C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i.*Food*. The chronic, and acute dietary exposure resulting from the currently approved use of indoxacarb on apples, crop group 5 brassica vegetables, cotton, pears, peppers, sweet corn, tomatoes, eggplant, alfalfa, head and leaf lettuce, peanuts, potatoes, soybeans, cranberries current section 18 use and the proposed uses on grapes, leafy brassica, leafy greens crop subgroup 4A except spinach, spinach, leaf petioles crop subgroup 4B, tuberous and corm vegetables crop subgroup 1C, pome fruits crop group 11 except pear, okra, pea southern and mint are well within acceptable limits for all sectors of the population.

Chronic dietary exposure. The Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM), Exponent, Inc., formerly Novigen Sciences, Inc., Version 7.87, was used to conduct the chronic dietary exposure assessment for the U.S. general population with the RfD of 0.02 mg/kg/day based on a NOAEL of 2.0 mg/kg/day from the subchronic rat feeding study, the subchronic rat neurotoxicity study, and the chronic/carcinogenicity study and using an uncertainty factor of 100.

The analysis used overall mean field trial values, processing factors and projected peak percent crop treated values. Secondary residues in milk, meat and poultry products were also included in the analysis. The chronic dietary exposure to indoxacarb for the U.S. population is 0.000185 mg/kg/day. The exposure of the most highly exposed subgroup in the population, children age 1-2 years, is 0.000347 mg/kg/day. The exposure for all infants and females 20+ not pregnant and nursing is 0.000126 mg/kg/day and 0.000179 mg/kg/day respectively. The results of this analysis indicate large margins of safety for each population subgroup, and very low probability of effects resulting from chronic exposure to indoxacarb.

Acute dietary exposure. DEEM, Exponent, Inc., formerly Novigen Sciences, Inc., Version 7.87, was used to conduct the acute dietary exposure assessment for the U.S. general population with the RfD of 0.12 mg/kg/day based on the NOAEL of 12.5 mg/kg in the acute neurotoxicity study and an uncertainty factor of 100. The acute RfD for females 13–50 years of age is 0.02 mg/kg/day, based on the NOAEL of 2 mg/kg/day observed in the developmental rat toxicity study and using an uncertainty factor of 100.

The Tier 3, analysis used distributions of field trial residue data adjusted for projected peak percent crop treated. Secondary residues in milk, meat and poultry products were also included in the analysis. The acute dietary exposure to indoxacarb for the U.S. population is 0.020267 mg/kg/day. The exposure of the most highly exposed subgroup in the population, children age 3–5 years, is 0.005358 mg/kg/day, and the exposure for all infants is 0.018458 mg/kg/day. The results of this analysis indicate large margins of safety for each population subgroup, and very low probability of effects resulting from acute exposure to indoxacarb.

ii. *Drinking water*. Indoxacarb, is highly unlikely to contaminate groundwater resources due to its immobility in soil, low water solubility, high soil sorption, and moderate soil half-life. Based on the PRZM/EXAMS and SCI-GROW models the estimated environmental concentrations (EECs) of indoxacarb and its *R*-enantiomer for acute exposures are estimated to be 6.84 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 0.0025 ppb for groundwater. The EECs for chronic exposures are estimated to be 0.316 ppb for surface water and 0.0025 ppb for groundwater. Drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOCs), theoretical upper allowable limits on the pesticides concentration in drinking water, were calculated to be much higher than the EECs. The chronic DWLOCs ranged from 198 to 697 ppb. The acute DWLOCs ranged from 440 to 3,890 ppb. Thus, exposure via drinking water is acceptable.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Indoxacarb, product registrations for residential non-food uses have been approved. Non-occupational, non-dietary exposure for DPX-MP062 has been estimated to be extremely small. Therefore, the potential for non-dietary exposure is insignificant.

D. Cumulative Effects

EPA's consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity is not necessary at this time because there is no indication that toxic effects of indoxacarb would be cumulative with those of any other chemical compounds. Oxadiazine chemistry is new, and indoxacarb has a novel mode of action compared to currently registered active ingredients.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. Dietary and occupational exposure will be the major routes of exposure to the U.S. population. The chronic dietary exposure to indoxacarb utilized 1% of the RfD for the U.S. general population. The acute dietary exposure to indoxacarb will utilize 17% of the aPAD acute population adjusted dose for the overall U.S. general population.

Using only Pesticide Handler Exposure Database levels A and B those with a high level of confidence, margin of exposures (MOEs) for occupational exposure are 650 for mixer/loaders, and 1,351 for airblast applicators worst-case. Based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessments, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the chronic and acute aggregate exposure of residues of indoxacarb, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all othernon-occupational exposures for the U.S. general population.

2. *Infants and children*. The chronic dietary exposure to indoxacarb for the most highly exposed population subgroup, children ages 1–2 and 3–5, utilized 2% of the RfD. For all infants, the chronic exposure accounts for 1% of the RfD. For acute exposure at the 99.9th percentile, children ages 3-5 utilized 30% aPAD, and all infants utilized and 15% aPAD.

