

stakeholders in our risk analysis process and we respect the phytosanitary expertise of the State plant health personnel of Florida and California. However, we have not identified the need for additional site visits at this time to evaluate the implementation of the systems approach. Should such site visits occur, we will take the States' requests into consideration.

### Regional Pests

A commenter stated that citrus dieback, citrus tristeza, *alternaria* brown spot, citrus canker, citrus black spot, and sweet orange scab exist in countries in proximity to Colombia production areas, and that Huanglongbing and Asian citrus psyllid exist within Colombia itself. The commenter asked APHIS to list insect vectors (other than *Brevipalpus* mite species) that transmit CiLV, as well as the distribution of such pests. The commenter also asked what disease and pathogen insect vector mitigation measures will be used to protect fresh citrus fruit as a pathway from introducing citrus pathogens and their insect vectors into the United States.

Citrus canker, citrus black spot, and sweet orange scab are not known to occur in Colombia. Although CiLV and Huanglongbing are known to exist in Colombia, citrus fruit is not a pathway of either of those pests in the absence of their insect vectors. The CIED specifies multiple packinghouse procedures for *Brevipalpus*; these procedures will also mitigate Asian citrus psyllid, vector of Huanglongbing.

### Risk Documentation

A commenter stated that the documentation provided is incomplete for the resumption of citrus exports from Colombia. The commenter said that PRA appeared to be conducted in 2015 or early 2016, leaving stakeholders uninformed about the intervening 24 months. The commenter added that the proposal moves from a PRA to an operational workplan without a pest risk mitigation document (RMD) in the interim. The commenter stated that with no RMD and operational workplan to protect the industry and environment, there are missing pieces to this effort.

APHIS did not identify any new quarantine pests that could follow the pathway of citrus from Colombia since the PRA was completed; therefore, it is still accurate. The CIED was made available with the February 2018

**Federal Register** notice (see footnote 1) and provides the risk mitigation structure for the importation of citrus from Colombia. Operational workplans are documents that provide additional

detail regarding day-to-day operations within an export program and can be updated as operational practices within the exporting country change.

### Neosilba spp.

A commenter stated that the PRA risk rating should be High for the likelihood of establishment of *Neosilba* spp. as it poses a significant pest risk. The commenter referred APHIS to the Brazilian citrus PRA, which states: "the introduction of *Neosilba* into the continental United States is likely to result in significant increases in costs of production beyond normal fluctuations." Another commenter questioned the effectiveness of fruit cutting as a dependable detection method for *Neosilba* spp. The commenter asked for details about how much fruit is being cut for detection of pests.

APHIS has never intercepted *Neosilba* spp. in commercial citrus. Given the PRA's medium risk rating and the lack of interceptions, APHIS believes that commercial production and inspection are adequate mitigation measures for this pest. APHIS believes that this pest is primarily an invader of overripe, damaged, fallen fruit, and fruit previously infested by tephritid fruit flies. In Brazil some studies have found *Neosilba* spp. to be a primary infesting agent, although some of those studies used dooryard citrus, not commercial fruit. Brazil is the only country where any publications showing damage from *Neosilba* spp. in citrus have been published.

### Funding

A commenter asked how APHIS attains funding as part of this action, and whether a trust fund has been established or a Colombian or industry reimbursement is anticipated.

APHIS typically reserves trust funds for preclearance programs. Importation of citrus from Colombia does not include a preclearance program.

Therefore, for the reasons noted above, we are affirming our addition of supplemental requirements for the importation of sweet oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, clementines, and mandarins from Colombia into the United States. The requirements are listed in the FAVIR database, which is available by following the link in footnote 2.

**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 20th day of March 2019.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 2019–05679 Filed 3–25–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2018–0037]

#### Addition of China to the List of Regions Affected by African Swine Fever

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are advising the public that we have added China to the list of regions that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service considers to be affected with African swine fever (ASF). We are taking this action because of the confirmation of ASF in China.

**DATES:** China was added to the APHIS list of regions considered affected with ASF on August 6, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Joyce Bowling-Heyward, DVM, National Director, Regionalization Evaluation Services, Strategy and Policy, VS, APHIS, USDA, 4700 River Road Unit 39, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 851–3350.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The regulations in 9 CFR part 94 (referred to below as the regulations) govern the importation of specified animals and animal products to prevent the introduction into the United States of various animal diseases, including foot-and-mouth disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, and African swine fever (ASF). These are dangerous and destructive diseases of ruminants and swine.

