

continental United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the continental United States or the consignment will be denied entry into the continental United States.

- During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting peppers to the continental United States, the packinghouse may only accept peppers from registered approved places of production.

- Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the Colombian NPPPO stating that the fruit in the consignment has been produced in accordance with 7 CFR 319.56–4. Consignments must be packed in cartons that are labeled with the identity of the place of production.

- Consignments of fresh pepper fruit from Colombia are subject to inspection at the port of entry in the continental United States.

- Consignments are not for importation or distribution into or within Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or any U.S. Territory.

In addition to these specific measures, fresh pepper fruit from Colombia would be subject to the general requirements listed in § 319.56–3 that are applicable to the importation of all fruits and vegetables.

Therefore, in accordance with § 319.56–4(c), we are announcing the availability of our PRA and RMD for public review and comment. Those documents, as well as a description of the economic considerations associated with the importation of fresh pepper fruit from Colombia, 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 the PRA and RMD 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 the import status of fresh pepper fruit from Colombia 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 authorize the importation of fresh pepper fruit from Colombia into the continental United States subject to the requirements specified in the RMD.

**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 3rd day of May 2019.

**Kevin Shea,**  
*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 2019–09512 Filed 5–8–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2018–0068]

#### Importation of *Dianthus* spp. From Kenya

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are notifying the public that we propose to make changes to the import requirements in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plants for Planting Manual for imports of *Dianthus* spp. (carnation) cuttings from Kenya. Currently, *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya require mandatory postentry quarantine within the United States. We are proposing to allow *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya to be imported into the United States without postentry quarantine, subject to certain conditions. These changes to the USDA Plants for Planting Manual would relieve restrictions on *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya while continuing to address the possible introduction of quarantine pests through the importation of such cuttings. We are making these changes available to the public for review and comment.

**DATES:** We will consider all comments that we receive on or before July 8, 2019.

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

- Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2018-0068>.

- Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2018–0068, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A–03.8, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at <http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2018-0068> or in our reading room, which is located in Room 1141 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. Lydia E. Colón, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–2302.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

Under the regulations in “Subpart H—Plants for Planting” (7 CFR 319.37–1 through 319.37–23, 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 importation of plants for planting (including living plants, plant parts, seeds, and plant cuttings) to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States. *Quarantine pest* is defined in § 319.37–2 as a plant pest or noxious weed that is of potential economic importance to the United States and not yet present in the United States, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. In accordance with § 319.37–20, APHIS may impose quarantines and other restrictions on the importation of specific types of plants for planting. These restrictions are listed in the USDA Plants for Planting Manual.<sup>1</sup>

In a final rule<sup>2</sup> published in the **Federal Register** on March 19, 2018 (83 FR 11845–11867, Docket No. APHIS–2008–0011), and effective on April 18, 2018, we amended the regulations so that restrictions on the importation of certain types of plants for planting would be included in the USDA Plants for Planting Manual instead of the regulations, meaning that changes to specific restrictions on plants for planting are no longer made through rulemaking. Under § 319.37–20, if APHIS determines it is necessary to add, change, or remove restrictions on the importation of a specific type of plant for planting, we will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice that announces the proposed change and invites public comment.

The USDA Plants for Planting Manual currently requires *Dianthus* spp. (carnation) cuttings to be held in postentry quarantine for 1 year following their importation into the United States, unless they originate

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/plants\\_for\\_planting.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/plants_for_planting.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> The proposed and final rules, supporting documents, and comments can be viewed at <https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=APHIS-2008-0011>.

from Canada, Great Britain, or the Netherlands. Canadian *Dianthus* spp. cuttings are generally exempt from postentry quarantine, while *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Great Britain or the Netherlands are exempt from postentry quarantine provided that they are grown under certain conditions.

The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Kenya requested that we revise the USDA Plants for Planting Manual to also allow the importation of *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya without postentry quarantine. In response to this request, we prepared a commodity import evaluation document (CIED) that evaluates the request in light of the plant pest risk associated with the importation of *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya.

Based on the CIED, we are proposing to allow *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya to be imported into the United States without postentry quarantine, provided that:

- The cuttings are grown in a greenhouse that is registered with the NPPO of Kenya and that operates under an agreement with the NPPO.
- The NPPO maintains a list of registered growers and provides them to APHIS at least annually.
- The production site incorporates safeguards to prevent the entry of arthropod pests including, but not necessarily limited to, insect proof screening over openings and self-closing double or airlock-type doors.
- Blacklight traps are maintained for at least 1 year following construction of the production site, registration of the site, replacement of the covering of the production site, or discovery and repair to any rips or tears in the covering of the production site.
  - Any rips or tears are repaired immediately.
  - In the event of detection of quarantine pests in a production site, the site will not be allowed to export until appropriate control measures approved by the NPPO are taken and their effectiveness verified by APHIS.
  - Plants destined for export to the United States are produced in a production site devoted solely to production of such plants.
  - Parental stock from which the plants intended for importation derive are inspected and found free of the fungus *Phialophora cinerescens*, and indexed and found free of *Carnation etched ring virus* and *Carnation necrotic fleck virus*.
  - At least once monthly for the 4 months prior to the cuttings' export to the United States, the production site is visually inspected for *Spodoptera*

*littoralis* (cotton leaf worm), *Helicoverpa armigera* (Old World bollworm), *Agrotis segetum* (turnip moth), *Epichoristodes acerbella* (carnation tortrix), *Aspidiota nerii* (a scale), and *Chrysodeixis chalcites* (a moth), as well as *Phialophora cinerescens*, *Carnation etched ring virus*, and *Carnation necrotic fleck virus*.

- The production site maintains records regarding production, indexing, inspection, and pest management, and inspectors from the NPPO and APHIS have access to both the production site and these records.

- Cuttings are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration that the plants were produced in a production site registered with the NPPO of Kenya, and that the plants were grown under conditions specified by APHIS to prevent infestation with *Phialophora cinerescens*, *Carnation etched ring virus*, *Carnation necrotic fleck virus*, *Agrotis segetum*, *Epichoristodes acerbella*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Spodoptera littoralis*, and *Aspidiota nerii*.

- Cuttings are limited to commercial consignments only.

Therefore, in accordance with § 319.37–20(c), we are announcing the availability of our CIED for public review and comment. That document 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 we review public comments on our proposed changes to the USDA Plants for Planting Manual, we will publish a second notice. The second notice will inform the public of any changes to the import requirements we consider to be necessary to mitigate the entry of quarantine pests into the United States through the importation of *Dianthus* spp. cuttings from Kenya.

**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 3rd day of May 2019.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

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**BILLING CODE 3410-34-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2016-0094]

### Notice of Decision To Revise Conditions Governing the Importation of Fresh Peppers From the Republic of Korea 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 revise the conditions regarding the importation into the continental United States of peppers from the Republic of Korea. We have decided that the mesh size of screenings over vent openings can be increased from 0.6 mm to 1.6 mm, provided that sticky traps are used as an additional measure for pest monitoring. This action modifies the conditions under which peppers from the Republic of Korea may be imported into the continental United States while continuing to protect against the introduction of quarantine pests.

**DATES:** The conditions governing the importation of peppers from the Republic of Korea into the continental United States are revised as of May 9, 2019.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Carol Kreger, Regulatory Policy Specialist, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 851-2356, email: *Carol.M.Kreger@aphis.usda.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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 new importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, as well as for 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 on the internet in APHIS’ Fruits and Vegetables