

instruments, or loan agreements of most borrowers require borrowers to refinance their Agency loans when other credit becomes available at reasonable rates and terms. If the borrower finds other credit is not available at reasonable rates and terms, the Agency will continue to review the borrower for possible graduation at periodic intervals. Information will be collected from the borrowers concerning their loans.

Needs and Use of the Information: The information submitted by FSA, RBS, or RHS borrowers to Agency offices is used to graduate direct borrowers to private credit with or without the use of Agency loan guarantees. The data collected will include financial information such as income; farm operating expenses, asset values, and liabilities.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit; Farms; State, local or Tribal government.

Number of Respondents: 31,975.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Quarterly.

Total Burden Hours: 74,419.

Rural Housing Service

Title: 7 CFR 1965–E, “Prepayment and Displacement Prevention of Multiple Family Housing Loans.”

OMB Control Number: 0575–0155.

Summary of Collection: The Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 required that Rural Rental Housing borrowers wishing to prepay their loans, must first decide if the housing continues to serve low- and moderate-income tenants, if so, Rural Development (RD) must offer the borrower a fair incentive to prepay the loan. If the borrower rejects the incentive, the housing must be offered for sale to a nonprofit organization or public agencies. Only if no nonprofit organization or public agencies can be found to purchase the project at the market value can the loan be prepaid.

Need and Use of the Information: When a request to prepay a rural rental-housing loan is received, RD will collect information to determine the need for the housing to remain in the low-income program. RD will also determine the extent to any incentive offer to keep the housing within the RD program. If RD does not have current and appropriate information, the decision to accept or reject the prepayment request and the amount of an incentive offer would be made inappropriately.

Description of Respondents: Not-for-profit institutions; Business or other for-profit; Individuals or households;

Farms; State, local or Tribal government.

Number of Respondents: 800.

Frequency of Responses:

Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 687.

Agricultural Marketing Service

Title: Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999.

OMB Control Number: 0581–0186.

Summary of Collection: The Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 mandates the reporting of information on prices and quantities of livestock products by packer processing plants meeting certain criteria, including size as measured by annual slaughter. The information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of Agriculture Marketing Service. USDA's market news provides all market participants, including producers, with the information necessary to make intelligent and informed marketing decisions.

Need and Use of the Information: The information collected and recordkeeping requirements are essential to establishing and implementing a mandatory program of livestock and livestock products reporting. The information is reported up to three times daily and once weekly and is only available directly from those entities required to report under the Act.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 119.

Frequency of Response: Reporting: Weekly; Other (Daily).

Total Burden Hours: 24,429.

Rural Utilities Service

Title: Request for Release of Lien and/or Approval of Sale.

OMB Control Number: 0572–0041.

Summary of Collection: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) is a credit agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). It makes mortgage loans and loan guarantees to finance electric, telecommunications, water and waste facilities in rural areas. RUS manages loan programs in accordance with the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, 7 U.S.C. 901 *et seq.*, as amended (RE Act). A 1949 amendment to the RE Act established the telephone program in RUS with the purpose of making loans to furnish and improve rural telephone service. Section 201 of the RE Act provides that loans shall not be made unless RUS finds and certifies that the security for the loan is reasonably adequate and that the loan will be repaid within the time agreed. In addition to providing loans and loan guarantees, one of RUS' main objectives

is to safeguard loan security until the loan is repaid.

Need and Use of the Information: A borrower's assets provide the security for a Government loan. The selling of assets reduces the security and increases the risk of loss to the Government. RUS Form 793 allows the telecommunication program borrower to seek agency permission to sell some of its assets. The form collects detailed information regarding the proposed sale of a portion of the borrower's system. RUS telephone borrowers fill out the form to request RUS approval in order to sell capital assets. Specifics to the sale of capital assets, including the use of Form 793 and submission of supporting documentation, are covered in REA Bulletin 415–1, “Sale of Property by Telephone Borrowers.”

If the information in Form 793 is not collected when capital assets are sold, the capital assets securing the Government's loans could be liquidated and the Government's security either eliminated entirely or diluted to an undesirable level. This increases the risk of loss to the Government in the case of a default.

Description: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 75.

Frequency of Response: Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 206.

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