

Management Agenda initiatives, Budget and Performance Integration, builds on GPRA and earlier efforts to identify program goals and performance measures, and link them to the budget process. The FAIR Act requires the development and implementation of a system to monitor and evaluate agricultural research and extension activities in order to measure the impact and effectiveness of research, extension, and education programs. AREERA requires a performance evaluation to be conducted to determine whether Federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education programs result in public goods that have national or multi-state significance.

The immediate need of this information collection is to provide a means for satisfying accountability requirements. The long term objective is to provide a means to enable the evaluation and assessment of the effectiveness of programs receiving Federal funds and to fully satisfy requirements of performance and accountability legislation in GPRA, the FAIR Act, and AREERA.

Estimate of Burden: There are currently CYFAR projects in 48 States of the United States and 2 territories. Each state and territory is required to electronically submit an annual year end report to CSREES. The year end report includes demographic and impact data on each of the community projects. CSREES estimates the burden of this collection to be 322 hours per response. There are currently 50 respondents, thus making the total annual burden of this collection an estimated 16,100 hours.

Comments: Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Done in Washington, DC, this 1st day of September 2004.

Joseph J. Jen,

Under Secretary, Research, Education, and Economics.

[FR Doc. 04-21753 Filed 9-28-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

Notice of Intent To Establish an Information Collection

AGENCY: Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations (5 CFR 1320) that implement the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), this notice announces the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service's (CSREES) intention to request approval to establish an information collection for the 4-H Youth Development Annual Enrollment Report.

DATES: Written comments on this notice must be received by December 3, 2004 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning this notice may be mailed to Jason Hitchcock, E-Government Program Leader, Information Systems and Technology Management, CSREES, USDA, STOP 2216, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-2216 or sent electronically to: jhitchcock@csrees.usda.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request a copy of the information collection, contact Jason Hitchcock at (202) 720-4343; facsimile at (202) 720-0857; or electronically at: jhitchcock@csrees.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: 4-H Youth Development Annual Enrollment Report.

OMB Number: 0524-NEW.

Expiration Date of Current Approval: Not applicable.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to establish an information collection for three years.

Abstract: As early as 1902 USDA Demonstration field staff and progressive educators around the country began to work with groups of young rural boys and girls in practical applications of research knowledge through hands-on agricultural and home economics-related subjects which evolved into 4-H. Over time, 4-H became the largest non-formal youth development program in the country, and has remained so.

4-H is a complex national organization, involving the National 4-

H Headquarters, CSREES, USDA, and hundreds of educational curricula, activities, and events for youth K through 12th grade. Programs originate at 105 land-grant universities, and local programs are conducted and managed by some 4,000 professional Extension staff in 3,050 counties, with nearly seven million youth enrolled each year. Nearly 600,000 volunteer leaders work directly with the 4-H youth. The Annual 4-H Enrollment Report is the principal means by which the 4-H movement keeps track of its progress, as well as emerging needs, potential problems and opportunities.

The evaluation processes of 4-H are consistent with the requirements of Congressional legislation and OMB. The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) (Pub. L. 103-62), the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (FAIR Act) (Pub. L. 105-270), and the Agricultural, Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) (Pub. L. 105-185), together with OMB requirements, support the reporting requirements requested in this information collection. One of the five Presidential Management Agenda initiatives, Budget and Performance Integration, builds on GPRA and earlier efforts to identify program goals and performance measures, and link them to the budget process. The FAIR Act requires the development and implementation of a system to monitor and evaluate agricultural research and extension activities in order to measure the impact and effectiveness of research, extension, and education programs. AREERA requires a performance evaluation to be conducted to determine whether federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education programs result in public goods that have national or multi-state significance.

All of the information necessary to run the county-level 4-H program is collected by the county from individuals, Clubs, and other Units. It is maintained electronically at the County 4-H offices in cumulative individual and Club electronic records within the County 4-H program management software system. Annually each county sends their State 4-H office an electronic aggregated summary of their 4-H enrollment.

One professional 4-H staff member in each State or Territory annually uses their program management software to electronically aggregate the 4-H enrollment for their State or Territory into a standardized format in a database flat file. Only certain categories from the flat file are forwarded to CSREES. None of the aggregated summary information

collected by CSREES contains sensitive information of an individual nature.

