as supplemented by the EPA in 5 CFR part 6401. In anticipation of this requirement, prospective candidates for service on the FIFRA SAP will be asked to submit confidential financial information which shall fully disclose, among other financial interests, the candidate’s employment, stocks and bonds, and where applicable, sources of research support. The EPA will evaluate the candidates financial disclosure form to assess whether there are financial conflicts of interest, appearance of a lack of impartiality or any prior involvement with the development of the documents under consideration (including previous scientific peer review) before the candidate is considered further for service on FIFRA SAP. Those who are selected from the pool of prospective candidates will be asked to attend the public meetings and to participate in the discussion of key issues and assumptions at these meetings. In addition, they will be asked to review and to help finalize the meeting minutes. The list of FIFRA SAP members participating at this meeting will be posted on the FIFRA SAP website at [http://epa.gov/scipoly/sap](http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap) or may be obtained from the OPP Regulatory Public Docket at [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov).

II. Background

A. Purpose of FIFRA SAP

FIFRA SAP serves as the primary scientific peer review mechanism of EPA’s Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) and is structured to provide scientific advice, information and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on pesticides and pesticide-related issues as to the impact of regulatory actions on health and the environment. FIFRA SAP is a Federal advisory committee established in 1975 under FIFRA that operates in accordance with requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. FIFRA SAP is composed of a permanent panel consisting of seven members who are appointed by the EPA Administrator from nominees provided by the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. FIFRA, as amended by FQPA, established a Science Review Board consisting of at least 60 scientists who are available to the SAP on an ad hoc basis to assist in reviews conducted by the SAP. As a peer review mechanism, FIFRA SAP provides comments, evaluations and recommendations to improve the effectiveness and quality of analyses made by Agency scientists. Members of FIFRA SAP are scientists who have sufficient professional qualifications, including training and experience, to provide expert advice and recommendation to the Agency.

B. Public Meeting

The Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Exposure Assessment (i.e., Residential SOPs) is a set of standard instructions for estimating exposure resulting from various occupational pesticide uses including lawn and garden care, foggers, and pet treatments. Developed by the Health Effects Division of EPA’s Office of Pesticide Programs (EPA/OPP/HED) in the 1990s pursuant to the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) requiring consideration of non-diary non-occupational exposures for the purposes of aggregate pesticide exposure estimates, they were first presented to the FIFRA SAP in 1997 ([http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/meetings/1997/september/finalsep.htm](http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/meetings/1997/september/finalsep.htm)) with additional SAP review in 1999 ([http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/meetings/1999/092199_mtg.htm](http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/meetings/1999/092199_mtg.htm)), and have since been utilized with various updates to data sources and methodologies, including a supplemental document in 2001 (Exposure Policy #12: Recommended Revisions to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Residential Exposure Assessment. February 22, 2001 (EPA/OPP/HED)).

Recently, the Agency has undertaken a substantial revision to the Residential SOPs to: Incorporate interim updates and revisions since their inception; research, incorporate, and statistically analyze more current and reliable data for the purposes of informing standard algorithm inputs (i.e., point estimates and distributions for deterministic and probabilistic exposure assessments, respectively); and, update and/or revise standard exposure assessment methodologies.

EPA’s goal is to have a set of instructions that include transparent methodologies and data inputs that guide the assessment of non-occupational pesticide exposure in a straightforward and user-friendly fashion. The Agency is seeking comment from the Panel on the adequacy of the exposure assessment methodologies and algorithms; the applicability, analysis, and use of available pesticide use information, activity pattern information, and pesticide exposure data; the process by which inputs are selected for use in residential pesticide exposure assessments; and the overall clarity, transparency, and utility of the SOPs.

C. FIFRA SAP Documents and Meeting Minutes

EPA’s background paper, related supporting materials, charge/questions to FIFRA SAP, FIFRA SAP composition (i.e., members and ad hoc members for this meeting), and the meeting agenda will be available by early September. In addition, the Agency may provide additional background documents as the materials become available. You may obtain electronic copies of these documents, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, at [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) and the FIFRA SAP homepage at [http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap](http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap).

FIFRA SAP will prepare meeting minutes summarizing its recommendations to the Agency approximately 90 days after the meeting. The meeting minutes will be posted on the FIFRA SAP website or may be obtained from the OPP Regulatory Public Docket at [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov).

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: July 16, 2009.

Steven M. Knott,
Acting Director, Office of Science Coordination and Policy.

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; 3064–0077

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Notice of information collection to be submitted to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

SUMMARY: In accordance with requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the FDIC hereby gives notice that it is submitting to OMB a request for OMB review and approval of the renewal of the information collection system described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 24, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments on the collection of information entitled:
Suspicous Activity Report by Depository Institutions (3064–0077).

All comments should refer to the name and number of the collection. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- E-mail: comments@fdic.gov.

Include the name and number of the collection in the subject line of the message.

Mail: Gary A. Kuiper
(202) 898-3877.
Counsel, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, F–1072, 550 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20429.

Hand Delivery: Comments may be hand-delivered to the guard station at the rear of the 550 17th Street Building (located on F Street), on business days between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

A copy of the comments may also be submitted to the OMB desk officer for the FDIC, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary A. Kuiper, at the address identified above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposal to Renew the Following Currently Approved Collection of Information

Title: Suspicious Activity Report by Depository Institutions (SAR).
The FDIC is renewing the information collection covered under Part 353—Suspicious Activity Reports, 12 CFR Part 353.

OMB Number: 3064–0077.

Form Number: 6710/06.

Current Action: The FDIC proposes to renew, without revision, the currently approved form.1

Type of Review: Renewal of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Business, for profit institutions, and non-profit institutions.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5148.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 133,151.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour.

Total Annual Burden: 133,151 hours.

General Description of Collection: In 1989, the Banking Supervisory Agencies issued procedures to be used by banks and certain other financial institutions operating in the United States to report known or suspected criminal activities to the appropriate law enforcement and Banking Supervisory Agencies.

Beginning in 1994, the Banking Supervisory Agencies and the FinCEN redesigned the reporting process resulting in the Suspicious Activity Report, which became effective in April 1996. The report is authorized by the following regulations: 31 CFR 103.18 (FinCEN); 12 CFR 21.11 (OCC); 12 CFR 563.180 (OTS); 12 CFR 208.62(c), 211.5(k), 211.24(f), and 225.4(f) (Board); 12 CFR 353.3 (FDIC); 12 CFR 748.1 (NCUA).

The regulations were issued under the authority contained in the following statutes: 31 U.S.C. 5318(g) (FinCEN); 12 U.S.C. 93a, 1818, 1881–84, 3401–22, 31 U.S.C. 5318 (OCC); 12 U.S.C. 1463 and 1464 (OTS); 12 U.S.C. 248(a)(1), 625, 1818, 1844(c), 3105(c)(2) and 3106(a) (Board); 12 U.S.C. 1818–1820 (FDIC); 12 U.S.C. 1766(a), 1789(a) (NCUA).

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid Office of Management and Budget control number. Records required to be retained under the Bank Secrecy Act and these regulations issued by the Banking Supervisory Agencies must be retained for five years.

Generally, information collected pursuant to the Bank Secrecy Act is confidential, but may be shared as provided by law with regulatory and law enforcement authorities.

Request for Comment

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the FDIC’s functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimate of the burden of the information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. All comments will become a matter of public record.