

Permitting Branch, Plant Health Programs, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–2323.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The soybean aphid, *Aphis glycines*, which is native to Asia, was found in North America in 2000 and has since become a major pest. It infested 42 million acres in North America in 2003, resulting in decreased soybean yields and greatly increased control costs. The soybean aphid has invaded most soybean production regions in North America. By 2009, soybean aphid was present in 30 States and 3 Canadian Provinces.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is proposing to issue permits for the field release of a parasitic wasp, *Aphelinus rhamni*, to reduce the severity of soybean damage from infestations of soybean aphid in the United States.

On May 2, 2014, we published in the **Federal Register** (79 FR 25094–25095, Docket No. APHIS–2014–0004) a notice<sup>1</sup> in which we announced the availability, for public review and comment, of an environmental assessment (EA) that examined the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed release of this biological control agent into the continental United States.

We solicited comments on the EA for 30 days ending June 2, 2014. We received one comment by that date. The commenter stated her opposition to the proposed release of *A. rhamni*, but did not provide any substantive information or specific concerns.

In this document, we are advising the public of our finding of no significant impact (FONSI) regarding the release of *A. rhamni* into the continental United States for use as a biological control agent to reduce the severity of soybean aphid infestations. The finding, which is based on the EA, reflects our determination that release of this biological control agent will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

The EA and FONSI may be viewed on the Regulations.gov Web site (see footnote 1). Copies of the EA and FONSI are also available for public inspection at USDA, Room 1141, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons wishing to inspect copies are requested to call ahead on (202) 799–7039 to facilitate

entry into the reading room. In addition, copies may be obtained by calling or writing to the individual listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

The EA and FONSI have been prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); (2) regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508); (3) USDA regulations implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1b); and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

Done in Washington, DC, this 26th day of September 2014.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 2014–23415 Filed 9–30–14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2014–0014]

#### Notice of Decision To Allow Interstate Movement of *Allium* spp. Leaves From Hawaii Into the Continental United States

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are advising the public of our decision to allow the interstate movement of *Allium* spp. leaves from Hawaii into the continental United States. Based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, which we made available to the public to review and comment through a previous notice, we believe that the application of one or more phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the interstate movement of *Allium* spp. leaves from Hawaii to the continental United States.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* October 1, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. David Lamb, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 851–2103.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under the regulations in “Subpart—Regulated Articles From Hawaii and the Territories” (7 CFR 318.13–1 through 318.13–26, 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 interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to the continental United States to prevent the spread of plant pests and noxious weeds that occur in Hawaii and the territories.

Section 318.13–4 contains a performance-based process for approving the interstate movement of commodities that, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, can be safely moved 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 pest risk analysis that evaluates the risks associated with the interstate movement of a particular fruit or vegetable. Following the close of the 60-day comment period, APHIS may begin allowing the interstate movement of the fruit or vegetable subject to the identified designated measures if: (1) No comments were received on the pest risk analysis; (2) the comments on the pest risk analysis revealed that no changes to the pest risk analysis were necessary; or (3) changes to the pest risk analysis 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 May 2, 2014 (79 FR 25095–25096, Docket No. APHIS–2014–0014), in which we announced the availability, for review and comment, of a pest risk analysis (PRA) that evaluates the risks associated with the interstate movement of *Allium* spp. from Hawaii into the continental United States. Based on the PRA, we prepared a risk management document (RMD) to identify phytosanitary measures that could be applied to the commodity to mitigate the pest risk.

We solicited comments on the notice, PRA and RMD for 60 days ending on July 1, 2014. We received three comments by that date from a private citizen, a State department of agriculture, and an organization of State plant protection agencies.

Two commenters raised concerns that no production, harvest, or post-harvest procedures were specified in the RMD for the two lepidopteran pests (*Acrolepiopsis sapponensis* and

<sup>1</sup> To view the notice, the comment we received, the EA, and the FONSI go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2014-0004>.

<sup>1</sup> To view the notice, PRA, RMD, and comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2014-0014>.

*Spodoptera litura*) and one thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) identified in the PRA.

