United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Biotechnology Regulatory Services
4700 River Road, Unit 147
Riverdale, Maryland
20737-1236

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATORY SERVICE

PERMIT UNDER 7 CFR 340

(Genetically Engineered Organisms or Products)

This permit was generated electronically via the ePermits system

Enclosed is the BRS Permit Application

PERMITTEE NAME: PII
ORGANIZATION: Syngenta
ADDRESS: 3054 E Cornwallis Rd
P.O. Box 12257
Research Triangle Park,
NC 27709-2257
PHONE: PII
FAX: PII
RELEASE: OR

PERMIT NUMBER 10-334-102r
DATE ISSUED: February 23, 2011
EFFECTIVE: February 23, 2011
EXPIRES: **February 23, 2012**

INTRODUCTION TYPE Release
PERMIT TYPE Standard
PURPOSE OF PERMIT Traditional

Under the conditions specified, this permit authorizes the following:

Regulated Article: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. altissima

THIS PERMIT HAS BEEN APPROVED ELECTRONICALLY BY THE FOLLOWING BRS OFFICIAL VIA EPERMITS

SIGNATURE OF BRS OFFICIAL	DATE
PII	February 23, 2011

The collection of this information is authorized by the Plant Protection Act of 2000. The information will be used to determine eligibility to receive all types of permits. No permit will be issued until this application has been approved.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATORY SERVICE

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMIT OR COURTESY PERMIT UNDER 7 CFR 340

(Genetically Engineered Organisms or Products)

1. NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE, AND EMAIL OF APPLICANT

Name: PII
Position: PII
Organization: Syngenta
Organization Unique ID: SYN125
Address: 3054 E Cornwallis Rd
P.O. Box 12257
Research Triangle Park, NC
27709-2257
County/Province:
Township/Island:

Day Telephone: PII
FAX: PII
Alternate:

Email 1: PII syngenta.com
Email 2:

2. INTRODUCTION TYPE

- [ ] Importation
- [ ] Interstate Movement
- [ ] Interstate Movement and Release
- [x] Release

3. PERMIT TYPE

- [x] Standard Permit
- [ ] Courtesy Permit

4. PURPOSE OF PERMIT

- [ ] Industrial Product
- [ ] Pharmaceutical Product
- [ ] Phytoremediation
- [x] Traditional

5. CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION VERIFICATION (CBI)

Does this application contain CBI? [x] **Yes** [ ] **No**

CBI Justification:

Some of the information contained in this application relates to the commercial or financial activities of Syngenta Seeds, Inc. and has been designated as confidential business information (CBI). That information is exempt from disclosure to the public under Exemption 4 of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4). This designation has been reserved for information that Syngenta Seeds, Inc. has not previously divulged to the public. We have determined that the release of such information to the public at this time would provide our competitors with important data on our research and development activities, trends and directions, and could jeopardize protection of intellectual property rights. Therefore, access to this information by our competitors would cause Syngenta Seeds, Inc. competitive harm. Use of the CBI designation herein protects the substantial research investment made by Syngenta Seeds, Inc.

Please note that the following (a) are examples of the types of information that may be claimed but are not necessarily all claimed in the notification or permit application, and (b) are not exhaustive examples of the information that may be claimed but are indicative of the general type of information that is claimed.

Phenotype: The phenotype of a regulated article (e.g., tolerance to a specific herbicide) may be considered CBI because of the highly competitive nature of the market segment, both in terms of various germplasm development initiatives and in terms of strategic planning for research, development and commercial activities.

Genotype: The genetic makeup of the regulated article often including the promoter, gene, and terminator are considered CBI because those elements, and more specifically the various specific combinations of those elements, allow Syngenta to develop novel products with regards to the current marketplace. Syngenta routinely tests multiple genetic constructs and events before coming to a decision as to which products to commercialize. Keeping the specific combination of processes and the genetic elements being tested as proprietary information is critical for early stage project development.

