ppm. All prepared and processed foods were assumed to be blended foods containing the mean anticipated residue of 0.018 ppm. The following table summarizes the exposure analysis at the 95th percentile:

Population subgroup	Exposure mg a.i./kg bwt	MOE
U.S. Population	0.000276	6,510
All Infants	0.000598	3,009
Non-nursing Infants < 1 yr.	0.000551	3,269
Children 1–6 yrs	0.000756	2,381
Children 7–12 yrs	0.000448	4,022
Females 13–50 yrs ..	0.000198	9,091

The MOE of the most highly exposed population subgroup, children 1 to 6 years old, is more than 23–fold higher than a level considered to provide adequate protection.

The acute exposure summary (below) in which proposed tolerance-level residues were used shows that estimated exposures provide adequate MOEs, even at the 95th percentile of exposure. In this analysis, acute exposure was calculated for the entire population rather than for consumers only, a procedure recommended by the EPA in their proposed method for acute dietary risk assessment.

Population subgroup	Exposure mg a.i./kg bwt	MOE
U.S. Population	0.000406	4,432
All Infants	0.002188	823
Non-nursing Infants < 1 yr.	0.002191	822
Children 1–6 yrs	0.001384	1,301
Children 7–12 yrs	0.000663	2,845
Females 13–50 yrs ..	0.000245	7,336

The most highly exposed population subgroup, non-nursing infants, has an estimated MOE of 822, greater than 8–fold higher than a level considered to provide adequate protection.

D. Cumulative Effects

AVG is a structurally unique biochemical pesticide and is a naturally occurring L-α-amino acid. Its proposed mode of action for mammalian toxicity is the inhibition of the enzymeγ-cystathionase. Other agents which inhibit this enzyme include naturally occurring amino acids such as alanine, cysteine, glutamic acid, and homoserine. Given the expected exposure, Abbott Laboratories maintains that inhibition of this enzyme would not occur at levels that would pose a human health risk.

E. Endocrine Effects

Abbott Laboratories reports that there have been no indications of treatment-related effects from AVG to suggest that the pesticide may have an endocrine disruption activity.

F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* AVG is a naturally occurring amino acid. Based upon expected residues in apples, pears, and water, Abbott Laboratories concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm resulting from aggregate exposure of AVG to the general population.

2. *Infants and children.* The effects demonstrated in the developmental and immune toxicity studies are considered secondary to the adverse effects upon body weight gain, food consumption and food efficiency in the treated rats. These data indicate to Abbott Laboratories that AVG is not a developmental or immunological toxicant, and that infants and children are not sensitive subpopulations. The company concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure of AVG to infants and children.

G. International Tolerances

There are no Codex maximum residue levels established for residues of AVG on apples or pears.

Therefore, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment, Abbott Laboratories concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of AVG, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures.

II. Public Record

EPA invites interested persons to submit comments on this notice of filing. Comments must bear a notation indicating the docket control number [PF–714].

A record has been established for this notice under docket control number [PF–714] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Room 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this rulemaking, as well as the public version, as described above, will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official rulemaking record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a.

Dated: February 10, 1997.

Janet L. Anderson,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97–4114 Filed 2–19–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

[PF-709; FRL–5588–5]

Good Bugs, Inc.; Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of filing.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initial filing of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of a temporary exemption from the requirement of the tolerance for residues of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD in or on American ginseng, carrots, peas, potatoes, snap beans, supersweet and sweet corn, tomatoes, and turf in California, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin for the 1997-1999 growing seasons. The summary of the petition was prepared by the petitioner, Good Bugs, Inc.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket control number [PF-709], must be received on or before March 24, 1997.

