

maintained by the USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) did not support *G. laterifolia* as a valid scientific name. The grower did not agree with changes to the scientific name and requested that APHIS seek another taxonomist or other authority who could use the Internet, scientific papers, and other resources, and would present a scientific report justifying a change to the scientific name. APHIS, with the help of ARS, identified a taxonomist with the New York Botanical Garden who was willing to make a determination of the scientific name. Sterile leaf and fruiting specimens were obtained from the grower's farm in Puerto Rico and sent to the taxonomist for identification. The taxonomist was then able to confirm that the specimen was in fact *Garcinia gardneriana*.

Therefore, in accordance with the regulations in § 318.13–4, we are announcing our decision to begin allowing the interstate movement of fresh achachairú fruit from Puerto Rico into the continental United States subject to the following phytosanitary measures:

- Fresh achachairú fruit must be transported interstate as commercial consignments only.
- Each consignment of fresh achachairú fruit must be inspected in pre-departure clearance for pests by APHIS-Plant Protection and Quarantine prior to shipment from Puerto Rico to the continental United States.

These conditions will be listed in the Puerto Rico Manual, found on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/puerto_rico.pdf. In addition to those specific measures, fresh achachairú fruit from Puerto Rico 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 Puerto Rico.

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. 2014–23419 Filed 9–30–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2013–0086]

Implementation of a Program for Federal Recognition of State Managed Phytosanitary Programs

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we are implementing the Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary program, which establishes a process for States to petition the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for Federal recognition of State-managed phytosanitary programs developed to eradicate, exclude, or contain plant pests of limited distribution within the United States that APHIS is not currently regulating or is considering no longer regulating under a Federal program. APHIS will evaluate and consider recognizing a State phytosanitary program to control certain pests to determine whether we should continue to take a control action or begin to take a control action against such pests at our United States ports of entry to mitigate the risks posed by those pests when found in consignments of imported goods. This program will make our Federal control actions taken at the ports of entry concerning the dissemination and/or further infestation of certain plant pests more consistent with our control actions regarding the interstate movement of these same pests.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David B. Lamb, Regulatory Policy Specialist, RPM, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 851–2018; or Ms. Diane L. Schuble, National Coordinator for Official Control, Pest Detection and Emergency Programs, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1237; (301) 851–2334.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Plant Protection Act, as amended (PPA, 7 U.S.C. 7701 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, or interstate movement of plants, plant products, or other articles if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent a plant pest from being introduced into or disseminated within the United States. This authority has been delegated to the Administrator of

the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

As part of this mission, APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) program responds to foreign introductions of plant pests by taking action at the ports of entry to eradicate, suppress, or contain them through various control programs to prevent their introduction or dissemination into the United States. Under Section 436 of the PPA, States are prohibited from regulating in foreign commerce any plant pests, plants, plant products, or other articles in order to control, eradicate, or prevent the introduction or dissemination of a plant pest or a noxious weed into the United States. Thus, States are preempted from taking action against any imported shipment entering and moving within the United States in foreign commerce on the basis that the shipment is infested with or by a plant pest or noxious weed. However, individual States may establish phytosanitary regulations and procedures to address pests of concern to them when those pests are moving in interstate commerce as long as the State's phytosanitary regulations are consistent with and do not exceed any PPA regulations issued by APHIS.

We recently advised the public that we have been and are continuing to assess certain plant pests that are present in the United States to determine whether we should continue to take action to mitigate the risk posed by those pests when they are found in consignments of imported goods at ports of entry into the United States. We discussed this action in a notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 13, 2013 (78 FR 68020–68021, Docket No. APHIS–2013–0048).

To ensure that we are taking pest control action at the ports of entry only when such action is warranted, we are implementing a program, known as the Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary (FRSMP) program, that establishes a process by which States may petition APHIS to recognize State managed phytosanitary programs developed to eradicate, exclude, or contain a plant pest that is of specific concern to that State and is of limited distribution within the United States. APHIS will consider petitions for State-managed phytosanitary programs that seek to exclude a pest from a State where it is not present, and where economic or environmental harm could result from its introduction. APHIS will also consider petitions for State-managed phytosanitary programs that seek to contain or eradicate plant pests that are of specific concern to that State and are of limited distribution in the

United States and are also not currently regulated by APHIS. After review of the phytosanitary program information provided by the requesting State, APHIS will decide whether to continue taking any control action at ports of entry to mitigate the risk associated with the specific plant pest if found in shipments in foreign commerce. Federal recognition of a State's phytosanitary program is consistent with APHIS' PPA authorities and APHIS' compliance with International Plant Protection Convention guidelines.¹

