ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

Quizalofop ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of quizalofop ethyl in or on multiple commodities which are identified and discussed later in this document. The Interregional Project Number 4 (IR-4) requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective March 8, 2021. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before May 7, 2021, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0665, is available at http://www.regulations.gov or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305–5805.

Due to the public health concerns related to COVID–19, the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Reading Room is closed to visitors with limited exceptions. The staff continues to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services and docket access, visit https://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marietta Echeverria, Acting Director, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: RDFRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?


C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0665 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before May 7, 2021. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non–CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0665, by one of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.


- Hand Delivery: To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets. Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about docketets generally, is available at http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

II. Summary of Petitioned–For Tolerance

In the Federal Register of May 8, 2020 (85 FR 27346) (FRL–10008–38), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 9E8803) by IR–4, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, 500 College Road East, Suite 201W, Princeton, NJ 08540. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.441 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide quizalofop ethyl convertible to 2-methoxy-6-chloroquinoxaline, expressed as quizalofop ethyl, in or on carinata at 1.5 parts per million (ppm); cottonseed subgroup 20C at 0.1 ppm; fruit, pome, group 11–10 at 0.1 ppm; fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13 07F at 0.1 ppm; fruit, stone, group 12–12 at 0.1 ppm; pennycress, meal at 2 ppm; pennycress, seed at 1.5 ppm; and sunflower subgroup 20B at 3 ppm. Additionally, the petition requested, upon approval of the above tolerances, to remove the existing tolerances in 40 CFR 180.441(a) in or on cotton, undelinted seed at 0.1 ppm and sunflower, seed at 1.9 ppm. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by AMVAC Chemical Corporation, the registrant, which is available in the docket, http://www.regulations.gov. Two comments were received on the notice of filing. EPA’s response to these comments is discussed in Unit IV.C.

Based upon review of the data supporting the petition, EPA corrected several tolerance definitions and is not establishing a tolerance on pennycress, meal as proposed by the petitioner. The reasons for these changes are explained in Unit IV.D.
III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is “safe.” Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines “safe” to mean that “there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.” This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to “ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . . .”

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for quizalofop-ethyl including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA’s assessment of exposures and risks associated with quizalofop ethyl follows.

In an effort to streamline its publications in the Federal Register, EPA is not reprinting sections that repeat what has been previously published for tolerance rulemakings of the same pesticide chemical. Where scientific information concerning a particular chemical remains unchanged, the content of those sections would not vary between tolerance rulemakings and republishing the same sections is unnecessary. EPA considers referral back to those sections as sufficient to provide an explanation of the information EPA considered in making its safety determination for the new rulemaking.

EPA has previously published a number of tolerance rulemakings for quizalofop ethyl, in which EPA concluded, based on the available information, that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm would result from aggregate exposure to quizalofop ethyl and to make a determination on aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. EPA is incorporating previously published sections from those rulemakings as described further in this rulemaking, as they remain unchanged.

Toxicological Profile. For a discussion of the Toxicological Profile of quizalofop ethyl, see Unit III.A. of the February 23, 2018 rulemaking (83 FR 8006) (FRL–9972–30).

Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern. For a summary of the Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern used for the safety assessment, see Unit III.B. of the December 1, 2016 rulemaking (81 FR 86581) (FRL–9950–89).

Exposure Assessment. Much of the exposure assessment remains the same, although updates have occurred to accommodate exposures from the petitioned-for tolerances. These updates are discussed in this section; for a description of the rest of the EPA approach to and assumptions for the exposure assessment, see Unit III.C. of the February 23, 2018 rulemaking.

EPA’s dietary exposure assessments have been updated for the additional exposure from the new uses of quizalofop ethyl on brassica carinata; fruit, pome, group 11–10; fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13–07F; fruit, stone, group 12–12; and pennycress and the crop subgroup expansions for cottonseed subgroup 20C and sunflower subgroup 20B. The assessment used the same assumptions as the February 23, 2018 final rule concerning tolerance level residues and default processing factors for all processed commodities except sunflower oil, where an empirical factor was used.

Updated average percent crop treated values were used for the following crops that are currently registered for quizalofop-ethyl: Beans, green: 2.5%; canola: 5%; cotton: 1%; dry beans/peas: 15%; peas, green: 2.5%; soybeans: 2.5%; sugar beets: 1%; and sunflowers: 5% and 100% crop treated for other registered and new uses of quizalofop ethyl.

