

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 notice<sup>1</sup> 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]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## 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.<sup>1 2 3</sup> When rounded to the

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>1</sup> To view the notice, the supporting documents, and the comments we received, go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), and enter APHIS–2023–0079 in the Search field.

nearest \$100 dollar, the retail dollar limitation for meat and meat products, including Siluriformes fish and fish products, increased by \$2,000<sup>4</sup> and the retail dollar limitation for poultry and poultry products increased by \$2,200.<sup>5</sup> In accordance with 9 CFR 303.1(d)(2)(iii)(b) and 381.10(d)(2)(iii)(b), because the retail dollar limitations for meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products increased by more than \$500, FSIS is increasing the dollar limitation on sales to hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions to \$100,900 for meat and meat products and to \$74,200 for poultry and poultry products for calendar year 2024.

#### Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. Consequently, FSIS will announce this **Federal Register** publication on-line through the FSIS web page located at: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/federal-register>.

FSIS will also announce and provide a link to this **Federal Register** publication through the FSIS *Constituent Update*, which is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, and other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents and stakeholders. The *Constituent Update* is available on the FSIS web page. Through the web page, FSIS can provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience. In addition, FSIS offers an email subscription service which provides automatic and customized access to

adjusted [Series ID CUUR0000SEFG], accessed on February 8, 2024.

<sup>3</sup> BLS, CPI-U: Poultry in U.S. city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted [Series ID CUUR0000SEFF], accessed on February 8, 2024.

<sup>4</sup> The base value for meat and meat products in 2023 was \$98,910 rounded to the nearest \$100 dollar to \$98,900. The base value included \$95,940 for meat and meat products and \$2,970 to account for Siluriformes fish and fish products. The meat and meat products prices increased by 2.07 percent, or \$1,986 ( $\$95,940 \times 0.0207 = \$1,986$ ), during 2023. The Siluriformes fish and fish products prices increased by 0.31 percent, or \$9 ( $\$2,970 \times 0.0031 = \$9$ ), during 2023. Combined, the value for meat and meat products that includes Siluriformes fish and fish products increased by \$1,995 ( $\$1,986 + \$9$ ). Since this change is more than \$500, the retail dollar limitation is adjusted to \$100,905 [ $(\$95,940 + \$1,986) + (\$2,970 + \$9) = \$100,905$ , which is rounded to \$100,900].

<sup>5</sup> The base value for poultry and poultry products in 2023 was \$71,984 rounded to the nearest \$100 dollar to \$72,000. The poultry and poultry products prices increased by 3.10 percent, or \$2,232 ( $\$71,984 \times 0.0310 = \$2,232$ ), during 2023. Since this change is more than \$500, the retail dollar limitation is adjusted to \$74,200 ( $\$71,984 + \$2,232 = \$74,216$ , which is rounded to \$74,200).

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To file a program discrimination complaint, a complainant should complete a Form AD-3027, *USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form*, which can be obtained online at <https://www.usda.gov/forms/electronic-forms>, from any USDA office, by calling (866) 632-9992, or by writing a letter addressed to USDA. The letter must contain the complainant's name, address, telephone number, and a written description of the alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (ASCR) about the nature and date of an alleged civil rights violation. The completed AD-3027 form or letter must be submitted to USDA by:

- (1) Mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410;
- (2) Fax: (833) 256-1665 or (202) 690-7442; or
- (3) Email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

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Paul Kiecker,  
Administrator.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-533-877, A-570-064, C-533-878, C-570-065]

#### Stainless Steel Flanges From the People's Republic of China and India: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews and Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders, in Part

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is issuing the final results of changed circumstances reviews (CCRs) of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on stainless steel flanges from the People's Republic of China (China) and India to revoke the orders, in part, with respect to stainless steel flanges produced to specification SAE J518 (or its international equivalent, ISO 6162).

**DATES:** Applicable May 17, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sun Cho, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6458.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On March 29, 2024, Commerce published its initiation and preliminary results in the CCRs on stainless steel flanges from China and India,<sup>1</sup> in which Commerce found that changed circumstances warranted revocation of the *Orders*,<sup>2</sup> in part, with respect to

<sup>1</sup> See *Stainless Steel Flanges from the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews and Intent to Revoke the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders, in Part*, 89 FR 22120 (March 29, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*).

<sup>2</sup> See *Stainless Steel Flanges from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 26006 (June 5, 2018) (*China CVD Order*); *Stainless Steel Flanges from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 37468 (August 1, 2018) (*China AD Order*); *Stainless Steel Flanges from India: Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 50639 (October 9, 2018) (*India AD Order*); and *Stainless Steel Flanges from India: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 50336 (October 5, 2018) (*India CVD Order*) (collectively, *Orders*).