APHIS will begin accepting and considering petitions from States interested in obtaining Federal recognition in the FRSM program. In order to help States decide whether to petition for such recognition in the FRSM program, a State can request APHIS to provide a report to the State listing pest interceptions in imported cargo for shipments destined to that State and can also request from APHIS port of entry information on specific pest interceptions for the prior 5 years. To be eligible for FRSM recognition, a State will be required to demonstrate in their petitions that they meet the following criteria² established by the FRSM program:

- A State must provide detailed information about the absence or limited distribution of a pest in the State, pest pathways and likelihood of introduction into the State, potential economic and environmental harm that the pest may cause in the State, and the State's regulatory program for the pest that includes monitoring, surveillance, and control methods.
- A State must provide evidence that it has the authority to control the pest and to restrict activities and articles that facilitate the movement of the pest in the State that is not under Federal quarantine. This can be demonstrated by indicating that the State either has a regulatory quarantine in place to maintain pest freedom or limit pest distribution in the State or has the commitment and capability to enact, implement, and enforce a State regulatory quarantine within a reasonable time.
- A State must also present evidence to APHIS that its control program is technically sound with regard to pest containment and ability to measure results. For instance, a State must show that its mitigation measures are the least

restrictive necessary to assure adequate protection and that a quality assurance process exists to measure the effectiveness of such mitigation measures. A State must also provide APHIS with an annual report showing evidence that the phytosanitary management of its program is effective and reliable.

- Finally, a State must be able to define and describe its control program and provide supporting documentation including compliance agreements, auditing reports, and maps defining the regulated areas within the State.

Upon receipt of a petition from a State requesting Federal recognition of its phytosanitary program, that is, requesting to be approved to participate in the FRSM, APHIS will review the petition, evaluate it using the criteria cited above, and notify the requesting State of our decision. Petitions that fail to fulfill the FRSM program criteria will be returned to the submitting State and the State will have the option to revise and resubmit its petition.

If we decide to recognize a State program as being part of the FRSM, APHIS may continue to or begin to take Federal control actions at the United States ports of entry if this pest is intercepted in consignments of imported goods. Presently, when a plant pest of concern is found in a shipment of an imported commodity at a port of entry, APHIS requires mitigation or remedial actions to be taken, such as phytosanitary treatment, re-exportation, or destruction of the infested commodity. Once the FRSM program begins and if APHIS determines to take Federal action on specific State petitioned FRSM program plant pests, APHIS will likewise require such remedial measures on a commodity shipment infested with a FRSM program pest that APHIS has decided to take control action on. Additionally, APHIS may decide to allow an additional remedial option for a shipment involving a FRSM program plant pest if that shipment can be adequately mitigated or safeguarded to enter into the United States without any phytosanitary mitigation treatment when APHIS determines that the shipment is destined to, or can be re-directed to, a State that does not restrict that pest under the FRSM program. In such a case, where an infested shipment infested with a FRSM plant pest is allowed entry without phytosanitary treatment, APHIS may decide to issue an Emergency Action Notification ordering restrictions on the movement and destinations of that infested commodity shipment.

APHIS, in its discretion, may decide to implement provisional FRSM program status for a phytosanitary pest upon receipt and preliminary review of a State's FRSM petition. If APHIS decides to implement provisional FRSM program status for a phytosanitary pest, APHIS may require remedial action on that pest when it is detected arriving in or destined for the petitioning State(s) during the period that APHIS is finalizing review of that State's FRSM petition. However, Federal collaborator status will not be conferred on a petitioning State agency until the petition is formally approved, which means no Federal authority will be delegated to a State to act upon the FRSM program pest while that phytosanitary pest is in provisional status.

The provisional FRSM program status for a phytosanitary pest will not exceed 60 days from the implementation of that provisional status unless APHIS determines it should be extended and the requesting State wants such status extended. Likewise, APHIS may determine at any time that the provisional status be extended or withdrawn as necessary. For example, APHIS may extend a provisional status when a State is requested to submit additional information regarding their specific FRSM petition. Provisional status may be withdrawn if the petition is denied, when a State notifies APHIS of its intent to withdraw from the petition process, when a State fails to complete the petition within the agreed upon time schedule, or a State no longer wants APHIS to take any control action against a specific phytosanitary pest.

As explained above, the States are preempted under the PPA from taking any phytosanitary plant pest control actions on shipments moving in foreign commerce. Nevertheless, in order to make the FRSM program operative and workable, APHIS has decided that it will enter into Federal cooperative arrangements with States that have recognized FRSM program plant pests, in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 450. Under these envisioned cooperative arrangements, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will authorize States that have been accepted into the FRSM to operate as Federal collaborators to administer and enforce Federal actions on commodity shipments infested with a FRSM pest that is entering the United States and moving in foreign commerce³ and as

³ Articles imported into the United States under the authority of the PPA would remain in foreign commerce until sold to the ultimate consumer. The

¹ International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 5, Supplement No.1, "Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed."

