

Dated: September 9, 2013.

Shaun Donovan,

Secretary.

Walter M. Shaub, Jr.,

Director, Office of Government Ethics.

[FR Doc. 2013-22214 Filed 9-11-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 318

[Docket No. APHIS-2012-0008]

RIN 0579-AD70

Interstate Movement of Sharwil Avocados From Hawaii

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the Hawaii quarantine regulations to allow the interstate movement of untreated Sharwil avocados from Hawaii into the continental United States. As a condition of movement, Sharwil avocados from Hawaii will have to be produced in accordance with a systems approach that includes requirements for registration and monitoring of places of production and packinghouses, an orchard trapping program, grove sanitation, limits on harvest periods and distribution areas, and harvesting and packing requirements to ensure that only intact fruit that have been protected against infestation are shipped. This action will allow for the interstate movement of Sharwil avocados from Hawaii into other States while continuing to provide protection against the introduction of quarantine pests.

DATES: *Effective Date:* October 15, 2013.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the regulations in 7 CFR part 318, "State of Hawaii and Territories Quarantine Notices" (referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA or the Department) prohibits or restricts the interstate movement of fruits, vegetables, and other products

from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam to the continental United States to prevent the spread of plant pests that occur in Hawaii and the territories.

Among other things, the regulations allow interstate movement of Sharwil avocados from Hawaii to the continental United States only if the avocados undergo fumigation, or combined fumigation and cold treatment for fruit flies. The treatments currently required for the movement of Sharwil avocados can have unacceptable adverse effects on the quality of the fruit.

On February 7, 2013, we published in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 8987-8992, Docket No. APHIS-2012-0008) a proposal¹ to amend the regulations to allow the interstate movement of untreated Sharwil avocados from Hawaii into the continental United States under a systems approach. The proposed conditions included that Sharwil avocados from Hawaii would have to be produced in accordance with a systems approach that includes requirements for registration and monitoring of places of production and packinghouses, an orchard trapping program, grove sanitation, limits on harvest periods and distribution areas, and harvesting and packing requirements to ensure that only intact fruit that have been protected against infestation are shipped.

We solicited comments concerning the proposed rule for 60 days ending April 8, 2013, and received 30 comments by that date. They were from avocado growers and grower associations, researchers, members of Congress, a State plant regulatory agency, and an organization representing State plant regulatory agencies. These comments are discussed below by topic.

Support for the Proposed Rule

Many commenters stated that they were confident that Sharwil avocados could safely move to the mainland in accordance with the requirements of the proposed rule and that the strengthened mitigation measures would prevent shipment of any fruit with viable fruit fly larvae. Many commenters also stated that the proposed rule would benefit Hawaii avocado growers, the economy of Hawaii, and consumers on the mainland.

Trapping in Production Areas

Two commenters addressed actions to be taken if traps find *Bactrocera*

dorsalis, the Oriental fruit fly, in the production area. The proposed rule states "Consistent with the recommendations of the RMD [risk management document], the compliance agreement would initially require bait sprays approved by APHIS to be used to control fruit flies in the orchard if *B. dorsalis* is detected by the trapping at a rate above 0.4 flies per trap per day." One commenter stated that a detection rate of 0.1 flies/trap/day should be used as the trigger for bait spray in place of the proposed 0.4 flies/trap/day.

We are not making any change in response to this comment. *B. dorsalis* is known to exist in Hawaii's agricultural areas, and the purpose of the trapping requirement is only to demonstrate a low level of prevalence in the immediate vicinity of the Sharwil orchards. The suggested trapping rate of 0.1 flies/trap/day (based on the minimum of 2 traps we proposed to require for small orchards) would trigger action if 2 or more flies are caught in a week. This trigger level is more suitable to pest free areas than to low prevalence areas. We believe the proposed trigger of 0.4 flies/trap/day, which equates to 6 flies/week for small orchards, is a more realistic and practical trigger. The Sharwil avocado is considered an extremely poor host to *B. dorsalis*, and demonstrating that places of production have a low prevalence of *B. dorsalis* is an effective mitigation.

This commenter also suggested that Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) population size should also be monitored through trapping, with the same bait spray triggers in place as for *B. dorsalis*. We are not making any change based on this comment. As noted in the proposed rule and the pest risk assessment, Sharwil avocado is not a host for Medfly and movement of Sharwil avocados is not a pathway for introduction of Medfly. Therefore, we have determined that restrictions associated with Medfly in this case are not necessary.

Another commenter stated that, in addition to trapping and bait spray requirements for orchards, these requirements should also apply to surrounding buffer areas outside the orchard. The commenter also stated that, if trapping triggers a bait spray response, shipping from the orchard should be discontinued for 30 days and resume only after bait spray completion and subsequent negative trapping results.