ADDRESSES: By mail, submit written comments to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Crystal Mall #2, Room

1132, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by docket control number [PF-709]. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found in Unit II. of this document.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this notice may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI). CBI should not be submitted through e-mail. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Room 1132 at the address given above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Teung F. Chin c/o (PM 90), Regulatory Action Leader, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: 5th Floor, Crystal Station #1, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 703-308-1259, e-mail: chin.teung@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received a pesticide petition [PP–7G4796] from Good Bugs, Inc., P.O. Box 939, New Glarus, WI 53574, proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the microbial pesticide, Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD in or on the raw agricultural commodities American ginseng, carrots, peas, potatoes, snap beans, supersweet and sweet corn, tomatoes, and turf. Pursuant to section 408(d)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA, as amended, Good Bugs Inc. has submitted the following summary of information, data, and arguments in support of their pesticide petition. This summary was prepared by Good Bugs Inc. and EPA has not fully evaluated the merits of the petition. The summary may have been edited by EPA if the terminology used was unclear, the summary contained extraneous material, or the summary was not clear that it reflected the conclusion of the petitioner and not necessarily EPA.

I. Petition Summary

A. Proposed Use Practices

1. Foliar applications of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD for potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, and turf will be at the rate of 4 oz/acre/application, 20 applications per acre per year. In Wisconsin, 20 acres of potatoes will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 500 acres in 1999; 5 acres of carrots will be treated in 1997, 10 acres in 1998, and 10 acres in 1999; 10 acres of turf will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 100 acres in 1999. In Minnesota, 20 acres of turf will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 100 acres in 1999. In California, 10 acres of carrots will be treated in 1998 and 10 acres in 1999; 100 acres of potatoes will be treated in 1998 and 100 acres in 1999; 100 acres of tomatoes will be treated in 1998 and 100 acres in 1999. In Ohio, 5 acres of tomatoes will be treated in 1997, 20 acres in 1998, and 20 acres in 1999; 5 acres of turf will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 100 acres in 1999. In Florida, 10 acres of potato will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 100 in 199; 5 acres of tomatoes will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 100 in 1999; 5 acres of turf will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 100 acres in 1999. In Missouri, 5 acres of turf will be treated in 1997, 100 acres in 1998, and 500 acres in 1999. For foliar applications on American ginseng, 4 oz/acre/application, 12 applications/acre/year will be applied in Wisconsin on 4,000 acres in 1997, 1998, and 1999.

2. For seed treatment of peas and sweet corn, the rate of application is 3 oz. per 100 lbs of seed, for snap beans 2 oz. per 100 lbs of seed and for supersweet corn, 4.5 oz. per 100 lbs of seed. In Wisconsin, 5 acres of peas will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999; 5 acres of snap beans will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999; 5 acres of sweet corn will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999; 5 acres of supersweet corn will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999. In Minnesota, 5 acres of peas will be treated in 1997, 50 in 1998, and 200 in 1999; 5 acres of snap beans will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 in 1999; 5 acres of sweet corn will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999; 5 acres of supersweet corn will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999. In Illinois, 5 acres of peas will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 199 9; 5 acres of sweet corn will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999; 5 acres of supersweet corn will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999. In Washington, 5 acres of peas will be treated in 1997, 50 acres in 1998, and 200 acres in 1999.

B. Product Identity/Chemistry

1. Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD was originally isolated from the rhizosphere of a pea plant. The cells of this strain are gram negative, aerobic, rod shaped and produce poly-beta-hydroxybutyrate granules intracellularly. Colonies are convex and white, but eventually become crenulated on nutrient broth yeast extract agar plates. Two colony morphologies, smooth and rough are present. Fluorescent pigments are not produced on King's Medium B. The species Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia was first identified using gas chromatography fatty acid (GC-FAME) analysis.

2. Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD residues are not anticipated at the time of harvest by Good Bugs, Inc. Treatment of aerial plant parts and seeds are the only uses for this proposed microbial pesticide. Residues from seed treatments are not expected as the bacteria does not grow systemically in the plant. The above ground parts of potatoes, American ginseng, and carrots are not eaten. Based on conducted studies, Good Bugs, Inc. believes that strain AMMD does not survive well in the phyllosphere. Populations were no longer detectable 4 days after spray application to snap bean leaves and flowers. An enforcement method for residues is not needed to protect human health.

3. Good Bugs, Inc. believes that an analytical method for detecting and measuring the levels of this microbial pesticide residue is not needed to protect human health due to lack of signficant exposure.

