

**SAFEGUARDS:**

Additional administrative safeguards are provided through the use of internal standard operating procedures.

**RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:**

Records are retained using the appropriate, approved National Archives Records Administration—Schedules for the type of record being maintained.

**SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:**

Sukhvinder Singh, United States Agency for International Development, 2733 Crystal Drive, 11th Floor, Arlington, VA. 22202.

**NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:**

Individuals requesting notification of the existence of records on them must send the request in writing to the Chief Privacy Officer, USAID, 2733 Crystal Drive, 11th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202. The request must include the requestor's full name, his/her current address and a return address for transmitting the information. The request shall be signed by either notarized signature or by signature under penalty of perjury and reasonably specify the record contents being sought.

**RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:**

Individuals wishing to request access to a record must submit the request in writing according to the "Notification Procedures" above. An individual wishing to request access to records in person must provide identity documents, such as government-issued photo identification, sufficient to satisfy the custodian of the records that the requester is entitled to access.

**CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:**

An individual requesting amendment of a record maintained on himself or herself must identify the information to be changed and the corrective action sought.

Requests must follow the "Notification Procedures" above.

**RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:**

The records contained in this system will be provided by and updated by the individual who is the subject of the record.

**EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:**

None.

[FR Doc. 2011-18981 Filed 7-26-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P****DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**

[Docket No. APHIS-2011-0018]

**Notice of Decision To Authorize the Importation of Fresh Persimmon From the Republic of South Africa**

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are advising the public of our decision to authorize the importation into the continental United States of fresh persimmon fruit from the Republic of South Africa. Based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, which we made available to the public for review and comment through a previous notice, we believe that the application of one or more designated phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of fresh persimmon fruit from South Africa.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* July 27, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Phillip B. Grove, Regulatory Coordinator, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 156, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-6280.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Background**

Under the regulations in "Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables" (7 CFR 319.56-1 through 319.56-51, referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture prohibits or restricts the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from certain parts of the world to prevent plant pests from being introduced into and spread within the United States.

Section 319.56-4 of the regulations contains a performance-based process for approving the importation of commodities that, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis (PRA), can be safely imported subject to one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures listed in paragraph (b) of that section. Under that process, APHIS publishes a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the availability of the PRA that evaluates the risks associated with the importation of a particular fruit or vegetable. Following the close of the 60-day comment period, APHIS may authorize the importation of the fruit or vegetable subject to the

identified designated measures if: (1) No comments were received on the PRA; (2) the comments on the PRA revealed that no changes to the PRA were necessary; or (3) changes to the PRA were made in response to public comments, but the changes did not affect the overall conclusions of the analysis and the Administrator's determination of risk.

In accordance with that process, we published a notice<sup>1</sup> in the **Federal Register** on March 21, 2011 (76 FR 15280, Docket No. APHIS-2011-0018), in which we announced the availability, for review and comment, of a PRA that evaluates the risks associated with the importation into the continental United States of fresh persimmon fruit (*Diospyros kaki*) from the Republic of South Africa. We solicited comments on the notice for 60 days ending on May 20, 2011. We received one comment by that date, from a State agriculture agency.

The commenter stated that the PRA identified nine quarantine pest species that could potentially accompany shipments of fresh persimmon fruit from the Republic of South Africa into the United States and stated that the potential introduction of these pests into the commenter's State would pose a risk to the State's agriculture. The commenter suggested allowing persimmon fruit from South Africa to be shipped to States where the pests do not exist and would be less likely to establish in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.

The PRA, which includes a qualitative, pathway-initiated pest risk assessment and a risk management document, not only identifies nine quarantine pests that could potentially accompany shipments of fresh persimmon fruit from the Republic of South Africa but also identifies mitigation measures that will be required for this commodity to be imported into any State in the continental United States. The mitigation measures for persimmons from South Africa have been previously evaluated and proven effective for other commodities, and we will continuously monitor the effectiveness of those mitigations with port-of-entry inspections. We do not consider it necessary to prohibit the importation of a commodity based on identification of quarantine pests that could potentially accompany consignments when proven mitigations are available for this risk

<sup>1</sup> To view the notice, the PRA, and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2011-0018>.

and will be required as a condition of importation.