Method of Transformation: Because the method by which a regulated article is produced is often unique to the crop, Syngenta scientists are skilled at the development and improvement of transformation technology. Keeping information regarding specific transformation methods proprietary allows Syngenta to maintain a competitive advantage.

Location Information: It is sometimes necessary to protect sensitive location information relating to regulated plantings. When such information is designated as CBI, Syngenta believes that the disclosure of the specific address may cause a threat of vandalism to persons or property, and/or

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loss of investment by the Company.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

PII
PII

6. REQUEST TYPE

☒ **New** ☐ **Amendment** ☐ **Renewal** ☐ **Variance** ☐ **Amendment, Renewal and/or Variance**

Amendment/Renewal Description:

Previous Permit Number(s):

7. MEANS OF MOVEMENT

NA

8. VARIANCE VERIFICATION

Have you previously applied for variance(s) that you wish to apply to this permit? ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

Variance Number(s):

If so, describe in a brief summary how the variance will be applied:

N/A

9. REGULATED ARTICLE

Scientific Name: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. altissima

Common Name: Sugarbeet

Any biological material (e.g., culture medium, or host material) accompanying the regulated Article during movement:

No biological material other than Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. altissima will accompany the regulated article during movement.

Country and locality where the donor organism, recipient organism, and vector or vector agent were collected, developed, and produced:

Donor organsims are listed in section 11 and attached documentation. The donor organisms were not collected, rather cloned genetic elements from the donor organisms were cloned from plasmid libraries, synthesized based on information in the literature, or supplied by a collaborator. The transformation plasmid vector was constructed by a collaborator. The recipient organism, Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. altissima (sugarbeet), was grown, transformation material was isolated and transformed, and primary transformations (T0) were grown again to generate the first generation (T1) seed by a collaborator.

Processes, Procedures, and Safeguards Description:

All development activities of the regulated article from construction of the final transformation vector through transformation and production of the first generation of seed were conducted by a collaborator. These facilities are limited-access facilities equipped with regularly inspected biosafety hoods and autoclaves. Constructs are sequence-based verified prior to initiation of transformations. Transgenic inserts of initial transformants are verified by sequence-based analysis prior to advancing to greenhouse culture. Greenhouse facilities are limited access with a regular pesticidal suppression program. All transgenic seed is labeled with unique identifiers and SOPs are in place to minimize the risk of cross-contamination. Events are sequence-based analyzed for other transgenic contaminants at various stages in the research pipeline.

10. ARTICLE SUPPLIER AND/OR DEVELOPER

Name	Location	Contact Information
PII	Betaseed 1788 Marschall Road Shakopee, MN 55379	**Day Telephone:** PII **FAX:** **Email:**

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11. PHENOTYPES/GENOTYPE

1) Phenotypic Designation Name:

Identifying Line(s): H7-1

Construct(s): PV-BVGT08

Mode of Transformation: disarmed Agrobacterium tumefaciens mediated

Phenotype Description:
A description of the anticipated or actual expression of the altered genetic material in the regulated article and how that expression differs from the expression in the non-modified parental organism.

Expression of the inserted, integrated genetic material in the regulated article will result in a 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase. All other properties are unchanged from the recipient organism, Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. altissima. The H7-1 event is described in petition 03-323-01p.

Phenotype(s)

HT - glyphosate tolerant

Genotype(s)

Gene(s) of I est

[redacted]

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12. INTRODUCTION

Release Site

Location Name & Description	Location Address	Contact(s)
1) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001i8		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >100 years, Cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
2) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001i9		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >100 year, Cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
3) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001ic		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
4) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001id		

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Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any

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chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

5) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001ig
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

6) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001ih
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

7) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001ji
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>100 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	_X_ Yes ___ No
Genus/Species Names & Common Names:	Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
Analysis of the Effects:	Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [ ]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected. Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet

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with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
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2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
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Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

