

of APHIS determines that any of the phytosanitary measures required for the importation of a particular fruit or vegetable are no longer necessary to reasonably mitigate the plant pest risk posed by the fruit or vegetable, APHIS will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** making its pest risk documentation and determination available for public comment.

Currently, Unshu oranges from Japan are listed in FAVIR as a fruit authorized importation into the United States, if they are produced on the islands of Honshu, Shikoku, or Kyushu.

As general requirements, regardless of the island of Japan where the Unshu oranges were produced:

- The oranges must be commercial consignments.
- Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration that the oranges were packed and produced in accordance with the regulations.
- Each consignment must be free of leaves, twigs, and other plant parts, except for stems that are less than 1 inch long and attached to the fruit.
- Shipments are prohibited entry into any U.S. territory.
- Each shipment is subject to inspection at the port of entry into the United States.
- Each shipment must be imported under an import permit issued by APHIS.

Additionally, if the oranges are from the islands of Honshu or Shikoku and are destined to a port of entry in Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, or Texas, the oranges must be fumigated with methyl bromide as a mitigation for two species of mites (*Eotetranychus asiaticus* and *Eotetranychus kankitus*) and three species of mealybug (*Planococcus lilacinus*, *Planococcus kraunhiae*, and *Pseudococcus cryptus*). If the oranges are from the island of Kyushu, they are prohibited from being imported into Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, or Texas, as a mitigation for the fruit fly *Bactrocera tsuneonis*.

The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Japan asked that APHIS remove the methyl bromide fumigation requirement for Unshu oranges imported into the United States from the islands of Honshu or Shikoku, on the grounds that the pests the treatment targets are surface feeders and can easily be detected during phytosanitary inspection of the oranges. The NPPO also provided trapping data indicating that *B. tsuneonis* has not been detected on the island of Kyushu since 2016, and requesting that we allow

Unshu oranges from that island into all ports of entry in the United States (excluding territories).

In response to these requests, we have prepared two commodity import evaluation documents (CIEDs). One of the CIEDs recommends that Unshu oranges produced on the islands of Honshu or Shikoku do not need to be fumigated with methyl bromide; the other recommends allowing oranges from the island of Kyushu to be imported into all ports of entry in the United States (excluding territories).

Therefore, in accordance with § 319.56–4(c)(3), we are announcing the availability of our CIEDs for public review and comment. These documents, as well as a description of the economic considerations associated with removing the methyl bromide requirement for Unshu oranges from the islands of Honshu and Shikoku and with allowing Unshu oranges from the island of Kyushu to be imported into all ports of entry in the United States (excluding territories), 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 reviewing any comments we receive, we will announce our decision regarding whether to revise the requirements for the importation of Unshu oranges from Japan 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 revise the requirements for the importation of Unshu oranges from Japan as described in this notice.

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 17th day of September 2019.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–20531 Filed 9–20–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2019–0047]

Addition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the List of Regions Affected With African Swine Fever

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have added the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to the list of regions that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service considers to be affected with African swine fever (ASF). We have taken this action because of the confirmation of ASF in the DPRK.

DATES: The DPRK was added to the APHIS list of regions considered affected with ASF on June 5, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Ingrid Kotowski, Regionalization Evaluation Services, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200, Raleigh, NC 27606; (919) 855–7732; email: ingrid.kotowski@usda.gov.

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 African swine fever (ASF). 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/>. This list is referenced in § 94.8(a)(2) of the regulations.

Section 94.8(a)(3) of the regulations states that APHIS will add a region to the list referenced in § 94.8(a)(2) upon determining ASF exists in the region, based on reports APHIS receives of outbreaks of the disease from veterinary officials of the exporting country, from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), or from other sources the Administrator determines to be reliable, or upon determining that there is reason to believe the disease exists in the

region. Section 94.8(a)(1) of the regulations specifies the criteria on which the Administrator bases the reason to believe ASF exists in a region. Section 94.8(b) prohibits the importation of pork and pork products from regions listed in accordance with § 94.8 except if processed and treated in accordance with the provisions specified in that section or consigned to an APHIS-approved establishment for further processing. Section 96.2 restricts the importation of swine casings that originated in or were processed in a region where ASF exists, as listed under § 94.8(a).

On May 30, 2019, the veterinary authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reported to the OIE the occurrence of ASF in that country. Therefore, in response to this outbreak, on June 5, 2019, APHIS added the DPRK to the list of regions where ASF exists or is reasonably believed to exist. This notice serves as official record and public notification of that action.

As a result of that action, pork and pork products from the DPRK, including casings, are subject to APHIS import restrictions designed to mitigate the risk of ASF introduction into the United States.

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this action as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 17th day of September 2019.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–20520 Filed 9–20–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2019–0051]

Addition of Laos to the List of Regions Affected With African Swine Fever

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have added Laos to the list of regions that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service considers to be affected with African swine fever

(ASF). We have taken this action because of confirmation of ASF in Laos.

DATES: Laos was added to the APHIS list of regions considered affected with ASF on July 5, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Ingrid Kotowski, Regionalization Evaluation Services, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200, Raleigh, NC 27606; (919) 855–7732; email: ingrid.kotowski@usda.gov.

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 African swine fever (ASF). 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/>. This list is referenced in § 94.8(a)(2) of the regulations.

Section 94.8(a)(3) of the regulations states that APHIS will add a region to the list referenced in § 94.8(a)(2) upon determining ASF exists in the region, based on reports APHIS receives of outbreaks of the disease from veterinary officials of the exporting country, from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), or from other sources the Administrator determines to be reliable, or upon determining that there is reason to believe the disease exists in the region. Section 94.8(a)(1) of the regulations specifies the criteria on which the Administrator bases the reason to believe ASF exists in a region. Section 94.8(b) prohibits the importation of pork and pork products from regions listed in accordance with § 94.8 except if processed and treated in accordance with the provisions specified in that section or consigned to an APHIS-approved establishment for further processing. Section 96.2 restricts the importation of swine casings that originated in or were processed in a region where ASF exists, as listed under § 94.8(a).

On June 20, 2019, the veterinary authorities of Laos reported to the OIE the occurrence of ASF in that country. Therefore, in response to this outbreak, on July 5, 2019, APHIS added Laos to the list of regions where ASF exists or

is reasonably believed to exist. This notice serves as an official record and public notification of that action.

As a result of that action, pork and pork products from Laos, including casings, are subject to APHIS import restrictions designed to mitigate the risk of ASF introduction into the United States.

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this action as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 17th day of September 2019.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2019–0057]

Import Requirements for the Importation of Fresh Sand Pears From Japan Into the United States

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have prepared a pest risk analysis relative to the importation into the United States of sand pears (*Pyrus pyrifolia*) fruit from Japan. Currently, sand pears may only be imported from certain authorized production areas within Japan. Based on the findings of the analysis, we are proposing to authorize the importation of sand pears from all of Japan, rather than specific areas of production, and to revise the conditions under which sand pears from Japan may be imported into the United States. We are making the pest risk analysis available to the public for review and comment.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before November 22, 2019.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=APHIS-2019-0057>.
- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No.