Estimate of Burden: Each year, the State 4–H office aggregates all electronic County 4–H enrollment reports into the State 4–H enrollment report, and transmits it electronically to CSREES. The applicable Territories similarly transmit aggregated information. This requirement constitutes the Federal burden CSREES imposes on the States and Territories and is the only burden measured and accounted for in this estimate. CSREES estimates that it takes one State or Territory 31 hours to aggregate the local level information and transmit the summary information to CSREES. There are a total of 57 responses annually, thus constituting a total annual estimated burden of 1,767 hours for this information collection.

Comments: Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Done in Washington, DC, this 1st day of September, 2004.

Joseph J. Jen,

Under Secretary, Research, Education, and Economics.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

[Docket No. 04–030N]

Codex Alimentarius: Meeting of the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting and request for comments.

SUMMARY: This notice informs the public that the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), are sponsoring a public meeting

on Tuesday, September 28, 2004, to provide information and receive public comments on agenda items that will be discussed at the Fifteenth Session of the Codex Committee on Residues in Veterinary Drugs in Foods, which will be held in Alexandria, VA, October 26–29, 2004. The Under Secretary and CVM recognize the importance of providing interested parties with information about the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and to address items on the Agenda for the 15th Session of the Committee.

DATES: The public meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, September 28 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the Best Western Washington Gateway Hotel, 1251 West Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, MD., 20850 (Main Ballroom). (The Hotel will provide shuttle service from the Rockville Metro Stop to the Hotel at 9:30 a.m.)

FSIS invites interested persons to submit comments on this notice. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Mail, including floppy disks or CD-ROM's, and hand- or courier-delivered items: Send to Docket Clerk, USDA, FSIS, 300 12th Street, SW., Room 102 Cotton Annex, Washington, DC, 20250.

All submissions received must include the Agency name and docket number 04–030N.

All comments submitted in response to this notice, as well as research and background information used by FSIS in developing this document, will be available for public inspection in the FSIS Docket Room at the address listed above between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The comments also will be posted on the Agency's Web site at <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OPPDE/rdad/FRDockets.htm>.

Research and background information will also be accessible via the World Wide Web at the following address: <http://www.codexalimentarius.net>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edith E. Kennard, Staff Officer, U.S. Codex Office, FSIS, Room 4861, South Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, 20250, Phone: (202) 720–5261, Fax: (202) 720–3157, E-mail: edith.kennard@fsis.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Codex Alimentarius Commission was established in 1962 by two United Nations organizations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Codex is the major international

organization facilitating fair international trade in food and protecting the health and economic interests of consumers. Through adoption of food standards, codes of practice, and other guidelines developed by its committees, and by promoting their adoption and implementation by governments, Codex seeks to ensure that the world's food supply is sound, wholesome, free from adulteration, and correctly labeled. In the United States, USDA, FDA, and the Environmental Protection Agency manage and carry out U.S. Codex activities.

The Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods was established in 1985 by the 16th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to determine priorities for the consideration of residues of veterinary drugs in foods and to recommend maximum levels of such substances; to develop codes of practice as may be required; and to consider methods of sampling and analysis for the determination of veterinary drug residues in foods. The Committee is chaired by the United States.

Issues To Be Discussed at the Public Meeting

Provisional agenda items:

1. Draft Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Veterinary Drugs (Flumequine, neomycin, dicyclanil, carbadox, melengestrol acetate and trichlorforfen (metrifonate), phoxim, cyalothrin, and cefuroxime).
2. Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs (Cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin, imidocarb, flumequine, pirlimycin, cypermethrin/alpha cypermethrin, doramectin, and ractopamine).
3. Proposed Draft Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance.
4. Proposed Draft Revised Guidelines for the Establishment of a Regulatory Program for the Control of Veterinary Drug Residues in Foods.
5. Proposed Draft Revised Part II "General Consideration on Analytical Methods for Residue Control" of the Codex Guidelines for the Establishment of a Regulatory Program for the Control of Veterinary Drug Residues in Foods.
6. Discussion Paper on Risk Management Methodologies, Including Risk Assessment Policies, in the Codex Committee of Veterinary Drugs in Foods.
7. Review of Performance-based Criteria for Methods of Analysis.
8. Consideration of the Priority List of Veterinary Drugs Requiring Evaluation or Re-evaluation.