8) [ ]	[ ] Benton [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001jj

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >100 years, cropping

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Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects:

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3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
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9) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 2/11/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001i2		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
10) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001im		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
11) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001in		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
12) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001j6		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		

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13) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001j7		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
14) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001j8		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
15) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jk		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
16) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001kc		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		

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17) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 000113		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
18) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 000116		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
19) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 001k7		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
20) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 001k8		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		

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Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

21) [ ]	[ ] Clackamas [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	001k9
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

22) [ ]	[ ] Lane [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	001k6
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

23) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001ie
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	_X_ Yes ___ No
Genus/Species Names & Common Names:	Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
Analysis of the Effects:	Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [ ]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected. Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

24) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001if
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	> 50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

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25) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001il

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >100 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

26) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001ix

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects:

Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and

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overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

27) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ]	**1)** [ ] [ ]
	Proposed Release Start Date: 1/1/2011	**Day Telephone:** [ ]
	Proposed Release End Date: 10/30/2011	**Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
	No. of Releases: multiple	
	Quantity: [ ] acres	

Location Unique ID: 0001iy

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead

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trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

28) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001iz

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: > 50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

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Analysis of the Effects:

Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

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29) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001j0

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects:

Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook

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salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

30) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001j1

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological

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transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

31) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001j9

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

32) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jb
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	_X_ Yes ___ No
Genus/Species Names & Common Names:	Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Analysis of the Effects:

Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

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33) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001jd

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects:

Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook

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salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

34) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001je

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological

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transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

35) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jf
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

36) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/14/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** 15 acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001nv
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	_X_ Yes ___ No
Genus/Species Names & Common Names:	Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Analysis of the Effects:

Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of
most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field
trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials

There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat

The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:

1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels,
and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and
quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and
overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates
and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity
conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting
growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat

There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook
salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the
trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants.

There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

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37) [ ]	[ ] Linn [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/14/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** 25 acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001nw **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** ___ Yes _X_ No		
38) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001hv **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** ___ Yes _X_ No		
39) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001ia **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** ___ Yes _X_ No		
40) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001ib **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** _X_ Yes ___ No		

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Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

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41) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ]	**1)** [ ] [ ]
	Proposed Release Start Date: 1/1/2011	**Day Telephone:** [ ]
	Proposed Release End Date: 10/30/2011	**Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
	No. of Releases: multiple	
	Quantity: [ ] acres	

Location Unique ID:	0001ii
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	6 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

42) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ]	**1)** [ ] [ ]
	Proposed Release Start Date: 1/1/2011	**Day Telephone:** [ ]
	Proposed Release End Date: 10/30/2011	**Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
	No. of Releases: multiple	
	Quantity: [ ] acres	

Location Unique ID:	0001io
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

43) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ]	**1)** [ ] [ ]
	Proposed Release Start Date: 1/1/2011	**Day Telephone:** [ ]
	Proposed Release End Date: 10/30/2011	**Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
	No. of Releases: multiple	
	Quantity: [ ] acres	

Location Unique ID:	0001ip
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

44) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ]	**1)** [ ] [ ]
	Proposed Release Start Date: 1/1/2011	**Day Telephone:** [ ]
	Proposed Release End Date: 10/30/2011	**Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
	No. of Releases: multiple	
	Quantity: [ ] acres	

Location Unique ID:	0001iq
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

45) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001ir

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

46) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001is

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

47) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001iv

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [ ]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in

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the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

48) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001iw
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

49) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001j2
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

50) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001j3
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

51) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001j4
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

52) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001ja
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

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53) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jg
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

54) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jh
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

55) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jm
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	_X_ Yes ___ No
Genus/Species Names & Common Names:	Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
Analysis of the Effects:	Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [ ]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected. Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

56) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jn
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

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57) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jo		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
58) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jp		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
59) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jq		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		
Release Site History: >50 years, cropping		
Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No		
60) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jr		
Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]		

