commodities due to the new dermal application of spinosad to cattle, a Tier II dietary risk assessment can be calculated.

2. *Drinking water.* Another potential source of dietary exposure are residues in drinking water. Based on the available environmental studies conducted with spinosad which shows little or no mobility in soil, there is no anticipated exposure to residues of spinosad in drinking water. In addition, there is no established maximum concentration level for residues of spinosad in drinking water.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* Spinosad is being submitted in this application for control of ectoparasites on cattle and agricultural premises. Spinosad is currently registered for use on a number of crops including cotton and various fruits and vegetables, all of which involve applications of spinosad in an agriculture environment. Spinosad is also currently registered for outdoor use on turf and ornamentals at low rates of application (0.04 to 0.54 lb active ingredent per acre) and indoor use for drywood termite control extremely low application rates with no occupant exposure expected. Thus, the potential for non-occupational exposure to the general population is considered negligible.

D. Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects of spinosad and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity is also considered. In terms of insect control, spinosad causes excitation of the insect nervous system, leading to involuntary muscle contractions, prostration with tremors, and finally paralysis. These effects are consistent with the activation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors by a mechanism that is clearly novel and unique among known insecticidal compounds. Spinosad also has effects on the gamma aminobatopic acid (GABA) receptor function that may contribute further to its insecticidal activity. Based on results found in tests with various mammalian species, spinosad appears to have a mechanism of toxicity like that of many amphiphilic cationic compounds. There is no reliable information to indicate that toxic effects produced by spinosad would be cumulative with those of any other pesticide chemical. Thus it is appropriate to consider only the potential risks of spinosad in an aggregate exposure assessment.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Using the conservative exposure assumptions and the proposed RfD described above, the aggregate exposure (based on food and feed wherein potable water and non-occupational exposure is expected to be negligible) to spinosad use on cattle as well as existing registered crop uses will utilize 41.8% of the RfD for the U.S. population. A more realistic estimate of dietary exposure and risk relative to a chronic toxicity endpoint is obtained if market share percentage is applied to the tolerance levels to yield anticipated residue values. Inserting the anticipated residue values as a result of the percent market share, in place of tolerance residue levels produces a more realistic, but still conservative risk assessment. Based on anticipated residues which considers percent of market share in a dietary risk analysis, the use of spinosad on cattle and premises as well as existing registered crop uses will utilize 36.9% of the RfD for the U.S. population. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Thus, it is clear that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to spinosad residues on all existing crop uses and the pending animal uses.

2. *Infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of spinosad, data from developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and a 2–generation reproduction study in rats are considered. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during prenatal development. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability and potential systemic toxicity of mating animals and on various parameters associated with the well-being of pups.

FFDCA 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 spinosad relative to prenatal and postnatal effects for children is complete. Further, for spinosad, the NOAEL in the chronic feeding study which was used to calculate the RfD (0.027 mg/kg/day) is already lower than the NOAELs from the developmental studies in rats and rabbits by a factor of more than 10–fold. Concerning the reproduction study in rats, the pup effects shown at the highest dose tested were attributed to maternal toxicity. Therefore, it is concluded that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed and that the RfD at 0.027 mg/kg/day is appropriate for assessing risk to infants and children. In addition, EPA has determined that the 10x factor to account for enhanced sensitivity of infants and children is not needed because:

i. The data provided no indication of increased susceptibility of rats or rabbits to *in utero* and/or postnatal exposure to spinosad. In the prenatal developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and 2–generation reproduction in rats, effects in the offspring were observed only at or below treatment levels which resulted in evidence of parental toxicity.

ii. No neurotoxic signs have been observed in any of the standard required studies conducted.

iii. The toxicology data base is complete and there are no data gaps.

Using the conservative exposure assumptions previously described (tolerance level residues), the percent RfD utilized by the use of spinosad on cattle and premises as well as existing registered crop uses is 96.1% for children 1–6 years old, the most sensitive population subgroup. Based on anticipated residues which considers a percent of market share in a dietary risk analysis, the use of spinosad on cattle and premises as well as existing registered crop uses will utilize 81.9% of the RfD for the children 1–6 years old. 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 aggregate exposure to spinosad residues on the proposed crop uses, including all existing crop uses.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex maximum residue levels established for residues of spinosad on any commodity.

