and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Section 2(a) of Pub. L. 102–493 (known as the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act of 1992 (FCSRCA), 42 U.S.C. 263a–1(a)) requires that each assisted reproductive technology (ART) program shall annually report to the Secretary through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: (1) pregnancy success rates achieved by such ART program, and (2) the identity of each embryo laboratory used by such ART program and whether the laboratory is certified or has applied for such certification under this act.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is seeking to extend approval of a reporting system for Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Program from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This reporting system has been designed in collaboration with the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART) to comply with the requirements of the FCSRCA. The reporting system includes all ART cycles initiated by any of the approximately 400 ART programs in the United States, and covers the pregnancy outcome of each cycle, as well as a number of data items deemed important to explain variability in success rates across clinics and across individuals. Data is to be collected through computer software developed by SART in consultation with CDC.

In developing the definition of pregnancy success rates and the list of data items to be reported, CDC has consulted with representatives of SART, the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, and RESOLVE, the National Infertility Association (a national, nonprofit consumer organization), as well as a variety of individuals with expertise and interest in this field. The annual burden for this data collection is 63,400 hours.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Average burden/ response (in hours)
ART Clinics	400	220	37/60
Data Validation	40	113	23/60

Dated: December 4, 2002.

John Moore,

Acting Deputy Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 02–31130 Filed 12–9–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30DAY–08–03]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer at (404) 498–1210. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Human Exposure to Cyanobacterial (blue-green algal) Toxins in Drinking Water: Risk of Exposure to Microcystin from Public Water Systems (OMB. No. 0920–0527)—Revision—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background

Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) can be found in terrestrial, fresh, brackish, or marine water environments. Some species of cyanobacteria produce toxins that may cause acute or chronic illnesses (including neurotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, and skin irritation) in humans and animals (including other mammals, fish, and birds). A number of human health effects, including gastroenteritis, respiratory effects, skin irritations, allergic responses, and liver damage, are associated with the ingestion of or contact with water containing cyanobacterial blooms. Although the balance of evidence, in conjunction with data from laboratory animal research, suggests that cyanobacterial toxins are responsible for a range of human health effects, however, there have been few epidemiologic studies of this association. We plan to recruit 100 people whose tap water comes from a source with a current cyanobaterial bloom (*i.e., M. aeruginosa*) and who report drinking unfiltered tap water. We also plan to recruit 100 people who report drinking unfiltered tap water but whose tap water source is groundwater that has not been contaminated with cyanobacteria. This population will serve as our referent population for the analysis of microcystins in blood and for the clinical assays. We will administer a questionnaire and collect blood samples from all study participants. Blood samples will be analyzed using a newly developed molecular assay for levels of microcystins—the hepatotoxin produced by Micocystis aeruginosa. We also will analyze blood samples for levels of liver enzymes (a biological marker of hepatotoxicity) and for a number of clinical parameters including hepatitis infection (a potential confounder in our study). We will evaluate whether we can (1) detect low levels of microcystins (<10 ng/ml of blood) in the blood of people who are exposed to very low levels of this toxin in their drinking water, (2) utilize clinical endpoints such as blood liver enzyme levels as biomarkers of exposure and biological effect, and (3) compare the analytical results for the exposed population with the results from the referent population. The total annual burden hours is estimated to be 350.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Avg. burden/ response (in hrs.)
Telephone contact	300	1	10/60
Survey	200	1	1

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Avg. burden/ response (in hrs.)
Tap water sample collection	200	1	30/60

Dated: December 4, 2002.