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

61) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001js **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** ___ Yes _X_ No		
62) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jt **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** ___ Yes _X_ No		
63) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001ju **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ] **Release Site History:** >50 years, cropping **Critical Habitat Involved?:** ___ Yes _X_ No		
64) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]
Location Unique ID: 0001jv **Location GPS Coordinates:** [ ], [ ]		

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

65) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001jw

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

66) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001jx

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

67) [ ]	[ ] Marion [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/14/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001nu

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

68) [ ]	[ ] Polk [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001jc

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

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Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	_X_ Yes ___ No
Genus/Species Names & Common Names:	Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
Analysis of the Effects:	Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [ ]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected. Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary. Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536: 1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development. 2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks. 3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival. 4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation. 5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels. 6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation. Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard. There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species. Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the

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critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

69) [ ]	[ ] Polk [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001ka
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

70) [ ]	[ ] Polk [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	001kb
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

71) [ ]	[ ] Washington [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001ij
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

72) [ ]	[ ] Washington [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001j5
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

73) [ ]	[ ] Washington [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 001ik

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: ___ Yes _X_ No

74) [ ]	[ ] Yamhill [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID: 0001it

Location GPS Coordinates: [ ], [ ]

Release Site History: >50 years, cropping

Critical Habitat Involved?: _X_ Yes ___ No

Genus/Species Names & Common Names: Upper Willamette River unit Steelhead (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and Chinooksalmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)

Analysis of the Effects: Field trials covered by this notification are outside the Critical Habitat of most threatened and endangered species; however, it cannot be ruled out that Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout (Onchoryhnchus mykiss) and the Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) may occur near some of these field trials [

]. No effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on these species or their Critical Habitat are expected.

Potential overlap of the Critical Habitat and field trials
There is potential overlap of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet with the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon in the Upper Willamette River evolutionary significant unit. The Critical Habitat of these species is designated in 65 FR 7764-7787, and includes the Willamette, Mollala, and Santiam Rivers, as well as the Columbia River and estuary.

Constituent Elements of the Critical Habitat
The primary constituent elements of the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are given in 70 FR 52487-52536:
1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large

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wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

Impact of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Critical Habitat
There are likely to be no direct effects of field trials of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet on the Steelhead trout, the Chinook salmon or their Critical Habitat. Sugar beet is not invasive of rivers or estuaries, and expression of transgenic inserts of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet is unlikely to increase the weediness potential of sugar beet. Sugar beet tissue is unlikely to enter the Critical Habitat of the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon, and the expressed transgenic inserts are highly unlikely to be toxic to fish at concentrations in plants in these trials; therefore, there is low risk of toxicity of herbicide tolerant sugarbeet to the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon owing to minimal exposure and hazard.

There are likely to be no indirect effects on the Steelhead trout and the Chinook salmon from field trials covered by this notification. Conduct of the trials will not significantly affect the availability of breeding sites or food of these species.

Local procedures will be implemented to prevent entry into the designated critical habitat by people or equipment associated with these trials. If entry into the critical habitat becomes necessary, Syngenta will contact BRS and F&WS prior to any entry. Procedures will be implemented to avoid any chemical drift into the critical habitat which may negatively impact the critical habitat ecosystem including any threatened or endangered plants. There will be no aerial chemical applications associated with these trials.

75) [ ]	[ ] Yamhill [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001iu
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

76) [ ]	[ ] Yamhill [ ], OR [ ] **Proposed Release Start Date:** 1/1/2011 **Proposed Release End Date:** 10/30/2011 **No. of Releases:** multiple **Quantity:** [ ] acres	**1)** [ ] [ ] **Day Telephone:** [ ] **Email 1:** [&nbs p;]

Location Unique ID:	0001jl
Location GPS Coordinates:	[ ], [ ]
Release Site History:	>50 years, cropping
Critical Habitat Involved?:	___ Yes _X_ No

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WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

13. DESIGN PROTOCOLS

Production Design

A detailed description of the purpose for the introduction of the regulated article including detailed description of the proposed experimental and/or production design:

See attached WCBS H7-1 Seed Production Management Plan RevB.