C. Mammalian Toxicological Profile

Good Bugs, Inc. believes that acute oral limit toxicity testing of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD showed no evidence of toxicity or pathogenicity in rats dosed

once by oral gavage with strain AMMD. Normal weight gains were observed in all test animals during the observation period. No lesions were observed in any test animal. A waiver for genotoxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, subchronic toxicity, and chronic toxicity is requested. This testing is not generally required for microbial pesticides and the lack of toxicity along with the lack of exposure does not warrant such testing.

D. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* The species Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia is a common inhabitant of soils, plant surfaces, and fresh water. Good Bugs, Inc. believes that use of this microbial pesticide as outlined is not expected to increase dietary exposure via food or water consumption. Transfer of the microbial pesticide to drinking water is unlikely due to the low survivability of the organism in the environment. Any low levels of oral exposure that may occur would not be harmful due to the lack of mammalian toxicity.

2. *Non-dietary exposure of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD.* Good Bugs, Inc. believes that treatment of turf as outlined in the experimental plan will be on limited acreage and, due to the low survivability of the organism, exposure will be minimal.

3. *Worker exposure via dermal exposure or inhalation.* Good Bugs, Inc. believes that worker exposure will be minimized by the label requirements of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, gloves, and the wearing of a respirator.

E. Cumulative Exposure

Biological control agents of this type generally work by outcompeting the disease organisms, therefore, not having a toxic mode of action that can be shared. However, other exposure can occur since another strain of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia is already registered with the Agency. Good Bugs, Inc. believes that since the Agency has registered this other strain and granted an exemption from tolerance, this added exposure does not present a hazard to human health in and of itself and thus does not add to cumulative exposure.

F. Safety Determination

1. Good Bugs, Inc. believes the safety of the U.S. population and that of infants and children will not be adversely affected by the use of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD. Strain AMMD was originally isolated from the rhizosphere of a pea and strains of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia are widely distributed in nature and are readily isolated from soil, fresh water, and plant roots and leaves. Strain AMMD does not survive well in the phyllosphere and cannot be detected after 4 days.

2. Some strains of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia are infectious to individuals with cystic fibrosis or compromised immune systems. Some strains of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia can also cause skin infection of feet known as swamp rot. In addition, this bacterium has been isolated from nosocomial sources such as contaminated indwelling medical devices and antiseptic solutions. Good Bugs, Inc. believes that because of the importance of these clinical strains, it is critical that Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia strain AMMD is distinguished from other strains. Two recent studies have determined that plant associated strains are distinct from clinical isolates. Molecular phyllogenetic studies based on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)-DNA and DNA-ribosomal ribonucleic acid (RNA) hybridization of 150 isolates have identified 4 genomovars of Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia. All cystic fibrosis isolates cluster in genomovar III; while environmental isolates (including phytopathogenic type strain) belong to genomovar I.

G. Existing Tolerances

1. A tolerance exemption for Burkholderia (pseudomonas) cepacia, Wisconsin isolate/strain M36 (a.k.a. Blue Circle Inoculant), was granted in 1992 by EPA.

2. It is not known if any international tolerance exemptions exist.

II. Public Record

Interested persons are invited to submit comments on the this notice of filing. Comments must bear a notation indicating the docket control number, [PF-709].

A record has been established for this notice under docket control number [PF-709] including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Room 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

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Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this notice.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 6, 1997.

Janet L. Andersen,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97–4115 Filed 2–19–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL

Revised Policy Statement on ''Interagency Coordination of Formal Corrective Action by the Federal Bank Regulatory Agencies''

AGENCY: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

ACTION: Notice of revised policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Task Force on Supervision, acting under delegated authority from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), has revised the policy statement on ''Interagency Coordination of Formal Corrective Action by the Federal Bank Regulatory Agencies'' dated December 18, 1979, and is recommending that the FFIEC member agencies adopt and implement the updated policy statement. The revised policy statement entitled ''Interagency Notification and Coordination of Enforcement Actions by the Federal Bank Regulatory Authorities'' appears below.