Residential uses of indoxacarb/DPX-MP062 have been approved and exposure is calculated to be extremely minimal. The estimated levels of indoxacarb in drinking water are well below the DWLOC. Based on (a) the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data; (b) the lack of toxicological endpoints of special concern; (c) the lack of any indication that children are more sensitive than adults to indoxacarb; and (d) the conservative exposure assessment, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from the aggregate exposure of residues of indoxacarb, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures. Accordingly, there is no need to apply an additional safety factor for infants and children.

F. International Tolerances

To date, numerous tolerances exist for indoxacarb residues in various food and feed crops, and foods of animal origin in at least 25 countries.

[FR Doc. 05–12950 Filed 6–29–05; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[IN–162–1; FRL–7930–8]

Adequacy Status of Evansville, Indiana, 8-Hour Ozone Redesignation and Maintenance Plan for Transportation Conformity Purposes

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of adequacy.

SUMMARY: In this notice, EPA is notifying the public that EPA has found that the motor vehicle emissions budgets in the Evansville, Indiana 8-hour ozone redesignation request and maintenance plan are adequate for conformity purposes. On March 2, 1999, the D.C. Circuit Court ruled that submitted State Implementation Plans (SIPs) cannot be used for conformity determinations until EPA has affirmatively found them adequate. As a result of our finding, the Evansville, Indiana area (which consists of Warrick and Vanderburgh Counties) can use the motor vehicle emissions budgets from the submitted 8-hour ozone redesignation request and maintenance plan for future conformity determinations. These budgets are effective July 15, 2005. The finding and the response to comments will be available at EPA's conformity Web site: *http://www.epa.gov/otaq/transp.htm,* (once there, click on the ''Conformity'' button, then look for ''Adequacy Review of SIP Submissions for Conformity'').

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Maietta, Life Scientist, Criteria Pollutant Section (AR–18J), Air Programs Branch, Air and Radiation Division, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–8777, *Maietta.anthony@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, whenever ''we'', ''us'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA.

Background

Today's notice is simply an announcement of a finding that we have already made. EPA Region 5 sent a letter to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management on June 7, 2005, stating that the motor vehicle emissions budgets for the year 2015, submitted for the Evansville, Indiana 8-hour ozone redesignation request and maintenance plan, are adequate. This finding has been announced on EPA's conformity Web site: *http://www.epa.gov/otaq/transp.htm,* (once there, click on the ''Conformity'' button, then look for ''Adequacy Review of SIP Submissions for Conformity'').

Transportation conformity is required by section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act. EPA's conformity rule requires that transportation plans, programs, and projects conform to state air quality implementation plans and establishes the criteria and procedures for determining whether or not they do. Conformity to a SIP means that transportation activities will not produce new air quality violations, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of the national ambient air quality standards.

The criteria by which we determine whether a SIP's motor vehicle emission budgets are adequate for conformity purposes are outlined in 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4). Please note that an adequacy review is separate from EPA's completeness review, and it also should not be used to prejudge EPA's ultimate approval of the SIP. Even if we find a budget adequate, the SIP could later be disapproved.

We've described our process for determining the adequacy of submitted SIP budgets in guidance (May 14, 1999 memo titled ''Conformity Guidance on Implementation of March 2, 1999 Conformity Court Decision''). We followed this guidance in making our adequacy determination.

Dated: June 16, 2005.

Margaret Guerriero,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 05–12939 Filed 6–29–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act; Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, July 8, 2005, 10 a.m. Eastern Time.

PLACE: Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Conference Room on the Ninth Floor of the EEOC Office Building, 1801 ''L'' Street, NW., Washington, DC 20507.

STATUS: The meeting will be open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Open Session

1. Announcement of Notation Votes, and

2. EEOC Repositioning Plan: Field Offices

Note: In accordance with the Sunshine Act, the open session of the meeting will be open to public observation of the Commission's deliberations and voting. (In addition to publishing notices on EEOC Commission meetings in the **Federal Register**, the Commission also provides a recorded announcement a full week in advance on future Commission sessions.)

Please telephone (202) 663–7100 (voice) and (202) 663–4074 (TTY) at any time for information on these meetings.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Llewellyn, Acting Executive Officer on (202) 663–4070.

Dated: June 24, 2005.

Stephen Llewellyn,

Acting Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 05–12986 Filed 6–28–05; 10:20 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–06–M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at *www.ffiec.gov/nic/*.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than July 25, 2005.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Andre Anderson, Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303:

1. CNLBancshares, Inc., Orlando, Florida; to by acquire 100 percent of the outstanding shares of CNLBank, First Coast, Jacksonville, Florida (in organization).

2. Heritage First Bancshares, Inc., Rome, Georgia; to become a bank