Destination or Release Description

A detailed description of the intended destination (including final and all intermediate destinations), uses, and/or distribution of the regulated article (e.g., greenhouses, laboratory, or growth chamber location; field trial location, pilot project location; production, propagation, and manufacture location; proposed sale and distribution location):

See attached WCBS H7-1 Seed Production Management Plan RevB.

Confinement Protocols

A detailed description of the proposed procedures, processes, and safeguards which will be used to prevent escape and dissemination of the regulated article at each of the intended destinations:

See attached WCBS H7-1 Seed Production Management Plan RevB.

Final Disposition Method: [x] Destruction/Devitalization [ ] Other [x] Storage in Contained Facility

Final Disposition Description: See attached WCBS H7-1 Seed Production Management Plan RevB.

14. ATTACHMENTS

Attachments
WCBS GM Protocol 021111-CBI Deleted (2/11/2011 @ 02:36 PM)
WCBS H7-1 Seed Production Management Plan-RevB-CBI Deleted (2/11/2011 @ 02:37 PM)

15. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

16. COURTESY JUSTIFICATION

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

I, PII hereby certify that the information in this application and all attachments is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I acknowledge this is not an application to move or import select agents, the genes expressing select agents, or the toxins made by the select agents, as described in 9 CFR 121.

I will not introduce the regulated articles described in this application until APHIS has deemed the application complete and has granted the permit. By signing this permit, I agree to comply with any and all state, local, and tribal laws and regulations that may apply to the introduction of the articles described in this applications.

If there are any changes to the information disclosed in this application, I will contact APHIS.

17. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	18. DATE
PII	November 30, 2010

WARNING: Any use of ePermits to make materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. § 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. §1001).

SUPPLEMENTAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

For Release of Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. altissima

(1) Planting of H7-1 sugar beets is not allowed in the state of California and the following counties in Washington State: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom.

(2) A four-mile separation distance shall be maintained between male fertile H7-1 sugar beets and all other commercial Beta seed crops (i.e., table beets, Swiss chard) US wide.

(3) An inventory of H7-1 male fertile planting locations shall be provided to APHIS within two weeks of planting.

(4) A four-mile separation distance shall also be maintained between male sterile H7-1 sugar beets and all other commercial Beta seed crops US wide. During flowering, fields shall be scouted for male sterile H7-1 plants that shed pollen and such plants shall be destroyed.

(5) A visual identification system, such as labeling, that accompanies the regulated material (e.g. basic seed, stock seed, stecklings, and commercial seed) throughout the production system, is required.

(6) A companion seed-lot based tracking and tracing system that is fully auditable shall be maintained. Records must be retained for five years.

(7) Other than non-GE Beta seed material used in the production of hybrid-seed, all H7-1 material shall be physically separated from non-regulated material to prevent commingling at all points throughout the production process.

(8) Planting, cultivation, and harvesting equipment shall be cleaned to prevent H7-1 stecklings or seed from being physically transferred out of production areas or mixed with non-GE Beta material by inadvertent means.

(9) All unused H7-1 stecklings shall be treated as regulated articles until devitalized and discarded.

(10) All H7-1 seed and steckling material shall be moved in contained transport systems to avoid inadvertent release into the environment. Vehicles or movement containers shall be thoroughly cleaned after transport and any regulated material recovered shall be devitalized.

(11) Sexually compatible varieties (e.g. chard/red beet) cannot be planted or produced in the same location (the same field) as H7-1 in the same growing year.

(12) Planting/cultivating/harvesting equipment that might be used in chard/red beet seed production shall not be used for regulated GE material in the same growing year.