We are not making changes in response to these comments for the following reasons. Buffer zones are necessary in cases where articles are grown in a pest-free area, or when

¹To view the proposed rule, supporting documents, and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=APHIS-2012-0008>.

articles are a good host to a pest prevalent in the area (such as late-season citrus grown in areas infested with Caribbean fruit fly). Neither of these conditions applies in the case of Hawaii Sharwil avocados. Establishing buffer zones would also be impractical because many Sharwil orchards are small properties where the growers do not own the immediately surrounding land. With regard to actions to be taken when trapping results exceed the threshold, the proposal deliberately provided APHIS with discretion in this matter in § 318.13–20(c)(2), which states “If *B. dorsalis* is detected by the trapping at an actionable rate as specified in the compliance agreement, control actions required by the compliance agreement or ordered by an inspector must be taken.” This would allow for a variety of responses depending on the situation at the particular orchard, including such actions as increased trapping or increasing the size of the biometric sample of cut and inspected fruit. If infested fruit are ever found, shipping from that orchard would be suspended not just for 30 days, but until APHIS conducts an investigation and appropriate remedial actions have been implemented.

Movement of Avocados From Place of Production to Packinghouse

One commenter expressed concern that the proposed requirement that avocados “must be safeguarded by an insect-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing” would not prevent infestation during that movement. Another commenter stated that the proposed requirement that avocados must be moved to a packinghouse within 12 hours of harvest allowed the avocados to sit in the harvest area for too long.

A search of relevant data and journal articles revealed no instance where fruit awaiting packing was attacked and infested by fruit flies; however, APHIS is aware that this is a remote possibility, as evidenced by the proposed requirements. In response to these comments, we reviewed the practices in other relevant programs and are changing the allowed postharvest time period to 3 hours to be consistent with them. We are not changing the proposed requirement that avocados “must be safeguarded by an insect-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing,” which is also the standard in the other programs and appears to be a clear and effective standard.

Fruit Box Labeling

One commenter addressed the proposed labeling requirement, that fruit boxes must be marked “Distribution limited to the following States: CO, CT, DE, DC, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, and WY.” He suggested that the marking should also state “NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO [list of States that prohibit entry]” to insure that the product is not moved into fruit fly habitat States such as Florida.

APHIS believes that it would be redundant and possibly confusing to mark every box with a list of States where distribution is allowed and another list consisting of all remaining States. However, we agree that further emphasizing the importance of limited distribution may help with program implementation. Therefore, we have amended the relevant requirement in § 318.13–20(e) to read: “Fruit boxes must be clearly marked ‘Distribution limited to the following States: CO, CT, DE, DC, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, and WY; DISTRIBUTION TO OTHER STATES PROHIBITED’ and each consignment must be identified in accordance with the requirements of § 318.13–3(g).”

Transit Shipments and Layovers

Two commenters asked what the proposed rule would allow in terms of transit movement or layovers for shipments of Sharwil avocado to the mainland. For example, a plane carrying Sharwil avocados could stop in California first before making its way to Connecticut.

APHIS agrees that such situations are not clearly addressed in the proposed rule. Therefore, we have amended the relevant requirement in § 318.13–20(g) to read as follows: “No Sharwil avocados moved under this program may be shipped to or distributed in locations in the continental United States other than Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. If the means of conveyance carrying a shipment stops en route in any other

State, the Sharwil avocados may not be unloaded in that State.”

Technical Corrections to Pest Risk Analysis

We are making minor corrections to the pest risk assessment and risk management document that were suggested by commenters. In one case we are rewording a sentence that referred to water stress and nutritional deficiencies as factors in host status to clarify that the magnitude of these factors was not actually measured. We are also correcting an error in the citation to an article on systems approaches that supports the basis of the rule. These changes do not affect the proposed systems approach.

Comments Outside the Scope of the Proposal

One commenter noted that the current regulations allow Sharwil avocados to be moved to the continental United States if they are subject to fumigation, or to combined fumigation and cold treatment. This commenter suggested that a cold treatment alone may be sufficient to eliminate pests of concern, suggested time-temperature combinations for such a treatment, and also suggested that heat shock pretreatment may improve fruit quality when such a treatment is used. APHIS did not make any changes in response to this comment because neither the proposed rule nor the requests that initiated it suggested allowing Sharwil avocados to be moved under such conditions, and we are not aware of industry interest in such movement.

Two commenters suggested that the scope of the proposed rule be extended to apply to other thick-skinned varieties of avocado in addition to the Sharwil variety. We are taking no action on this comment because the request from the Hawaii Department of Agriculture that initiated this rule was specifically limited to Sharwil variety avocados.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the proposed rule and in this document, we are adopting the proposed rule as a final rule, with the changes discussed in this document.

