

The methodology, publication dates, burden and data collection plan do not change as result of these program changes. The changes to these surveys will not affect burden hours.

Included with this change request are (1) Addition of the Arizona Enterprise Version of the Vegetable Chemical Use Survey that should have been added earlier, and

(2) One version of the ARMS 2 Wheat Production Practices Report. The one version will be used in lieu of three versions (winter, Durum, and other spring wheat) submitted earlier.

Need and Use of the Information: ARMS is the only annual source of whole farm information available for objective evaluation of many critical issues related to agriculture and the rural economy. This issues that will be addressed in this request are: input usage, production practices, and chemical use. Without these data, decision makers cannot analyze and report on critical issues that affect farms and farm households when pesticide regulatory actions are being considered.

Description of Respondents: Farms; Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 416,150.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Quarterly; Semi-annually; Monthly; Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 52,147.

Levi S. Harrell,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024-10790 Filed 5-16-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. Comments are required regarding; whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological

collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by June 17, 2024 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Farm Service Agency

Title: Volunteer Programs.

OMB Control Number: 0560-0232.

Summary of Collection: Section 1526 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 2272) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to use volunteers to perform a wide range of activities to carry out the programs of or supported by the Department of Agriculture (USDA). Each USDA agency is granted the authority to establish programs designed to provide educationally related work assignments for students in non-pay status. USDA, Departmental Regulation 4230-1 requires documentation of service performed without compensation by persons who do not receive Federal appointment. For this requirement, the information collection request is necessary to continue implementation of the programs, which allows the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Risk Management Agency (RMA) to use volunteers to perform a wide range of activities to carry out the programs of or supported by the Agency.

Need and Use of the Information: Applicants who are accepted in the program will complete the "Service Agreement and Attendance Record." FSA and RMA will use the reported information to respond to request for information on volunteers from the USDA Office of Human Resources Management. FSA Human Resource is responsible for determining how to document volunteer appointments. If the information were not collected for each volunteer, FSA and RMA would be unable to document service performed

without compensation by persons in the program if this information were not collected for each volunteer.

Description of Respondents:

Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents: 20.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 20.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,

Acting Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024-10865 Filed 5-16-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2023-0079]

Spotted Lanternfly Cooperative Control Program; Programmatic Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has prepared a programmatic environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact relative to the Spotted Lanternfly Cooperative Control Program in the conterminous United States. The environmental assessment documents our review and analysis of environmental impacts associated with the Spotted Lanternfly Cooperative Control Program. Based on its finding of no significant impact, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Matthew Travis, Spotted Lanternfly National Policy Manager, PPQ, APHIS, Emergency and Domestic Programs, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238; telephone: (580) 240-5394; email: Matthew.A.Travis@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The spotted lanternfly (SLF), *Lycorma delicatula*, an invasive species native to Asia, is a destructive pest that in large numbers can cause significant damage to critical habitat and economically important plants. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) proposed to control SLF to slow the spread of this

invasive insect in the conterminous United States wherever outbreaks are detected.

SLF infestation has led to crop loss, agriculture exportation problems, and increased management costs. APHIS has concerns with the potential for long-distance movement of SLF within the United States, and the continued risk of SLF introduction from other countries. Additionally, APHIS acknowledges that the environmental and socioeconomic damage to SLF-affected regions can be substantial.

On November 9, 2023, we published in the **Federal Register** (88 FR 77259–77260, Docket No. APHIS–2023–0079) a notice¹ in which we announced the availability, for public review and comment, of a programmatic environmental assessment (ProEA) that examined the potential environmental impacts associated with the SLF cooperative control program. In our analysis, APHIS found that an adaptive pest management approach that combines quarantine, chemical treatments, and pest survey is the preferred alternative to address the potential environmental impact of a SLF outbreak.

We solicited comments on the ProEA for 30 days ending December 11, 2023. We received two comment submissions by that date. A commenter questioned why Alaska and Hawaii were excluded from the ProEA, citing a map for the possible host range of SLF that indicated it could become established in Alaska. The ProEA was limited to the conterminous United States based on information that possible introduction of SLF into Alaska was not imminent. However, should SLF become established in Alaska, a supplemental EA will be prepared. The same commenter also raised a concern with a perceived lack of information and analyses on the economic impact of an SLF outbreak in the draft ProEA. Finally, another commenter agreed with APHIS that SLF is a destructive pest. The comments that we received, and APHIS' responses to the comments, are presented in our finding of no significant impact (FONSI) (see supporting documents).

In this document, we are advising the public of our FONSI on the implementation of the adaptive management alternative for the SLF program. The finding, which is based on the results of the analysis in the final ProEA, reflects our determination that

under this alternative, the methods used to exclude, detect, prevent, and control SLF infestations will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

The ProEA and FONSI 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 also request paper copies of the ProEA and FONSI by calling or writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the title of the ProEA when requesting copies.

The ProEA and FONSI have been prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), (3) USDA regulations implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1b), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

Done in Washington, DC, this 3rd day of May 2024.

Michelle Wenberg,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–10648 Filed 5–16–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

[Docket No. FSIS–2024–0008]

Retail Exemptions Adjusted Dollar Limitations

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: FSIS is announcing the dollar limitations on the amount of meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products that a retail store can sell to hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions without disqualifying itself for exemption from Federal inspection requirements.

DATES: *Applicable* June 17, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gina Kouba, Office of Policy and Program Development, Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Mailstop 3758, South Building, Washington, DC 20250–3700; 202–720–5046.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*) provide a comprehensive statutory framework to ensure that meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products prepared for commerce are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged. Statutory provisions requiring inspection of the processing of meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products do not apply to operations of types traditionally and usually conducted at retail stores and restaurants in regard to products offered for sale to consumers in normal retail quantities (21 U.S.C. 661(c)(2) and 454(c)(2)). FSIS' regulations (9 CFR 303.1(d) and 381.10(d)) elaborate on the conditions under which requirements for inspection do not apply to retail operations involving the preparation of meat and meat products and the processing of poultry and poultry products.

Sales to Hotels, Restaurants, and Similar Institutions

Under the aforementioned regulations, sales to hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions (other than household consumers) disqualify a retail store from exemption if the retail product sales of amenable products exceed either of two maximum limits: 25 percent of the dollar value of the total retail product sales or the calendar year retail dollar limitation set by the FSIS Administrator. The retail dollar limitation is adjusted automatically during the first quarter of the year if the Consumer Price Index (CPI), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows an increase or decrease of more than \$500 in the price of the same volume of product for the previous year. FSIS publishes a notice of the adjusted retail dollar limitations in the **Federal Register**. (See 9 CFR 303.1(d)(2)(iii)(b) and 381.10(d)(2)(iii)(b).)

The CPI for 2023 reveals an annual average price increase for meat and meat products of 2.07 percent, an average annual price increase for Siluriformes fish and fish products of 0.31 percent, and an annual average price increase for poultry and poultry products of 3.10 percent.^{1 2 3} When rounded to the

¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Meats in U.S. city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted [Series ID CUUR0000SAF11211], accessed on February 8, 2024.

² BLS, CPI-U: Fish and seafood in U.S. city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally

¹ To view the notice, the supporting documents, and the comments we received, go to www.regulations.gov, and enter APHIS–2023–0079 in the Search field.