(13) Measures to force same year sprouting of H7-1 seed left in production fields are required. Any seed which sprout from such leftover seed shall be destroyed. Fields shall be monitored for three years and any volunteer beet plants shall be destroyed. If the same land is used for crop cultivation during the three-year volunteer monitoring period, that crop shall be visually distinct from sugar beets or the fields left fallow.

(14) A management plan shall be submitted and followed. The management plan will set forth best practices for oversight of the movement, transportation, and confined field production of H7-1 seed. The management plan shall include, but not be limited to, required resources, training of relevant personnel, monitoring of growers, record keeping, and verifying compliance with the permit conditions. The applicant shall also provide the SOPs that will be utilized to conduct the field trials and comply with the permit and permit conditions.

(15) No H7-1 seed shall be cleaned or processed in any processing facility that also cleans and processes red beet or Swiss chard seed.

(16) Interstate movement of H7-1 sugar beet stecklings and seed may only be authorized with a movement notification or permit consistent with regulations described in 7 CFR 340.

(17) The applicant shall ensure that all site cooperators/growers have received the permit conditions and are trained in all the processes and procedures.

(18) The applicant shall maintain records of all the activities authorized under the permit to demonstrate adherence to 7 CFR 340, the permit, and the permit conditions. These records shall be made available to APHIS/BRS.

(19) BRS should be notified in writing of any proposed changes to the permit application (or approved permit) including for example confinement protocols, transgenic lines or constructs, release sites, acreage, etc. Changes usually require amendments to the permit and must be pre-approved by BRS. Requests should be directed to Regulatory Permit Specialist, USDA APHIS BRS, Biotechnology Permit Services, 4700 River Road, Unit 91, Riverdale, Maryland 20737

(20) Any regulated article introduced not in compliance with the requirements of 7 Code of Federal Regulation Part 340 or any standard or supplemental permit conditions, shall be subject to the immediate application of such remedial measures or safeguards as an inspector determines necessary, to prevent the introduction of such plant pests. The responsible party may be subject to fines or penalties as authorized by the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701-7772).

(21) This Permit does not eliminate the permittee's legal responsibility to obtain all necessary Federal and State approvals, including for the use of: (1) any non-genetically engineered plant pests or pathogens as challenge inoculum; (2) plants, plant parts or seeds which are under existing Federal or State quarantine or restricted use; (3) experimental use of unregistered chemical; and (4) food or feed use of genetically engineered crops harvested from the field experiment.

(22) APHIS/BRS and/or an APHIS/PPQ personnel may conduct inspections of the test site, facilities, and/or records at any time.

(23) Harvested plant material may not be used for food or animal feed unless it is first devitalized and approved for such use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration; and for plant-incorporated protectants, a tolerance for the pesticide must first be established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(24) Reporting an Unauthorized or Accidental Release

1. According to the regulation in 7 CFR § 340.4(f)(10)(i), APHIS shall be notified orally immediately upon discovery and notified in writing within 24 hours in the event of any accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article.

- For immediate verbal notification, contact APHIS BRS Compliance Staff at (301) 734-5690 and ask to speak to a Compliance and Inspection staff member. Leave a verbal report on voicemail if the phone is not answered by a Compliance Officer.
- In addition, in the event of an emergency in which you need to speak immediately to APHIS personnel regarding the situation, you may call:

THIS PERMIT HAS BEEN APPROVED ELECTRONICALLY BY THE FOLLOWING BRS OFFICIAL VIA EPERMITS	
SIGNATURE OF BRS OFFICIAL PII	**DATE** February 23, 2011

The APHIS/BRS Regional Biotechnologist assigned in the region where the field test occurs:
For Western Region, contact the Western Region Biotechnologist at (970) 494-7513
or e-mail: BRSWRBT@aphis.usda.gov
For Eastern Region, contact the Eastern Region Biotechnologist at (919) 855-7622 or e-mail: BRSERBT@aphis.usda.gov