John Moore,

Acting Deputy Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability of the Final Addendum to the Recovery Plan for the Multi-Island Plants

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announces the availability of the final Addendum to the Recovery Plan for the Multi-Island Plants. There are 10 plant taxa included in this plan, all of which are listed as endangered. All 10 taxa are endemic to the Maui Nui group of islands in the Hawaiian Islands.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this recovery plan are available by request from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3–122, Box 50088, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850 (phone 808/541–3441). Recovery Plans may also be obtained from: Fish and Wildlife Reference Service, 5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, 301/429–6403 or 1–800–582–3421. The fee for the plan varies depending on the number of pages of the plan. This recovery plan will be made available on the World Wide Web at *http://www.r1.fws.gov/ecoservices/endangered/recovery/default.htm* or *http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery/recplans/index.htm*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christa Russell, Plant Conservation Program Coordinator, at the above U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Honolulu address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants is a primary goal of our endangered species program. A species is considered recovered when the species' ecosystem is restored and/or threats to the species are removed so that self-sustaining and self-regulating populations of the species can be supported as persistent members of native biotic communities. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for the conservation of the species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting listed species, and estimate the time and cost associated with implementing the measures needed for recovery.

The Endangered Species Act (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Section 4(f) of the Act requires that during recovery plan development, we provide public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment. Information presented during the public comment period has been considered in the preparation of this final addendum, and is summarized in an appendix to the recovery plan. We will forward substantive comments regarding recovery plan implementation to appropriate Federal or other entities so that they can take these comments into account during the course of implementing recovery actions.

This Addendum to the Recovery Plan for the Multi-Island Plants covers 10 plant taxa, all of which are listed as endangered. These 10 Hawaiian plant taxa are endemic to the Maui Nui group of islands in the Hawaiian Islands. This group includes Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe. Five taxa are endemic to the island of Maui, three taxa are endemic to the island of Lanai, one taxon is endemic to Molokai, and one taxon is endemic to the island of Kahoolawe. The listed plants are: *Clermontia samuellii* (oha wai), *Cyanea copelandii* ssp. *haleakalaensis* (haha), *Cyanea glabra* (haha), *Cyanea hamatiflora* ssp. *hamatiflora* (haha), *Dubautia plantaginea* ssp. *humilis* (naenae), *Hedyotis schlechtendahliana* var. *remyi* (kopa), *Kanaloa kahoolawensis* (kohe malama malama o Kanaloa), *Labordia tinifolia* var. *lanaiensis* (kamakahala), *Labordia triflora* (kamakahala), and *Melicope munroi* (alani).

The 10 taxa included in this addendum grow in a variety of vegetation communities (shrublands and forests), elevational zones (coastal to montane), and moisture regimes (dry to wet). These taxa and their habitats have been variously affected or are currently threatened by one or more of the following: competition for space, light, water, and nutrients by introduced vegetation; habitat degradation by wild, feral or domestic animals (pigs, goats, and deer); predation by animals (deer, pigs, goats, rats, slugs, and insects); substrate loss; and collecting for scientific or horticultural purposes. In addition, due to the small number of existing individuals and their very narrow distributions, these taxa and most of their populations are subject to an increased likelihood of extinction and/or reduced reproductive vigor from naturally occurring events such as hurricanes.

The objective of the addendum to the recovery plan is to provide a framework for the recovery of these 10 taxa so that their protection by the Act is no longer necessary. The interim objective is to stabilize all existing populations of these 10 plants. To be considered stable, each taxon would have to be managed to control threats (*e.g.*, fenced) and be represented in an ex situ (such as a nursery or arboretum) collection. In addition, a minimum total of three populations of each taxon should be documented on the islands where they now occur or occurred historically. Each of these populations would have to be naturally reproducing and increasing in number, with a minimum of 25 mature individuals per population for long-lived perennials (*Kanaloa kahoolawensis* and *Melicope munroi*), and a minimum of 50 mature individuals per population for short-lived perennials (*Clermontia samuelii*, *Cyanea copelandii* ssp. *haleakalaensis*, *Cyanea glabra*, *Cyanea hamatiflora* ssp. *hamatiflora*, *Dubautia plantaginea*, *Hedyotis schlechtendahlia* var. *remyi, Labordia tinifolia* var. *lanaiensis*, and *Labordia triflora*).

For reclassification to threatened status, a total of five to seven populations of each taxon should be documented on islands where they now occur, or occurred historically. In certain cases, however, a particular taxon could be eligible for reclassification even if all five to seven of the populations are on only one island, provided all of the other recovery criteria have been met, and the populations in question are widely distributed and secure enough that one