Miscellaneous Changes

We are also correcting two minor errors in § 318.13–26, in which the word “melon” was omitted from the section heading and the Office of Management and Budget control number was omitted from the section.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of

Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, we have analyzed the potential economic effects of this action on small entities.

This rule will allow the interstate movement of untreated Sharwil avocados from Hawaii into the continental United States if the avocados are produced in accordance with a systems approach to prevent the spread of *B. dorsalis* and other pests.

The 2007 Census of Agriculture reported that there were a total of 8,245 avocado farms in the United States, with about 76 percent in California, 13 percent in Hawaii, and 11 percent in Florida. Average gross receipts for California avocado producers for the 2007–08 season was about \$52,700, compared to average receipts of about \$12,700 for Florida's growers and about \$750 for Hawaii's growers. The Small Business Administration's small-entity standard for avocado farms is annual receipts of not more than \$750,000. While nearly all U.S. avocado operations are small entities, it is evident that there is significant variation among the three States in average farm size.

We anticipate that Sharwil avocado consignments from Hawaii to the mainland will total about 180 metric tons per year, equivalent to about one-half of 1 percent of the U.S. supply of non-Hass avocados and to less than one-twentieth of 1 percent of the U.S. supply of all avocado varieties. They will be shipped between November and March, supplementing winter supplies.

Hawaii avocado production is estimated at 1.0 million pounds for the 2008–09 season, and 660,000 pounds for the 2009–10 season. The decline appears to be associated with adverse weather conditions.

Avocado production in the United States largely takes place in California, where nearly all of the fruit grown is of the small, dark-colored, rough-skinned Hass variety. In Florida and Hawaii, varieties like the Sharwil, which is much larger and bright green in color, are predominant. Most avocado imports and exports by the United States are Hass. Given our limited understanding of the strength of consumers' preferences for the various avocado varieties (that is, their degree of substitutability), we consider potential effects of the rule for producers of non-Hass varieties as well as for all U.S. avocado farmers.

While the rule should benefit Hawaii's avocado producers by allowing them to use a systems approach to

mitigate pest risk, making the sale of Sharwil avocados to the continental United States more economically feasible, the quantity that is expected to be shipped would not significantly affect the mainland avocado market overall or the more limited market for non-Hass varieties. With imports providing one-third of the U.S. supply of non-Hass avocados and two-thirds of the U.S. supply of all avocados, any effects of the rule for U.S. mainland producers would be further muted. Moreover, the Sharwil avocados from Hawaii would be shipped between November and March, when there is increased reliance on foreign suppliers. Any market effects of the rule could be expected to be borne proportionately by avocados supplied from abroad during the winter months.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12988

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts all State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule; (2) has no retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with section 3507(d) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the information collection or recordkeeping requirements included in this final rule, which were filed under 0579–0403, have been submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). When OMB notifies us of its decision, if approval is denied, we will publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing notice of what action we plan to take.

E-Government Act Compliance

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is committed to compliance with the E-Government Act to promote the use of the Internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes. For information pertinent to E-Government Act compliance related to this rule, please contact Mrs. Celeste Sickles, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator, at (301) 851–2908.

Lists of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 318

Cotton, Cottonseeds, Fruits, Guam, Hawaii, Plant diseases and pests, Puerto Rico, Quarantine, Transportation, Vegetables, Virgin Islands.

Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR part 318 as follows:

PART 318—STATE OF HAWAII AND TERRITORIES QUARANTINE NOTICES

- 1. The authority citation for part 318 continues to read as follows:

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

- 2. A new § 318.13–20 is added to read as follows:

§ 318.13–20 Sharwil avocados from Hawaii to the continental United States.

Commercial shipments of Sharwil avocados may be moved interstate from Hawaii to the continental United States without treatment under the following conditions:

(a) *Registration.* Persons wishing to move Sharwil avocados in accordance with this section must register the avocados' place of production and the packinghouse that packs the avocados. A registration form may be obtained from local APHIS offices in Hawaii. Persons registering places of production or packinghouses must agree to allow inspectors access to the places of production and packinghouses as necessary to monitor compliance with this section.

(b) *Grove sanitation.* Avocado fruit that has fallen from the trees must be removed from each place of production at least once every 7 days and in compliance with any schedule specified in the compliance agreement required in paragraph (h) of this section. Fallen avocado fruit may not be included in field containers of fruit brought to the packinghouse to be packed for interstate movement.

(c) *Trapping and orchard control.* (1) Beginning at least 1 month before harvest, the place of production of the avocados must have a trapping system in place for *B. dorsalis* that complies with all conditions specified in the compliance agreement required in paragraph (h) of this section. APHIS-approved traps and APHIS-approved lures must be used, and the place of production or the packinghouse must retain, for at least 1 year, data regarding the number and location of the traps, as well as any fruit flies that have been caught, and make this information available to APHIS upon request.