Or

The APHIS State Plant Health Director for the state where the unauthorized release occurred. The list of APHIS State Plant Health Directors is available at:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/services/report_pest_disease/report_pest_disease.shtml.
or
http://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/stateselect.html

2. Written notification should be sent by one of the following means:

By e-mail:
BRSCompliance@aphis.usda.gov

By mail:
Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS)
Regulatory Operations Program
4700 River Rd. Unit 91
Riverdale, MD 20737

3. Additional instructions for reporting compliance incidents may be found at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/biotechnology/compliance_incident.shtml

(25) Reporting Unintended Effects:

According to the regulation in 7 CFR § 340.4(f)(10)(ii), APHIS shall be notified in writing as soon as possible but within 5 working days if the regulated article or associated host organism is found to have characteristics substantially different from those listed in the permit application or suffers any unusual occurrence (excessive mortality or morbidity, or unanticipated effect on non-target organisms).

Written notification should be sent by one of the following means:

By e-mail:
BRSCompliance@aphis.usda.gov

By mail:
Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS)
Regulatory Operations Program
USDA/APHIS
4700 River Rd. Unit 91
Riverdale, MD 20737

(26) Reports and Notices:

Send notices and all reports (CBI and CBI-deleted or non-CBI copies) to BRS by e-mail, mail, or fax.

BRS E-mail:
BRSCompliance@aphis.usda.gov

BRS Mail:
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS)
Regulatory Operations Program
4700 River Rd. Unit 91
Riverdale, MD 20737

BRS Fax:
Regulatory Operations Program
(301) 734-8910

a. Planting or Environmental Release Report

Planting reports must be submitted to BRS within 2 weeks of planting.
(Note, this information can be combined with the requirements under Condition #3 above).
Reports must include the following data:

- Permit number
- Regulated article
- State
- County
- Location Name (Unique ID)
- GPS coordinates of the planting
- Planting Unique ID
- Planting Start Date
- Total acreage of the regulated article planted or otherwise released
- List of all constructs planted

b. Field Test Report

THIS PERMIT HAS BEEN APPROVED ELECTRONICALLY BY THE FOLLOWING BRS OFFICIAL VIA EPERMITS	
SIGNATURE OF BRS OFFICIAL PII	**DATE** February 23, 2011

Within six months after the expiration date of the permit, the permittee is required to submit a Field Test Report. Field Test Reports provide the final status and observations at each location and must include:

- Permit number
- State
- County
- Location Name(s)
- Location Unique ID(s)
- Any plantings that occurred at each location
- GPS coordinates for each planting
- Size of the plantings (in acres) at each location
- Phenotypic designations (all constructs that were planted)
- Indicate if any of the planted material was destroyed before harvest

If so provide the Pre-Harvest destruction completion date and describe how the pre-harvested material was destroyed

- Indicate if any of the planted material was harvested

If so provide the harvest completion date

- Describe how the harvested material was terminated
- If the material was terminated in the field and not removed from the field, provide the date the field test was completely terminated and describe the method of termination
- If material was removed from the field and terminated off site describe how it was disposed and provide the date of off site destruction.
- If material was removed from the field and placed in storage, provide the amount of material that was stored and provide a description of the storage location
- Describe any other disposition methods that may be applicable
- Describe any deleterious effects on plants, non target organisms, or the environment
- Describe methods of observations and resulting data and analyses
- Indicate if you have submitted any of the following:

1. A report on the accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article;
2. A report that characteristics of the permitted species are substantially different from those listed in the application; or
3. A report of any unusual occurrence

We encourage the inclusion of other types of data if the applicant anticipates submission of a petition for determination of non-regulated status for their regulated article. APHIS considers these data reports as critical to our assessment of plant pest risk and development of regulatory policies based on the best scientific evidence. Failure by an applicant to provide data reports in a timely manner for a field trial may result in the withholding of permission by APHIS for future field trials.

c. Volunteer Monitoring Report

The report must include:

- Permit number
- State
- County
- Location Name(s)
- Location Unique ID(s)
- Dates when the field site and perimeter fallow zone were inspected for volunteers
- Number of volunteers observed
- Any actions taken to remove or destroy volunteers

The final monitoring report is due no later than three months from the end of the volunteer monitoring period.

