
Reserve does not collect any of FEMA
forms this information collection is not
given confidential treatment. However,
should any of these records come into
the possession of the Federal Reserve,
such information may be protected from
disclosure by exemptions 4 and 6 of the
Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C.
552(b)(4) and (b)(6)).

Abstract: Regulation H requires state
member banks to notify a borrower and
servicer when loans secured by real
estate are determined to be in a special

flood hazard area and notify them
whether flood insurance is available;
notify FEMA of the identity of, and any
change of, the servicer of a loan secured
by real estate in a special flood hazard
area; and retain a completed copy of the
Standard Flood Hazard Determination
Form used to determine whether
property securing a loan is in a special
flood hazard area.

Board of Governors of the Federal
Reserve System, December 17, 2002.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 02–32185 Filed 12–20–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Comment Request

Proposed Projects:

Title: Federal Parent Locator Service.

OMB No. 0970–0142.

Description: State and local child
support enforcement agencies may
request the Federal Parent Locator
Service (FPLS) to assist in locating
parents in order to establish or enforce
child support. The FPLS serves as a
conduit between child support
enforcement offices and Federal and
state agencies by conducting weekly,
biweekly, or monthly matches of the
collected information with various
agencies and distributing the
information back to the requesting state
or local child support office.

Respondents: State and local IV–D
child support offices.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

| Instrument | Number of re- spondents | Number of re- sponses per respondent | Average bur- den hours per response | Total burden hours |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| FPLS submissions | 5 | 24 | 1 | 120 |
| <i>Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours</i> | | | | 120 |

In compliance with the requirements
of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the
Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the
Administration for Children and
Families is soliciting public comment
on the specific aspects of the
information collection described above.
Copies of the proposed collection of
information can be obtained and

comments may be forwarded by writing
to the Administration for Children and
Families, Office of Administration,
Office of Information Services, 370
L'Enfant Promenade, SW., Washington,
DC 20447, Attn: ACF Reports Clearance
Officer. All requests should be
identified by the title of the information
collection.

The Department specifically requests
comments on: (a) Whether the proposed
collection of information is necessary
for the proper performance of the
functions of the agency, including
whether the information shall have
practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the
agency's estimate of the burden of the
proposed collection of information; (c)