

Personnel Records, USDA/APHIS–7, and removing it from its inventory. This system was used to provide State supervisors a system for financial and manpower management of Animal Damage Control programs, record disbursement of funds, allow for preparation of various statistical reports, and maintain records related to employees involved in animal damage control.

The Department is rescinding this system of records because the records previously maintained in the system are now maintained within the system of records titled “Wildlife Services Information Management System, USDA/APHIS–9,” which serves as the official record of Wildlife Services’ work in wildlife damage management activities related to agriculture, human health and safety, natural resources, and human property.

Rescinding the Animal Damage Control Non-Federal Personnel Records System will have no adverse impacts on individuals as the records are covered by and maintained under the Wildlife Services Information Management System, USDA/APHIS–9. This notice hereby rescinds the Animal Damage Control Non-Federal Personnel Records System of records notice as identified below.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Animal Damage Control Non-Federal Personnel Records System, USDA/APHIS–7.

HISTORY:

Animal Damage Control Non-Federal Personnel Records System, USDA/APHIS–7, was published in its entirety on February 27, 1987 (52 FR 6031–6038; Docket No. 86–408).

Done in Washington, DC, this 19th day of November 2024.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–27530 Filed 11–22–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2020–0032]

Deregulation of Light Brown Apple Moth for the Importation of Fruit From New Zealand Into the United States

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have prepared a commodity import evaluation document (CIED) relative to deregulating light brown apple moth (LBAM) requirements for fruit imported from New Zealand into the United States. Currently, fruit imported from New Zealand into the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free of LBAM. Based on the findings of the CIED, we are proposing to remove the requirement for the additional declaration. Accordingly, we propose to revise the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements database regarding LBAM requirements for fruit imported from New Zealand into the United States. These proposed changes would harmonize our domestic and import requirements. We are making the CIED available to the public for review and comment.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before January 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and enter APHIS–2020–0032 in the Search field.
- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2020–0032, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 2C–10.16, 4700 River Road, Unit 25, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at <https://www.regulations.gov> by entering APHIS–2020–0032 in the Search field, or in our reading room, which is located in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Julie Orr, Regulatory Policy Specialist, IRM, PPQ, APHIS, USDA, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–4022; Julie.Orr@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the regulations in “Subpart L—Fruits and Vegetables” (7 CFR 319.56–1 through 319.56–12, referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

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 or disseminated within the United States.

Section 319.56–4 of the regulations provides the requirements for authorizing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, as well as revising existing requirements for the importation of fruits and vegetables. Paragraph (c) of that section provides that the name and origin of all fruits and vegetables authorized importation into the United States, as well as the requirements for their importation, are listed online; they are listed on the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s APHIS Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database (<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>).¹ It also provides that, if the Administrator of APHIS determines that any of the phytosanitary measures required for the importation of a particular fruit or vegetable are no longer necessary to reasonably mitigate the plant pest risk posed by the fruit or vegetable, APHIS will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** making its pest risk documentation and determination available for public comment.

The light brown apple moth (LBAM), *Epiphyas postvittana* (Tortricidae), is a native pest of Australia and is now widely distributed in New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and New Caledonia. LBAM is a pest of concern in the United States and elsewhere because it can damage a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and other valuable plants. It was reported in Hawaii in the late 1800s and detected in Alameda County, California in 2007. In response to the 2007 detection, APHIS conducted delimiting surveys and issued a series of Federal Orders to establish quarantines and host lists and to regulate the movement of LBAM hosts from affected areas.

However, since 2007, APHIS has developed pest risk assessments (PRAs) for a number of LBAM hosts and established that standard commercial production practices are sufficient to remove any risk from the spread of LBAM in commercially produced commodities. As a result, APHIS has determined that due to both the absence of significant damage in commercial agriculture and the availability of effective treatments, Federal involvement to regulate LBAM as a pest of quarantine significance for these

¹ On September 30, 2022, the APHIS Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FAVIR) database was replaced by the ACIR database.

commodities appears to be no longer necessary.²

Currently, fruit from New Zealand imported into the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration that the fruit is free of LBAM. However, under International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 20,³ APHIS cannot regulate an imported commodity for a specific pest more stringently than it regulates the commodity domestically unless this discrepancy is technically justified. However, based on the findings of PRAs cited in the commodity import evaluation document (CIED), APHIS has concluded that there is no technical basis for such a discrepancy, and consignments of commercially produced fresh fruit from New Zealand may safely be imported to the United States without significant risk of introducing LBAM. We propose, then, to no longer require the additional declaration of LBAM freedom for the following commodities imported from New Zealand into the United States:

New Zealand:

Apple—*Malus domestica*
 Apricot—*Prunus armeniaca*
 Avocado—*Persea americana*
 Blackberry—*Rubus* sp.
 Blueberry—*Vaccinium angustifolium*,
Vaccinium ashei, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium virgatum*
 Cherry—*Prunus avium*
 Currant—*Ribes* spp.
 Feijoa—*Acca sellowiana*
 Grapes—*Vitis vinifera*
 Kiwi—*Actinidia* spp. (*A. deliciosa*, *A. arguta*, *A. chinensis*, *A. kolomikta*, *A. melanandra*, *A. polygama*, *A. rubricaulis* var. *coriacea*)
 Loquat—*Eriobotrya japonica* (Into Guam and CNMI)
 Nectarine—*Prunus persica nucipersica*
 Peach—*Prunus persica* var. *persica*
 Pear—*Pyrus communis*
 Plum—*Prunus domestica* ssp. *domestica*
 Raspberry—*Rubus* sp.
 Sand Pear—*Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*
 Strawberry—*Fragaria x ananassa*
Phytosanitary Certificate: If the consignment is not precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of New Zealand.
Citrus spp.

² The Federal Order removing domestic quarantines and other restrictions imposed by previous orders may be viewed at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/downloads/dad-2021-29-lbam-deregulation.pdf.

³ The document may be viewed at <https://www.fao.org/3/a-y5721e.pdf>.

Persimmon *Diospyros kaki*

Phytosanitary Certificate: Citrus (or Persimmon) consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of New Zealand with an additional declaration stating the fruit is free of *Cnephasia jactatana*, *Coscinoptycha improbana*, *Ctenopseustis obliquana*, *Pezothrips kellyanus*, and *Planotortrix excessana*.

In accordance with § 319.56–4(c)(3), we are announcing the availability of our CIED for public review and comment. This document, as well as a description of the economic considerations associated with removing the LBAM declaration requirement for fruit imported from New Zealand into the United States, may be viewed on the *Regulations.gov* website or in our reading room (see **ADDRESSES** above for a link to *Regulations.gov* and information on the location and hours of the reading room). You may request paper copies of these documents by calling or writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the subject of the analysis you wish to review when requesting copies.

After reviewing any comments we receive, we will announce our decision regarding whether to remove the declaration requirement for LBAM freedom for the importation of fruit from New Zealand in a subsequent notice. If the overall conclusions of our analysis and the Administrator's determination of risk remain unchanged following our consideration of the comments, then we will remove the requirement for the importation of fruit from New Zealand as described in this notice.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1633, 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 19th day of November 2024.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Newspapers Used for Publication of Legal Notices in the Southwestern Region, Which Includes Arizona, New Mexico, and Parts of Oklahoma and Texas

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists the newspapers that will be used by all Ranger Districts, Grasslands, Forests, and the Regional Office of the Southwestern Region to publish legal notices. The intended effect of this action is to inform interested members of the public which newspapers the Forest Service will use to publish notices of proposed actions, notices of decision, and notices of opportunity to file an objection. This will provide the public with constructive notice of Forest Service proposals and decisions, provide information on the procedures to comment or object, and establish the date that the Forest Service will use to determine if comments or objections were timely.

DATES: Publication of legal notices in the listed newspapers will begin on the date of this publication and continue until further notice.

ADDRESSES: Roxanne Turley, Regional Administrative Review Coordinator, Forest Service, Southwestern Region; 333 Broadway SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102–3498.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Roxanne Turley, Regional Administrative Review Coordinator; (505) 526–0020 or by email roxanne.turley@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The administrative procedures at 36 CFR parts 218 and 219 require the Forest Service to publish notices in a newspaper of general circulation. The content of the notices is specified in 36 CFR parts 218 and 219. In general, the notices will identify: the decision or project, by title or subject matter; the name and title of the official making the decision; how to obtain additional information; and where and how to file comments or objections. The date the notice is published will be used to establish the official date for the beginning of the comment or objection period. Where more than one newspaper is listed for any unit, the first newspaper listed is the primary newspaper of record of which publication date shall be used for calculating the time period to file comment or an objection.

Southwestern Regional Office

Regional Forester

Notices of Availability for Comment and Decisions and Objections affecting New Mexico Forests:—“*Albuquerque Journal*”, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for National Forest System lands in the State of New Mexico for any projects of Region-wide impact, or for any projects affecting more than one National Forest or National Grassland in New Mexico.