(27) ***Important***

Interstate movement, release/movement, and release permits may also be subject to PPQ domestic permit and/or quarantine requirements. Please call PPQ @ (877) 770-5990 for additional assistance in regards to their requirements.

THIS PERMIT HAS BEEN APPROVED ELECTRONICALLY BY THE FOLLOWING BRS OFFICIAL VIA EPERMITS	
SIGNATURE OF BRS OFFICIAL PII	**DATE** February 23, 2011

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Biotechnology Regulatory Services
4700 River Road, Unit 147
Riverdale, Maryland
20737-1236

Standard Permit Conditions for the Introduction of a Regulated Article

(7 CFR 340.4 (f))

Permit Conditions: A person who is issued a permit and his/her employees or agents shall comply with the following conditions , and any supplemental conditions which shall be listed on the permit, as deemed by the Deputy Administrator to be necessary to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests:

(1) The regulated article shall be maintained and disposed of (when necessary) in a manner so as to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests.

(2) All packaging material, shipping containers, and any other material accompanying the regulated article shall be treated or disposed of in such a manner as to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests.

(3) The regulated article shall be kept separate from other organisms, except as specifically allowed in the permit.

(4) The regulated article shall be maintained only in areas and premises specified in the permit.

(5) An inspector shall be allowed access, during regular business hours, to the place where the regulated article is located and to any records relating to the introduction of a regulated article.

(6) The regulated article shall, when possible, be kept identified with a label showing the name of the regulated article, and the date of importation.

(7) The regulated article shall be subject to the application of measures determined by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article.

(8) The regulated article shall be subject to the application of remedial measures (including disposal) determined by the administrator to be necessary to prevent the spread of plant pests.

(9) A person who has been issued a permit shall submit to APHIS a field test report within 6 months after the termination of the field test. A field test report shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(10) APHIS shall be notified within the time periods and manner specified below, in the event of the following occurrences:

(i) Orally notified immediately upon discovery and notify in writing within 24 hours in the event of any accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article;

(ii) In writing as soon as possible but not later than within 5 working days if the regulated article or associated host organism is found to have characteristics substantially different from those listed in the application for a permit or suffers any unusual occurrence (excessive mortality or morbidity, or unanticipated effect non-target organism).

(11) A permittee or his/her agent and any person who seeks to import a regulated article into the United States shall:

(i) Import or offer the regulated article for entry only at a port of entry which is designated by an asterisk in 7 CFR 319.37-14 (b);

(ii)Notify APHIS promptly upon arrival of any regulated article at a port of entry, or its arrival by such means as a manifest, customs entry document, commercial invoice, waybill, a broker's document, or a notice form provided for such purpose: and

(iii) Mark and identify the regulated article in accordance with 7 CFR 340.7.

Rev. 3/2003

Permit Number: 10-334-102r

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SIGNATURE OF BRS OFFICIAL	**DATE**
PII	February 23, 2011

Any regulated article introduced not in compliance with the requirements of 7 CFR 340 or any standard or supplemental permit conditions, shall be subject to the immediate application of such remedial measures or safeguards as an inspector determines necessary, to prevent the introduction of such plant pests. Any regulated article introduced not in compliance with the requirements of 7 Code of Federal Regulation Part 340 or any standard or supplemental permit conditions, shall be subject to the immediate application of such remedial measures or safeguards as an inspector determines necessary, to prevent the introduction of such plant pests. The responsible party may be subject to fines or penalties as authorized by the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701-7772).

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