Therefore, in accordance with the regulations in § 319.56–4(c)(2)(ii), we are announcing our decision to authorize the importation into the continental United States of fresh persimmon fruit from the Republic of South Africa subject to the following phytosanitary measures:

- The persimmon fruit may be imported into the continental United States in commercial consignments only.
- The persimmon fruit must be irradiated in accordance with 7 CFR part 305 with a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy.
- If the irradiation treatment is applied outside the United States, each consignment of fruit must be precleared by APHIS inspectors in the Republic of South Africa. The persimmon fruit must be jointly inspected by APHIS and the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of South Africa and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) attesting that the fruit received the required irradiation treatment.
- If the irradiation treatment is to be applied upon arrival in the United States, each consignment of fruit must be inspected by the NPPO of South Africa prior to departure and accompanied by a PC.
- The commodity is subject to inspection at the U.S. port-of-entry.

These conditions will be listed in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements database (available at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/favir>). In addition to these specific measures, persimmon fruit from the Republic of South Africa will be subject to the general requirements listed in § 319.56–3 that are applicable to the importation of all fruits and vegetables. Further, for fruits and vegetables requiring treatment as a condition of entry, the phytosanitary treatments regulations in 7 CFR part 305 contain administrative and procedural requirements that must be observed in connection with the application and certification of specific treatments.

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 450, 7701–7772, and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 22nd day of July 2011.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 2011–19037 Filed 7–26–11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2011–0015]

#### Notice of Decision To Authorize the Importation of Garlic From the European Union and Other Countries

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are advising the public of our decision to authorize the importation into the continental United States of garlic from the European Union and other countries. Based on the findings of a commodity import evaluation document, which we made available to the public for review and comment through a previous notice, we believe that the application of one or more designated phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of garlic from the European Union and other countries.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* July 27, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Tony Román, Import Specialist, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 734–5820.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Under the regulations in “Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables” (7 CFR 319.56–1 through 319.56–50, referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture prohibits or restricts the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from certain parts of the world to prevent plant pests from being introduced into and spread within the United States.

Section 319.56–4 of the regulations contains a performance-based process for approving the importation of commodities that, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis (PRA), can be safely imported subject to one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures listed in paragraph (b) of that section. Under that process, APHIS publishes a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the availability of the PRA that evaluates the risks associated with the importation of a particular fruit or vegetable. Following the close of the 60-day comment period, APHIS may authorize the importation of the fruit or vegetable subject to the

identified designated measures if: (1) No comments were received on the PRA; (2) the comments on the PRA revealed that no changes to the PRA were necessary; or (3) changes to the PRA were made in response to public comments, but the changes did not affect the overall conclusions of the analysis and the Administrator’s determination of risk.

In accordance with that process, we published a notice<sup>1</sup> in the **Federal Register** on March 21, 2011 (76 FR 15279–15280, Docket No. APHIS–2011–0015), in which we announced the availability, for review and comment, of a commodity import evaluation document (CIED) that evaluates the risks associated with the importation into the continental United States of fresh garlic from the European Union (EU) and other countries. For the purposes of this document, the EU and other countries refers to Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, the Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine Authority, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

These countries are currently authorized to export garlic (dry bulbs, no green leaves) to the United States only if the commodity undergoes vacuum fumigation for the weevil pests *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*.

Three countries, France, Italy, and Spain, are exempt from the required fumigation. Imports of garlic from France are allowed with a phytosanitary certificate (PC) containing an additional declaration that the garlic was inspected and found free from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Similarly, the regulations in § 319.56–13 provide that imports of garlic from Italy and Spain are approved if the garlic is accompanied by a PC which contains an additional declaration that the garlic has been inspected by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country and found free of *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*, based on field inspection and reexamination at the port of export. Based on the evidence presented in the CIED, we determined that the measures currently in place for garlic imported from France, Italy, and Spain are adequate to manage pest risks

<sup>1</sup> To view the notice, the CIED, and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2011-0015>.