[FR Doc. 00–10772 Filed 5–2–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–50867; FRL–6552–5]

Issuance of Experimental Use Permits

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted experimental use permits (EUPs) to the following

pesticide applicants. An EUP permits use of a pesticide for experimental or research purposes only in accordance with the limitations in the permit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

In person or by telephone: Contact the designated person at the following address at the office location, telephone number, or e-mail address cited in each experimental use permit: 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. Although this action may be of particular interest to those persons who conduct or sponsor research on pesticides, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the information in this action, consult the designated contact person listed for the individual EUP.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

You may obtain electronic copies of this document from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. On the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations'' and then look up the entry for this document under the ''**Federal Register**—Environmental Documents.'' You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.

II. EUPs

EPA has issued the following EUPs:

241–EUP–147. Issuance. American Cyanamid Company, P.O. Box 400, Princeton, NJ 08543–0400. This experimental use permit allows the use of 408 pounds of the herbicide ammonium salt of imazethapyr on 3,712 acres of rice to evaluate the control of barnyardgrass, large crabgrass, red rice, broadleaf signalgrass, amazon sprangletop and bearded sprangletop. The program is authorized only in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, and Texas. The experimental use permit is effective from April 6, 2000 to March 31, 2002. This permit is issued with the limitation that all treated crops will be destroyed, used for research purposes only, or are stored in a bonded warehouse. (James A. Tompkins; Rm. 241, Crystal Mall #2; telephone number: (703) 305–5697; e-mail address: tompkins.jim@epa.gov).

241–EUP–146. Issuance. American Cyanamid Company, P.O. Box 400, Princeton, NJ 08543–0400. This experimental use permit allows the use of 60 pounds of the herbicide ammonium salt of imazamox on 1,280 acres of wheat to evaluate the control of broadleaf and grass weeds. The program is authorized only in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. The experimental use permit is effective from April 18, 2000 to December 31, 2001. This permit is issued with the limitation that all treated crops will be destroyed, used for research purposes only, or are stored in a bonded warehouse. (James A. Tompkins; Rm. 241, Crystal Mall #2; telephone number: (703) 305–5697; e-mail address: tompkins.jim@epa.gov).

45639–EUP–60. Amendment and Extension. Aventis CropScience USA LP, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. This experimental use permit allows the use of 1,825 pounds of the herbicide glufosinate-ammonium on 2,500 acres of rice to evaluate the control of weeds. The program is authorized only in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The experimental use permit is effective from March 17, 2000 to November 30, 2000. This permit was issued with the conditions that: (1) The rice seed will be secured in separate storage facilities and the quantity of seed, name and place, and person(s) in charge of the storage facilities are reported annually under section 172.8(b) until the stored rice seed is released for sale or other uses; (2) the rice seed derived from the use-pattern described on the labeling of the pesticide product used in this EUP will not be sold prior to registration of the use-pattern for rice; and (3) the rice straw is destroyed by incorporating it into soil, or by composting, followed by incorporating its compost into soil. (Eugene Wilson; Rm. 237, Crystal Mall #2; telephone number: (703) 305–6103; e-mail address: wilson.eugene@epa.gov).

Persons wishing to review these EUPs are referred to the designated contact person. Inquiries concerning these permits should be directed to the persons cited above. It is suggested that interested persons call before visiting the EPA office, so that the appropriate file may be made available for inspection purposes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Experimental use permits.

Dated: April 25, 2000.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 00–11032 Filed 5–2–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Meeting of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule and summary agenda for a meeting of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), and describes the functions of the Committee. Notice of this meeting is required under the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

DATE AND PLACE: May 18, 2000, Washington, DC. This meeting will take place in the Truman Room (Third Floor) of the White House Conference Center, 726 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC.

Type of Meeting:

Open.

Proposed Schedule And Agenda

The President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) is scheduled to meet in open session on Thursday, May 18, 2000, at approximately 1:00 p.m., to discuss (1) public-private research partnerships; and (2) the work of the PCAST panels. This session will end at approximately 5:00 p.m.

Public Comments

There will be a time allocated for the public to speak on any of the above agenda items. Please make your request for the opportunity to make a public comment five (5) days in advance of the meeting. Written comments are welcome any time prior to or following the meeting. Please notify Cynthia Chase, of the PCAST Executive Secretariat, at (202) 456–6100, or fax your requests/comments to (202) 456–6026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding time, place, and agenda, please call Cynthia Chase, of the PCAST Executive Secretariat, at (202) 456–6100, prior to 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, May 17, 2000. Information