We acknowledge that there are no specific harvest or post-harvest mitigation measures detailed in the RMD for those pests; however, evidence of these three insect pests can easily be detected during the required inspection process. In addition, the RMD states that standard commercial practices related to field sanitation must be used to discard infested leaves. If a thrip, identified as *S. dorsalis*, is found by an inspector during the required biometric sampling, then the entire consignment would be prohibited from being moved into the continental United States unless it is treated with an APHIS-approved treatment in Hawaii.

One commenter raised concerns about a nematode, *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, that was not identified as a plant pest in the PRA.

The nematode was analyzed and included within the appendix of the PRA, but no action is required against the nematode because the nematode is associated with the roots of the plant and is not expected to follow the pathway and become established via non-propagative material.

Therefore, in accordance with § 318.13–4, we are announcing our decision to begin allowing the interstate movement of *Allium* spp. leaves from Hawaii into the continental United States subject to the following phytosanitary measures:

- *Allium* spp. leaves are moved as commercial consignments only.
- A biometric sample of leaves of *Allium* spp. must be inspected for quarantine pests following any post-harvest processing. If quarantine pests are found, the entire consignment will be prohibited from movement into the continental United States unless it is treated with an approved quarantine treatment monitored by APHIS.

These conditions will be listed in the Hawaii Fruits and Vegetables Manual (available at [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/hawaii.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/hawaii.pdf)). In addition to those specific measures, *Allium* spp. from Hawaii will be subject to the general requirements listed in § 318.13–3 that are applicable to the interstate movement of all fruits and vegetables from Hawaii.

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

Done in Washington, DC, this 26th day of September 2014.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 2014–23418 Filed 9–30–14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2014–0029]

#### Notice of Decision To Allow Interstate Movement of Fresh Achachairú Fruit From Puerto Rico

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are advising the public of our decision to begin allowing the interstate movement into the continental United States of fresh achachairú fruit from Puerto Rico. Based on the 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 interstate movement of achachairú from Puerto Rico.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* October 1, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. David Lamb, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 851–2103.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under the regulations in “Subpart—Regulated Articles From Hawaii and the Territories” (7 CFR 318.13–1 through 318.13–26, referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits or restricts the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables into the United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to prevent plant pests and noxious weeds from being introduced into and spread within the continental United States. (The continental United States is defined in § 318.13–2 of the regulations as the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia.)

Section 318.13–4 contains a performance-based process for

approving the interstate movement of commodities that, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, can be safely moved 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 pest risk analysis that evaluates the risks associated with the interstate movement of a particular fruit or vegetable. Following the close of the 60-day comment period, APHIS may begin allowing the interstate movement of the fruit or vegetable subject to the identified designated measures if: (1) No comments were received on the pest risk analysis; (2) the comments on the pest risk analysis revealed that no changes to the pest risk analysis were necessary; or (3) changes to the pest risk analysis 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 June 12, 2014 (79 FR 33715–33716, Docket No. APHIS–2014–0029), in which we announced the availability, for review and comment, of a pest risk analysis that evaluates the risks associated with the interstate movement of fresh achachairú fruit from Puerto Rico into the continental United States. We solicited comments on the notice for 60 days ending on August 11, 2014. We received three comments by that date. The comments were from private citizens and an organization of State plant pest regulatory agencies. All the commenters were generally supportive of the proposed action.

One commenter asked that we also list the scientific name for achachairú. The commenter stated that the scientific name is *Garcinia humilis* (Vahl) C.D. Adams, Clusiaceae. Another commenter stated that the original name for the species was *Rheedia laterifolia*. This commenter disagreed with identifying achachairú as *G. humilis*.

APHIS notes that the scientific name *Garcinia gardneriana* is used in the pest risk assessment. We also note that *Rheedia laterifolia* is widely considered to be a synonym for *Garcinia humilis*. The original request for market access came from a grower who presented the fruit as *Garcinia laterifolia*. However, when we began to consider the grower’s request, we found that the Germplasm Resources Information Network

<sup>1</sup> To view the notice, PRA, RMD, and comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=APHIS-2014-0029>.