² The criteria are included in the FRSM manual available at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/frsm.pdf.

the result of such foreign commerce movement is found to be in that FRSMSP State. States are obviously prohibited by the PPA from acting in such a Federal regulatory capacity unless such a cooperative arrangement is in place conferring Federal authority upon them to do so by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under these envisioned cooperative arrangements, States may be authorized to administer and enforce control actions to prevent the entry or movement of a specified FRSMSP plant pest into or through their State only as Federal collaborators acting under the Federal authority conferred by the cooperative arrangement. APHIS does not confer any authority under the Plant Protection Act not specifically outlined in the cooperative arrangement and is not conferring authority under any other statute administered by APHIS, including the authority to establish and collect fees.

APHIS will monitor those States that have been authorized to act as Federal collaborators to ensure they are complying with the terms of the collaborative arrangement and the FRSMSP program criteria. Failure of a State to meet the FRSMSP program criteria will result in APHIS reconsidering the FRSMSP program eligibility of that State program and the approval of any cooperative arrangement.

In cases where a State is no longer interested in taking action against a FRSMSP pest and APHIS can no longer justify continued action against such a FRSMSP pest, APHIS will discontinue taking Federal control actions, if APHIS has any such actions in place, when such FRSMSP pests are intercepted at the United States ports of entry.

Additional information about the FRSMSP program is available on the APHIS Web site at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/importexport?1dmy&uril=wcm%3apath%3a%2Faphis_content_library%2Fsa_our_focus%2Fsa_plant_health%2Fsa_domestic_pests_and_diseases%2Fsa_frsmmp.

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

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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question of when foreign commerce ceases in other cases must be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Black Hills National Forest Advisory Board

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Black Hills National Forest Advisory Board (Board) will meet in Rapid City, South Dakota. The Board is established consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C. App. II), the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. sec. 1600 et seq.), the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. sec. 1612), and the Federal Public Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Pub. L. No. 108-447). Additional information concerning the Board, including the meeting summary/minutes, can be found by visiting the Board's Web site at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/blackhills/workingtogether/advisorycommittees>.

DATES: The meeting will be held Wednesday, October 15, 2014 at 1:00 p.m.

All meetings are subject to cancellation. For updated status of meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Mystic Ranger District, 8221 South Highway 16, Rapid City, South Dakota. Written comments may be submitted as described under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. All comments, including names and addresses, when provided, are placed in the record and available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received at the Black Hills National Forest Supervisor's Office. Please call ahead to facilitate entry into the building.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Jacobson, Committee Coordinator, by phone at 605-673-9216, or by email at sjjacobson@fs.fed.us.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to provide:

- (1) Rangeland Management presentation; Joint monitoring—Elk management plan;
- (2) Forest Health presentation and discussion; Mountain Pine Beetle priority treatment areas for FY15;

(3) Motorized Trail Permits for FY15—Additional purchase opportunities; and

(4) Update from the Recreational Facility working group.

The meeting is open to the public. The agenda will include time for people to make oral statements of three minutes or less. Individuals wishing to make an oral statement should submit a request in writing by October 6, 2014 to be scheduled on the agenda. Anyone who would like to bring related matters to the attention of the Board may file written statements with the Board's staff before or after the meeting. Written comments and time requests for oral comments must be sent to Scott Jacobson, Black Hills National Forest Supervisor's Office, 1019 North Fifth Street, Custer, South Dakota 57730; by email to sjjacobson@fs.fed.us, or via facsimile to 605-673-9208.

Meeting Accommodations: If you are a person requiring reasonable accommodation, please make requests in advance for sign language interpreting, assistive listening devices or other reasonable accommodation for access to the facility or proceedings by contacting the person listed in the section titled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case by case basis.

Dated: September 24, 2014.

Craig Bobzien,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 2014-23328 Filed 9-30-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

RIN 0596-AD20

Extension of Comment Period for the Proposed Directive on Commercial Filming in Wilderness, Special Uses Administration

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of proposed directive; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Forest Service published a notice in the **Federal Register** on September 4, 2014, initiating a 60-day comment period on the Proposed Directive for Commercial Filming in Wilderness; Special Uses, Forest Service Handbook 2709.11, Chapter 40. The closing date of the original notice is scheduled for November 3, 2014. The Agency is extending the comment period for an additional 30 days from the previous closing date.