Sections 94.8 and 94.17 of the regulations contain requirements governing the importation into the United States of pork and pork products from regions of the world where ASF exists or is reasonably believed to exist and imposes restrictions on the importation of pork and pork products into the United States from those regions. ASF is a highly contagious disease of wild and domestic swine that can spread rapidly in swine populations with extremely high rates of morbidity and mortality. A list of regions where ASF exists or is reasonably believed to exist is maintained on the Animal and

Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) website at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import-information/animal-health-status-of-regions/>.

APHIS receives notice of ASF outbreaks from veterinary officials of the exporting country, from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), or from other publically available sources the Administrator determines to be reliable. In a report dated August 6, 2018, the veterinary authorities of China reported to the OIE confirmation of an ASF outbreak.

Although the importation of most swine commodities from China into the United States is already restricted based on that country's classical swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, and swine vesicular disease status, APHIS has determined that it is necessary to impose ASF-related restrictions on the importation of pork and pork products from China into the United States.

Therefore, in response to this outbreak, APHIS has added China to the list of regions where ASF exists or is reasonably believed to exist. As a result, pork and pork products, including casings, from China are subject to APHIS import restrictions designed to mitigate the risk of ASF introduction into the United States.

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 1633, 7701–7772, 7781–7786, and 8301–8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

Done in Washington, DC, this 20th day of March 2019.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 2019–05680 Filed 3–25–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Forest Service

#### Virginia Resource Advisory Committee

**AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Virginia Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will meet in Roanoke, Virginia. The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects

and funding consistent with Title II of the Act. RAC information, including the meeting agenda and the meeting summary/minutes can be found at the following website: [www.fs.fed.us/r8/gwj](http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/gwj).

**DATES:** The meetings will be held on the following dates:

- Friday, March 29, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and
- Friday, April 12, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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

**ADDRESSES:** The meetings will be held at the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests Supervisor's Office, Conference Room, 5162 Valleypointe Parkway, Roanoke, Virginia.

Written comments may be submitted as described under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received at the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests Supervisor's Office. Please call ahead to facilitate entry into the building.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Rebecca Robbins, RAC Coordinator, by phone at (540) 265–5173 or via email at [rebecca.robbs@usda.gov](mailto:rebecca.robbs@usda.gov).

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 these meetings is to:

1. Prioritize and recommend projects for Title II funds, and
2. Nominate and vote on a Chairperson.

The meetings are open to the public. The agendas will include time for people to make oral statements of three minutes or less. Individuals wishing to make an oral statement should request in writing by March 25, 2019 to be scheduled on the agenda for the March 29, 2019 meeting; and April 3, 2019 to be scheduled on the agenda for the April 12, 2019 meeting. Anyone who would like to bring related matters to the attention of the committee may file written statements with the committee staff before or after the meetings. Written comments and requests for time for oral comments must be sent to Rebecca Robbins, RAC Coordinator,

George Washington and Jefferson National Forests Supervisor's Office, 5162 Valleypointe Parkway, Roanoke, Virginia 24019; or by email to [rebecca.robbs@usda.gov](mailto:rebecca.robbs@usda.gov).

**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, please contact the person listed in the section titled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case by case basis.

Dated: March 10, 2019.

**Christopher B. French,**

*Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System.*

[FR Doc. 2019–05717 Filed 3–25–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3411–15–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–16–2019]

#### Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 151— Findlay, Ohio; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Whirlpool Corporation (Dishwashers); Findlay, Ohio

Whirlpool Corporation (Whirlpool) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility in Findlay, Ohio. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on March 18, 2019.

The Whirlpool facility is located within Subzone 151E. The facility is used for the production of dishwashers and dishwasher sub-assemblies. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and components and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Whirlpool from customs duty payments on the foreign-status components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, Whirlpool would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to: Steel screw kits; axial fans; dishwashers; dishwasher sub-assemblies; handles; worm gears; DC motors; single phase AC motors; harnesses with WiFi modules; switches; control assemblies; wire