Anticipated residue and PCT information. Section 408(b)(2)(F) of FFDCA states that the Agency may use data on the actual percent of food treated for assessing chronic dietary risk only if:

- **Condition a:** The data used are reliable and provide a valid basis to show what percentage of the food derived from such crop is likely to contain the pesticide residue.
- **Condition b:** The exposure estimate does not underestimate exposure for any significant subpopulation group.
- **Condition c:** Data are available on pesticide use and food consumption in a particular area, and the exposure estimate does not understate exposure for the population in such area.

In addition, the Agency must provide for periodic evaluation of any estimates used. To provide for the periodic evaluation of the estimate of PCT as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(F), EPA may require registrants to submit data on PCT.

In most cases, EPA uses available data from United States Department of Agriculture/National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA/NASS), proprietary market surveys, and the National Pesticide Use Database for the chemical/crop combination for the most recent 6 to 7 years. EPA uses an average PCT for chronic dietary risk analysis. The average PCT figure for each existing use is derived by combining available public and private market survey data for that use, averaging across all observations, and rounding to the nearest 5%, except for those situations in which the average PCT is less than one. In those cases, 1% is used as the average PCT and 2.5% is used as the maximum PCT. EPA uses a maximum PCT for acute dietary risk analysis. The maximum PCT figure is the highest observed maximum value reported within the recent 6 years of available public and private market survey data for the existing use and rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5%.

The Agency believes that Conditions a, b, and c discussed above have been met. With respect to Condition a, PCT estimates are derived from Federal and private market survey data, which are reliable and have a valid basis. The Agency is reasonably certain that the percentage of the food treated is not likely to be an underestimation. As to Conditions b and c, regional consumption information and consumption information for significant subpopulations is taken into account through EPA’s computer-based model for evaluating the exposure of significant subpopulations including several regional groups. Use of this consumption information in EPA’s risk assessment process ensures that EPA’s exposure estimate does not underestimate exposure for any significant subpopulation group and allows the Agency to be reasonably certain that no regional population is exposed to residue levels higher than those estimated by the Agency. Other than the data available through national food consumption surveys, EPA does not have available reliable information on the regional consumption of food to which quizalofop-ethyl may be applied in a particular area.

Drinking water, non-occupational, and cumulative exposures. Drinking
water exposures and residential (non-
occupational) exposures are not
impacted by the new uses, and thus
have not changed since the last
assessment. EPA’s conclusions
concerning cumulative risk remain
unchanged from the February 23, 2018
rulemaking.

Safety Factor for Infants and
Children. EPA continues to conclude
that there is reliable data to support the
reduction of the Food Quality Protection
Act (FQPA) safety factor. See Unit III.D.
of the February 23, 2018 rulemaking for a
discussion of the Agency’s rationale
for that determination.

 Aggregate Risks and Determination of
Safety. EPA determines whether acute
and chronic dietary pesticide exposures
are safe by comparing dietary exposure
estimates to the acute population
adjusted dose (aPAD) and the chronic
population adjusted dose (cPAD). Short-,
intermediate-, and chronic-term risks are
evaluated by comparing the estimated
aggregate food, water, and
residential exposure to the appropriate
points of departure to ensure that an
adequate margin of exposure (MOE)
exists. For linear cancer risks, EPA
calculates the lifetime probability of
acquiring cancer given the estimated
aggregate exposure.

An acute dietary exposure assessment
was not conducted as toxicological
effects attributable to a single dose were
not identified. Chronic dietary risks are
below the Agency’s level of concern of
100% of the cPAD. They are 92% of the
cPAD for all infants less than 1-year old,
the population subgroup with the
highest exposure estimate. Quizalofop-
ethyl is classified as a Category D
chemical, i.e., “Not Classifiable as to
Human Carcinogenicity;” therefore,
quantification of chronic risks using a
non-linear approach will adequately
account for all chronic toxicity,
including any potential carcinogenicity
that would result from exposure. There
are no registered or new uses of
quizalofop ethyl that would result in
residential exposure, therefore the
aggregate risk estimates are equivalent
to the chronic dietary (food and water)
risk estimates and are not of concern.

Therefore, based on the risk
assessments and information described
above, EPA concludes there is a
reasonable certainty that no harm will
result to the general population, or to
infants and children, from aggregate
exposure to quizalofop ethyl residues.

More detailed information about the
Agency’s analysis can be found at
http://www.regulations.gov in the
docket for quizalofop-ethyl. Human-Health Risk Assessment in
Support of the Proposed New Uses on
Carpinata, Pennyseed, Pome Fruit
(Group 11–10), Stone Fruit (Group 12–
d), and Small Vine-climbing Fruit,
Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Subgroup 13–
07F); and Use Expansions for Sunflower
and Cottonseed (Subgroups 20B and
20C)’’ in docket ID number EPA–HQ–
OPP–2019–0665.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

For a discussion of the available
analytical enforcement method, see Unit
IV.A. of the February 23, 2018
rulemaking.

