Federal Register notice of May 30, 2003 (68 FR 32390) (FRL–7306–8), EPA conducted Tier I acute and chronic dietary assessments for clothianidin. These assessments included residues of clothianidin that arise from the uses of thiamethoxam which has clothianidin as a common metabolite. Based on these assessments, a tolerance of 0.01 ppm for sorghum use for clothianidin was added to the analysis. No significant contribution was seen from this use. The U.S. population utilized 8.4% (0.00211 mg/kg/bwt/day, 95th percentile) of the acute PAD and 6.5% (0.000635 mg/kg/bwt/day) of the chronic PAD. The most highly exposed subpopulation is children 1 to 2 at 19.1% (0.004772 mg/kg/bwt/day, 95th percentile) of the acute PAD and 19.1% (0.001874 mg/kg/bwt/day) of the chronic PAD.

ii. *Drinking water*. EPA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for drinking water exposure and risk assessments was used to perform the drinking water assessment. This SOP uses a variety of tools to conduct drinking water assessment. These tools include water models such as Screening Concentration in Groundwater (SCI-GROW), FQPA Index Reservoir Screening Tool (FIRST), EPA's Pesticide Root Zone Model/ Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS), and monitoring data. If monitoring data are not available then the models are used to predict potential residues in surface water and ground water and the highest is assumed to be the drinking water residue. In the case of clothianidin, monitoring data do not exist therefore SCI-GROW and FIRST were used to estimate a water residue. The calculated drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOC) for acute chronic exposure for all adults and children exceed the drinking water estimated concentrations (DWEC) from the models. The chronic DWLOC for adults is 321 parts per billion (ppb) and the acute DWLOC is 801 ppb. The chronic DWLOC for children 1 to 2 is 79 ppb and the acute DWLOC is 202 ppb. The DWEC for the worst case chronic scenario is 2.14 ppb FIRST and the acute DWEC FIRST is 3.97 ppb. The DWLOC are based on conservative dietary (food) exposures and are expected to be much higher in real world situations.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Clothianidin products are not labeled for residential uses (food or non-food), thereby eliminating the potential for residential exposure or non-occupational exposure.

D. Cumulative Effects

Clothianidin is a metabolite of thiamethoxam. Therefore, residues of clothianidin resulting from use of thiamethoxam were included in the above risk assessment. There are no data available to indicate that toxic effects produced by clothianidin are cumulative with those of any other compound.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above and based on the completeness of the toxicity data, it can be concluded that aggregate exposure to residues of clothianidin present a reasonable certainty of no harm. Exposure from residues in crops utilize 8.4% of the acute PAD and 6.5% of the chronic PAD. EPA generally has no concerns for exposures below 100% of the PAD. DWLOC are well above the estimated drinking water concentrations as calculated by conservative models. There are no residential uses so aggregate exposure consists of food and drinking water exposures. The conservative Tier I assessments demonstrate a reasonable certainty of no harm will result from uses of clothianidin for the U.S. population.

2. *Infants and children*. In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of clothianidin, the data from developmental toxicity studies in both the rat and rabbit, a 2–generation reproduction study in rats and a developmental neurotoxicity study in rats have been considered.

The developmental toxicity studies evaluate potential adverse effects on the developing animal resulting from pesticide exposure of the mother during prenatal development. The reproduction study evaluates effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals through 2–generations, as well as any observed systemic toxicity.

The developmental neurotoxicity studies evaluate the neurobehavioral and neurotoxic effects on the developing animal resulting from the exposure of the mother. FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional UF for infants and children based on the threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal effects and the completeness of the toxicity data base. Based on the current toxicological data requirements the toxicology data base for clothianidin relative to prenatal and postnatal development is complete, including the developmental neurotoxicity study. None of the studies indicated the offsprings to be more sensitive. All effects were secondary to severe maternal toxicity. Therefore, no additional safety or UF is justified.

F. International Tolerances

No CODEX maximum residue levels have been established for residues of clothianidin on any crops at this time.

[FR Doc. 04–13411 Filed 6–15–04; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting Cancellation

Board Action: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), as amended, and the FASAB Rules of Procedure, as amended in October 1999, notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the meeting of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), scheduled for Friday, June 25, 2004, at the GAO Building in room 7C13.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Comes, Executive Director, 441 G St., NW., Mail Stop 6K17V, Washington, DC 20548, or call (202) 512–7350.

Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act. Pub. L. 92–463.

Dated: June 10, 2004.

Wendy M. Comes,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 04–13538 Filed 6–15–04; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission, Comments Requested

June 8, 2004.

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 (PRA) of 1995, Pub. L. No. 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 that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) Whether the proposed collection of