

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 180**

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0139; FRL-9253-01-OCSPP]

Saccharomyces cerevisiae Strain LAS02; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices. Lesaffre Yeast Corporation (c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.) submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 under FFDCA when used in accordance with this exemption.

DATES: This regulation is effective February 2, 2022. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before April 4, 2022 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-2021-0139, is available at <https://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:

Charles Smith, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone number: (703) 305-7090; email address: BPPDFRNotices@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?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Office of the Federal Register's e-CFR site at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40>.

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

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), 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-2021-0139 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 April 4, 2022. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b), although EPA strongly encourages those interested in submitting objections or a hearing request, to submit objections and hearing requests electronically. See Order Urging Electronic Service and Filing (April 10, 2020), <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/>

[2020-05/documents/2020-04-10_-_order_urguing_electronic_service_and_filing.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-05/documents/2020-04-10_-_order_urguing_electronic_service_and_filing.pdf). At this time, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the judges and staff of the Office of Administrative Law Judges are working remotely and not able to accept filings or correspondence by courier, personal delivery, or commercial delivery, and the ability to receive filings or correspondence by U.S. Mail is similarly limited. When submitting documents to the U.S. EPA Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system, at https://yosemite.epa.gov/OA/EAB/EAB-ALJ_upload.nsf.

Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions during this time that the Agency continues to maximize telework due to the pandemic; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. If it is impossible for a person to submit documents electronically or receive service electronically, e.g., the person does not have any access to a computer, the person shall so advise OALJ by contacting the Hearing Clerk at (202) 564-6281. If a person is without access to a computer and must file documents by U.S. Mail, the person shall notify the Hearing Clerk every time it files a document in such a manner. The address for mailing documents is U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Administrative Law Judges, Mail Code 1900R, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

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-2021-0139 by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://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.

- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001.

• *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 dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets>.

II. Background

In the **Federal Register** of September 22, 2021 (86 FR 52624) (FRL–8792–03), EPA issued a notice pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide tolerance exemption petition (PP 0F8841) by Lesaffre Yeast Corporation (c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.) P.O. Box 640, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, DE 19707. The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the bactericide and fungicide *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 in or on all food commodities. That notice referenced a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner Lesaffre Yeast Corporation and available in the docket via <https://www.regulations.gov>. No comments were received on the notice of filing.

III. Final Rule

A. EPA's Safety Determination

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is “safe.” Section 408(c)(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. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance or tolerance exemption 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. . . .” Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that EPA consider “available information concerning the cumulative effects of [a particular pesticide’s] . . . residues and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.”

EPA evaluated the available toxicological and exposure data on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability, as well as the relationship of this information to human risk. A full explanation of the data upon which EPA relied and its risk assessment based on those data can be found within the document entitled “Human Health Risk Assessment of the New Active Ingredient *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 in the Proposed End-use Product EPA File Symbol 91810–G with an Associated Tolerance Exemption Petition” (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 Human Health Assessment). This document, as well as other relevant information, is available in the docket for this action as described under **ADDRESSES**.

The available data and rationale supported by existing scientific literature on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 and related *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* species demonstrate that, with regard to humans, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 is not toxic, pathogenic, or infective via any reasonably foreseeable route of exposure. Humans, including infants and children, are naturally exposed to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* as this microorganism is commonly found in many habitats including soil, water, and plant surfaces. Furthermore, humans, including infants and children, have a long history of safe dietary exposure to strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* through their use in food production, nutritional supplements, and bio-therapeutics. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 is expected to be non-toxic, non-pathogenic, and non-infective based on its genetic similarity to other food-use *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains and its lack of genetic modification.

Although there may be some dietary and non-occupational exposures to pesticide residues of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices, there is not a concern due to the lack of potential for adverse effects. Humans have a long history of dietary exposure of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* through its use in food and supplement products and natural exposure through its

presence in the environment with no reported significant adverse effects attributable to dietary or non-occupational exposure based on the proposed pesticide uses. Because there are no threshold levels of concern with the toxicity, pathogenicity, or infectivity of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02, EPA determined that no additional margin of safety is necessary to protect infants and children as part of the qualitative assessment conducted. Based upon its evaluation in the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 Human Health Assessment, which concludes that there are no risks of concern from aggregate exposure to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02.

B. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 because EPA is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

C. Conclusion

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to EPA. 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, October 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 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 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 tolerance exemption in this action, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (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. As a result, this action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, EPA 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, EPA has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled “Federalism” (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), and Executive Order 13175, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), do not apply to this action. 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 (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

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

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

Dated: January 14, 2022.

Edward Messina,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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

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

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

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Add § 180.1391 to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 180.1391 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS02 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[FR Doc. 2022–02099 Filed 2–1–22; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 102–77

[FMR Case 2021–02; Docket No. GSA–FMR–2021–0024, Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AK47

Federal Management Regulation; Art in Architecture

AGENCIES: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule with 60-day comment period.

SUMMARY: GSA is issuing a final rule amending the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) to update certain provisions of the Art in Architecture program. These revisions clarify the policies to collect, manage, fund, and commission visual art in Federal buildings. The rule updates policies consistent with the requirements of the Executive Order (E.O.) issued May 14, 2021, titled “Revocation of Certain Presidential Actions and Technical Amendment.” The rule also supports the goals of the E.O. issued January 20, 2021, titled “Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government.”

DATES:

Effective date: January 31, 2022.

Comments due date: Please submit comments by the method listed in the **ADDRESSES** section by April 4, 2022 for consideration in future rulemaking.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to FMR Case 2021–02 to: *Regulations.gov*: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching for “FMR Case 2021–02.” Select the link “Comment Now” that corresponds with FMR Case 2021–02. Follow the instructions provided at the “Comment Now” screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “FMR Case 2021–02” on your attached document. If your comment cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, call or email the points of contact in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternative instructions.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FMR Case 2021–02 in all correspondence related to this case. Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal or business confidential information, or both, provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check www.regulations.gov approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Mr. Chris Coneeney, Director, Real Property Policy Division, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–208–2956 or chris.coneeney@gsa.gov. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202–501–4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite FMR Case 2021–02.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. History of the Program

Art in U.S. public buildings has a long history, beginning in the 1850s in the U.S. Custom House in New Orleans and continuing at the U.S. Capitol and through the Beaux-Arts era when courthouses and custom houses throughout the Nation were embellished with works of art. In the 1930s, the Great Depression saw the creation of relief programs of the New Deal, including four art programs: The Public Works of Art, which employed artists to create artworks; the Section of Fine Arts (the Section), a Treasury Department effort that awarded commissions to artists through competitions to secure the best quality artwork for installation in public buildings, including Federal buildings, courthouses and post offices;