

Therefore, aggregate short-term exposure and risk for adults is expected to be well within acceptable levels.

Using conservative exposure assumptions previously described, chronic dietary exposure to residues of fluroxypyr from current and proposed uses was estimated to occupy only 0.4% of the RfD for the general U.S. population. The chronic DWLOC for adults was calculated to be over 10,000 fold greater than potential fluroxypyr residue in drinking water predicted by conservative screening-level models.

Thus, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general U.S. population, pregnant females, or developing young from acute, short-term, or chronic aggregate exposures to fluroxypyr residues from current and proposed uses.

2. Infants and children. FFCA Section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional safety factor for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base. Based on the current toxicological data requirements, the data base for fluroxypyr MHE relative to prenatal and postnatal effects for children is complete. There were no indications of neurotoxicity and developmental toxicity was not observed in the absence of maternal toxicity. It is concluded that there is no indication of increased sensitivity of infants and children relative to adults and that an additional FQPA safety factor is not required.

The acute and short-term exposures were assessed for pregnant females to evaluate the risk for developmental toxicity and it was concluded that, there was reasonable certainty of no harm from aggregate exposures resulting from current and proposed uses of fluroxypyr.

Toddlers may experience short-term dermal and oral exposure to fluroxypyr as a result of postapplication activities on treated residential turf. Additionally, there is the potential for exposure to fluroxypyr through residue in food and drinking water. Tier I assessments were conducted to develop very conservative estimates of potential short-term exposure through residential, dietary and drinking water pathways. Potential dietary and residential exposures were combined into an aggregate MOE value. The aggregate MOE was 5,120, well above 100, indicating risk is well within acceptable levels. Additionally, the short-term DWLOC for toddlers was greater than potential fluroxypyr residue

in drinking water predicted by conservative screening level models.

Based on a conservative Tier I assessment, chronic dietary exposure to residues of fluroxypyr from current and proposed uses was estimated to occupy only 1.3% of the RfD for children 1–6 years old, the population subgroup predicted to be most highly exposed. Additionally, the DWLOC was calculated to be over 3,000–fold greater than potential fluroxypyr residue in drinking water predicted by conservative screening level models.

Thus, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment it is concluded, that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from acute, short term, and chronic aggregate exposures to fluroxypyr residues from current and proposed uses.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex maximum residue levels established for residues of fluroxypyr MHE and fluroxypyr on any food or feed crop.

[FR Doc. 03–11759 Filed 5–13–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Task Force on High End Computing; Notice of Request for Information

AGENCY: Office of Science and Technology Policy.

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: A task force on high end computing, through the National Coordination Office for Information Technology Research and Development under the National Science and Technology Council, invites the public to submit white papers relative to the task force's charge. The task force was established in March 2003 to implement planning activities in high end computing, as set forth in the President's 2004 budget. Additional information on the task force's charge is provided below. Details on the invitation to submit white papers on high end computing, can be found at: <http://www.itrd.gov/hecrtf-outreach/>. **DATES:** Information must be received by May 21, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Responses to this request for information should be addressed to High End Computing Revitalization Task Force, National Coordination Office for Information Technology Research and Development, 4201 Wilson Blvd, Suite II–405, Arlington,

VA 22230, PH: (703) 292-ITRD (4873), FAX: (703) 292–9097, hecrtf-outreach@nitrd.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Nelson at (703) 292–4873.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The High Computing Revitalization Task Force (HECRTF) was established in March 2003 to perform the tasks described in the following text that appears on page 177 in the Research and Development chapter of the FY 2004 Budget of the U.S. Government Analytical Perspectives:

“Due to its impact on a wide range of federal agency missions ranging from national security and defense to basic science, high end computing—or supercomputing—capability is becoming increasingly critical. Through the course of 2003, agencies involved in developing or using high end computing will be engaged in planning activities to guide future investments in this area, coordinated through the NSTC. The activities will include the development of interagency R&D roadmap for high-end computing core technologies, a federal high-end computing capacity and accessibility improvement plan, and a discussion of issues (along with recommendations where applicable) relating to federal procurement of high-end computing systems. The knowledge gained for this process will be used to guide future investments in this area. Research and software to support high end computing will provide a foundation for future federal R&D by improving the effectiveness of core technologies on which next-generation high-end computing systems will rely.”

Stanley S. Sokul,

Counsel, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

[FR Doc. 03–12177 Filed 5–13–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3170–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, May 20, 2003 at 10 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, NW., Washington, DC.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g, 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.