(2) If *B. dorsalis* is detected by the trapping at an actionable rate as specified in the compliance agreement,

control actions required by the compliance agreement or ordered by an inspector must be taken.

(d) *Harvesting requirements.* Avocados may only be harvested between November 1 and March 31. Avocados must be hard ripe fruit at the mature green stage with stems attached. Fruit must not indent with moderate finger pressure and no part of the fruit shall be soft. The fruit must be moved to a registered packinghouse within 3 hours of harvest or must be protected from fruit fly infestation until moved. The fruit must be safeguarded by an insect-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing.

(e) *Packinghouse requirements.* During the time registered packinghouses are in use for packing avocados for movement to the continental United States, the packinghouses may only accept avocados that are from registered places of production and that are produced in accordance with the requirements of this section and of the compliance agreement required in paragraph (h) of this section.

(1) Avocados must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in an insect-exclusionary packinghouse. All openings to the outside of the packinghouse must be covered by screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm or by some other barrier that prevents pests from entering.

(2) Fruit must be packed in insect-proof packaging, or covered with insect-proof mesh or a plastic tarpaulin, for transport to the continental United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the continental United States.

(3) Fruit boxes must be clearly marked "Distribution limited to the following States: CO, CT, DE, DC, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, and WY; DISTRIBUTION TO OTHER STATES PROHIBITED" and each consignment must be identified in accordance with the requirements of § 318.13–3(g).

(f) *Inspection.* A biometric sample of a size determined by APHIS will be visually inspected for quarantine pests by an inspector, and a portion of the fruit will be cut open to detect internal pests, including *B. dorsalis*. If any quarantine pests are found, the entire consignment of avocados will be prohibited from interstate movement unless it is treated with an approved quarantine treatment monitored by APHIS. If any *B. dorsalis* are found, the entire consignment of avocados will be prohibited from interstate movement,

and the place of production producing that fruit will be suspended from the interstate shipment program until APHIS conducts an investigation and appropriate remedial actions have been implemented.

(g) *Limited distribution.* No Sharwil avocados moved under this program may be shipped to or distributed in locations in the continental United States other than Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. If the means of conveyance carrying a shipment stops en route in any other State, the Sharwil avocados may not be unloaded in that State.

(h) *Compliance agreement.* Persons wishing to move avocados in accordance with this section must sign a compliance agreement in accordance with § 318.13–3(d) in which he or she agrees to comply with such conditions as may be required by the inspector in each specific case to prevent infestation. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0403)

■ 3. In § 318.13–26, the section heading is revised and the OMB citation is added to the end of the section to read as follows:

§ 318.13–26 Breadfruit, jackfruit, fresh pods of cowpea, dragon fruit, mangosteen, melon, and moringa pods from Hawaii.

* * * * *

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0331)

Done in Washington, DC, this 5th day of September 2013.

Michael C. Gregoire,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2013–22205 Filed 9–11–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 712

RIN 1992–AA44

Human Reliability Program: Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) is amending its Human Reliability Program (HRP) regulations to eliminate references to obsolete provisions and to update part 712 to reflect organizational changes within the DOE. Today's regulatory amendments do not alter substantive rights or obligations under current law.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective on September 12, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Regina G. Cano, Office of Security, Office of Health, Safety and Security, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585; *Regina.Cano@hq.doe.gov*; 301–903–3473.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

DOE's HRP, is designed to ensure that individuals who occupy positions affording unescorted access to certain nuclear materials, nuclear explosive devices, programs, and facilities where (among other activities) nuclear explosives are tested produced, disassembled and transported, meet the highest standards of reliability, as well as physical and mental suitability, through a system of continuous evaluation of those individuals. The purpose of this continuous evaluation is to identify, in a timely manner, individuals whose judgment may be impaired by physical or mental/personality disorders; the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of legal drugs or other substances; the abuse of alcohol; or any other condition or circumstance that may represent a reliability, safety, or security concern.

A. Accelerated Access Authorization Program

The HRP requires that all individuals who work in positions affording unescorted access to certain materials, facilities, and program be certified as meeting the highest standards of reliability and physical and mental/personality suitability before such access may be granted. As promulgated in 2004 (69 FR 3213; January 23, 2004), the part 712 rule requires in § 712.11(a)(1) that each individual applying for or in an HRP position must have a DOE "Q" access authorization based on a background investigation, "except for security police officers who have been granted an interim "Q" through the Accelerated Access Authorization Program (AAP)." The AAP is defined in the current rule as "the DOE program for granting interim access to classified matter and special nuclear material based on a drug test,