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA
seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with
international standards whenever
possible, consistent with U.S. food
safety standards and agricultural
practices. EPA considers the
international maximum residue limits
(MRLs) established by the Codex
Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as
required by FFDCAA section 408(b)(4).
The Codex has not established MRLs
for quizalofop ethyl.

C. Response to Comments

Although two comments were
submitted to the docket in response to
the May 8, 2020 Notice of Filing, only
one specifically related to this tolerance
action. The commenter requested that
EPA deny IR–4’s request for tolerances
for quizalofop ethyl on cotton sunflower
seeds out of a concern for the general
health impacts of pesticides.

Although the Agency recognizes that
some individuals believe that pesticides
should be banned on agricultural crops,
the existing legal framework provided
by section 408 of the FFDCAA authorizes
EPA to establish tolerances when it
determines that the tolerance is safe.

Upon consideration of the validity,
completeness, and reliability of the
available data as well as other factors
the FFDCAA requires EPA to consider,
EPA has determined that the quizalofop
ethyl tolerances are safe. The
commenter has provided no information
indicating that a safer determination
cannot be supported.

D. Revisions to Petitioned-For
Tolerances

The commodity definition for carinata
has been revised to brassica carinata,
seed; and brassica carinata, meal. The
tolerance for brassica carinata, seed
will be established at 1.5 ppm; and the
tolerance for brassica carinata, meal
will be established at 2 ppm. EPA is not
establishing a tolerance for pennisetum
meal, as requested by the petitioner
because the glucosinolates in

pennisetum meal restrict its use to a
livestock feedstuff, not a human food.

EPA’s current practice is to set
tolerances for livestock feedstuffs only
if they are significant, which is not the
case for pennisetum meal.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established
for residues of quizalofop ethyl
convertible to 2-methoxy-6-
chloronquinoline, expressed as
quizalofop ethyl, in the Brassica
Carinata, Pennycress, meal at 2 ppm; brassica
carinata, seed at 1.5 ppm; cottonseed
subgroup 20C at 0.1 ppm; fruit, pome,
group 11–10 at 0.1 ppm; fruit, small,
vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit,
subgroup 13–07F at 0.1 ppm; fruit, stone,
group 12–12 at 0.1 ppm; pennisetum,
seed at 1.5 ppm; and sunflower subgroup 20B at 3 ppm.

Upon establishment of the above tolerances,
the established tolerances for cotton,
unseeded at 0.1 ppm; and
sunflower, seed at 1.9 ppm will be
removed as they are superseded by the
new tolerances on subgroups 20C and
20B, respectively.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order
Reviews

This action establishes tolerances
under FFDCAA section 408(d) in
response to petitions submitted to the
Agency. The Office of Management and
Budget (OMB) has exempted these types
of actions from review under Executive
Order 12866, entitled “Regulatory
Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735,
April 4, 1993). Because this action
has been exempted from review under
Executive Order 12866, this action is
not subject to Executive Order 13211,
entitled “Actions Concerning
Regulations That Significantly Affect
Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66
FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive
Order 13045, entitled “Protection
of Children from Environmental Health
Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19085,
April 23, 1997), nor is it considered a
regulatory action under Executive Order
13771, entitled “Reducing Regulations
and Controlling Regulatory Costs” (82
FR 9339, February 3, 2017). This action
does not contain any information
collections subject to OMB approval
under the Paperwork Reduction Act
(PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), nor does
it require any special considerations
under Executive Order 12898, entitled
“Federal Actions to Address
Environmental Justice in Minority
Populations and Low-Income
Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 16,
1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that
are established on the basis of a petition
under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerances in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or Tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 406(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal Governments, on the relationship between the National Government and the States or Tribal Governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the Federal Register. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: March 2, 2021.

Marietta Echeverria,
Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

**NOTE: TABLES, FIGURES, AND腳NOTES IN THIS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEGIN ON PAGE 13203.**

### TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)

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PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:


2. In § 180.441, amend the table in paragraph (a)(1) as follows:

| i. Add a table heading. |
| ii. Add alphabetically the entries “Brassica carinata, meal”; and “Brassica carinata, seed”. |
| iii. Remove the entry for “Cotton, undelinted seed”. |
| iv. Add alphabetically the entries “Cottonseed subgroup 20C”; “Fruit, pome, group 11–10”; “Fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13–07F”; “Fruit, stone, group 12–12”; and “Pennycress, seed”. |
| v. Remove the entry for “Sunflower, seed”. |
| vi. Add alphabetically the entry “Sunflower subgroup 20B”. |

The additions read as follows:

§ 180.441 Quizalofop ethyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[FR Doc. FWS–R1–ES–2019–0013; FF09E22000 FXES11130900000 212]

RIN 1018–BD59

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing Bradshaw’s Lomatium (Lomatium bradshawii) From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), remove Bradshaw’s lomatium (Lomatium bradshawii, also known as Bradshaw’s desert parsley), a plant found in western Oregon and southwestern Washington, from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants. Our review of the best available scientific and commercial data indicates that the threats to Bradshaw’s lomatium have been eliminated or reduced to the point that the species no longer meets the definition of an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act).

DATES: This rule is effective April 7, 2021.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Previous Federal Actions

On November 26, 2019, we published in the Federal Register (84 FR 65067) a proposed rule to remove Bradshaw’s lomatium from the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants (i.e., to “delist” the species). Please refer to that proposed rule for a detailed description of the Federal actions concerning this species that occurred prior to November 26, 2019.

Summary of Changes From the Proposed Rule

In response to public comments and in the process of developing this final rule, we have made the following changes from our November 26, 2019, proposed rule (84 FR 65067):

• We added language in the final post-delisting monitoring plan to indicate that additional Bradshaw’s lomatium populations may be visited upon occasion, as time and resources allow, to provide for a “spot check” on the status of additional populations that are outside of the 18 priority sites identified for regular visits during the post-delisting monitoring period. These abbreviated field visits may collect information through assessment of population abundance, photo points, and/or evaluation of management practices and habitat condition.

• We incorporated into the preamble to this final rule mention of the recently developed MOU among the U.S. Army Core of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Service, to provide for the long-term conservation of Bradshaw’s lomatium, regardless of listing status.

• We made minor editorial changes in the preamble of this final rule, including revising our description of how we develop and implement recovery plans, adding additional discussion about which recovery criteria were met, inserting an updated description of our regulatory and analytical frameworks, updating our description of how we determine species status throughout all or a portion of the species’ range, and making minor textural updates to our assessment of Bradshaw’s lomatium’s status throughout a portion of its range.

I. Final Delisting Determination

Background

Status Assessment for Bradshaw’s Lomatium

A thorough review of the taxonomy, life history, and ecology of Bradshaw’s lomatium is presented in the document “Species Status Assessment Report for Bradshaw’s lomatium (Lomatium bradshawii (Rose ex. Math.) Mathias & Constance) Version 1.0” (SSA report) (Service 2018), which is available at http://www.regulations.gov in Docket No. FWS–R1–ES–2019–0013, under Supporting Documents. The SSA report documents the results of our comprehensive biological status review for Bradshaw’s lomatium, and has undergone peer review. The SSA report does not represent any decision by the Service regarding the status of Bradshaw’s lomatium under the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). It does, however, provide the scientific basis that informed our most recent 5-year status review, which resulted in a recommendation that the species should be removed from the List. The SSA report also served as one of the bases for this final rule and our regulatory decision, which involves the further application of standards within the Act and its implementing regulations and policies.

In this final rule, we present only a summary of the key results and conclusions from the SSA report; the full report is available at http://www.regulations.gov, as referenced above.

Summary of the Biology of the Species

Bradshaw’s lomatium is a perennial herb in the carrot or parsley family (Apiaceae) that is endemic to wet prairie habitats in western Oregon’s Willamette Valley and adjacent southwestern Washington. These seasonally wet habitats may be flooded in the spring, or have soils saturated at or near the surface due to factors such as heavy precipitation in winter and spring, flooding, and poor drainage. A high light environment is important for Bradshaw’s lomatium to complete its life cycle and reproduce, as reduced sunlight is associated with lower flower and seed production (Alverson 1993, unpublished data). This species is often associated with tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia cespitosa), and frequently occurs on and around the small mounds created by senescent tufted hairgrass plants. In wetter areas, Bradshaw’s lomatium occurs on the edges of tufted hairgrass or sedges in patches of bare or open soil. In drier areas, it is found in low areas, such as small depressions, trails, or seasonal channels, with open, exposed soils. Self-fertilization is rare in Bradshaw’s lomatium (Kaye and Kirkland 1994, p. 8), indicating that pollinator-mediated outcrossing is required for reproduction. Over 30 species of solitary bees, flies, wasps, and beetles have been observed visiting the flowers (Kaye 1992, p. 3; Kaye and Kirkland 1994, p. 9; Jackson 1996, pp. 72–76). Bradshaw’s lomatium does not reproduce asexually and depends exclusively on seeds for reproduction (Kaye 1992, p. 2), but does not maintain...