

garner qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient, timely manner. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights into perceptions and opinions but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be generalized to the population of study. This feedback will provide insights into customer or stakeholder perceptions, experiences, and expectations, provide an early warning of issues with service, or focus attention on areas where communication, training, or changes in operations might improve delivery of products or services. These collections will allow for ongoing, collaborative, and actionable communications between the Agency and its customers and stakeholders. It will also allow feedback to contribute directly to the improvement of program management.

The Agency will collect, analyze, and interpret information gathered through this generic clearance to identify strengths and weaknesses of the current services, information, and make improvements in service delivery based on feedback. The solicitation of feedback will target areas such as: timeliness, appropriateness, accuracy of information, courtesy, efficiency of service delivery, and resolution of issues with service delivery. Responses will be assessed to plan and inform efforts to improve or maintain the quality of service offered to the public.

The Agency will only submit a collection for approval under this generic clearance if it meets the following conditions:

- Information gathered will be used only internally for general service improvement and program management purposes and is not intended for release outside of the agency (if released, procedures outlined in Question 16 will be followed);

- Information gathered will not be used for the purpose of substantially informing influential policy decisions;
- Information gathered will yield qualitative information; the collections will not be designed or expected to yield statistically reliable results or used as though the results are generalizable to the population of study;

- The collections are voluntary;
- The collections are low-burden for respondents (based on considerations of total burden hours, total number of respondents, or burden-hours per respondent) and are low-cost for both the respondents and the Federal Government;

- The collections are non-controversial and do not raise issues of concern to other Federal agencies;

- Any collection is targeted to the solicitation of opinions from respondents who have experience with the program or may have experience with the program in the near future; and

- With the exception of information needed to provide remunerations for participants of focus groups and cognitive laboratory studies, personally identifiable information (PII) is collected only to the extent necessary and is not retained.

As a general matter, information collections will not result in any new system of records containing privacy information and will not ask questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.

The projected average annual burden estimates for the next three years are listed below. The burdens have been increased from the 60-day notice amounts due to internal agency discussions on expected needs.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 200,000.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 200,000.

Average Minutes per Response: 15 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 50,000 hours.

Frequency: On occasion.

Dated: December 16, 2024.

Taniesha D. Tolbert,

Supervisory Records Information Management Specialist, Bureau for Management, Office of Management Services, Information and Records Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2024–0009]

International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-Setting Activities

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 491 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended, and legislation implementing the results of the Uruguay Round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, we are informing the public of the international standard-setting activities of the World Organization for Animal Health, the

Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, and the North American Plant Protection Organization, and we are soliciting public comment on these standard-setting activities.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS–2024–0009 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.

- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2024–0009, 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 regulations.gov or in our reading room, which is located in Room 1620 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: For general information on the topics covered in this notice, contact Mr. Eric Nichols, Director, Trade Support Team, APHIS–IS, Room 1627–S, USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250; (202) 799–7122.

For specific information regarding standard-setting activities of the World Organization for Animal Health, contact Dr. Paul Gary Egrie, Office of International Affairs, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 33, Riverdale, MD 20737; (227) 215–2876.

For specific information regarding the standard-setting activities of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), contact Dr. Marina Zlotina, IPPC Technical Director, International Phytosanitary Standards, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 832–0611; marina.a.zlotina@usda.gov.

For specific information on the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), contact Stephanie Dubon, NAPPO Technical Director, International Phytosanitary Standards, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 332–9071; Stephanie.M.Dubon@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established as the common international institutional framework for governing trade relations among its members in matters related to the Uruguay Round Agreements. The WTO is the successor organization to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. U.S. membership in the WTO was approved by Congress when it enacted the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Pub. L. 103–465), which was signed into law on December 8, 1994. The WTO Agreements, which established the WTO, entered into force with respect to the United States on January 1, 1995. The Uruguay Round Agreements Act amended Title IV of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2531 *et seq.*). Section 491 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2578), requires the President to designate an agency to be responsible for informing the public of the sanitary and phytosanitary standard-setting (SPS) activities of each international standard-setting organization. The designated agency must inform the public by publishing an annual notice in the **Federal Register** that provides the following information: (1) The SPS standards under consideration or planned for consideration by the SPS organization; and (2) for each SPS standard specified, a description of the consideration or planned consideration of that standard, a statement of whether the United States is participating or plans to participate in the consideration of that standard, the agenda for U.S. participation, if any, and the agency responsible for representing the United States with respect to that standard.

“International standard” is defined in 19 U.S.C. 2578b as any standard, guideline, or recommendation: (1) Adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) regarding food safety; (2) developed under the auspices of the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)¹ regarding animal health; (3) developed under the auspices of the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC or the Convention) and the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) regarding plant health; or (4) established by or developed under any other international organization agreed to by the member countries of the

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) or the member countries of the WTO.

The President, pursuant to Proclamation No. 6780 of March 23, 1995 (60 FR 15845), designated the Secretary of Agriculture as the official responsible for informing the public of the SPS activities of Codex, WOAH, IPPC, and NAPPO. The U.S. Codex Office (USCO), in the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA’s) Trade and Foreign Affairs mission area, informs the public of standard-setting activities of Codex, and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) informs the public of WOAH, IPPC, and NAPPO standard-setting activities.

USCO publishes an annual notice in the **Federal Register** to inform the public of SPS activities for Codex (86 FR 29987). Codex was established in 1963 by two United Nations organizations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. It is the principle international organization for establishing food standards that protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade.

APHIS is responsible for publishing an annual notice of WOAH, IPPC, and NAPPO activities related to international standards for plant and animal health and representing the United States with respect to these standards. Following are descriptions of the WOAH, IPPC, and NAPPO organizations and the standard-setting agenda for each of these organizations. We have described the agenda that each of these organizations will address at their annual general sessions, including standards that may be presented for adoption or consideration, as well as other initiatives that may be underway at the WOAH, IPPC, and NAPPO.

The agendas for these meetings are subject to change, and the draft standards identified in this notice may not be sufficiently developed and ready for adoption as indicated. Also, while it is the intent of the United States to support adoption of international standards and to participate actively and fully in their development, it should be recognized that the U.S. position on a specific draft standard will depend on the acceptability of the final draft. Given the dynamic and interactive nature of the standard-setting process, we encourage any persons who are interested in the most current details about a specific draft standard or the U.S. position on a particular standard-setting issue, or in providing comments on a specific standard that may be under development, to contact APHIS. Contact information is provided at the beginning

of this notice under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

WOAH Standard-Setting Activities

The WOAH was established in Paris, France, in 1924, with the signing of an international agreement by 28 countries. It is currently composed of 183 Members, each of which is represented by a delegate who, in most cases, is the chief veterinary officer of that country or territory. The Deputy Administrator of APHIS’ Veterinary Services program is the U.S. Chief Veterinary Officer and serves as the official U.S. Delegate to the WOAH. The WTO has recognized the WOAH as the international forum for setting animal health standards, reporting global animal disease events, and presenting guidelines and recommendations on sanitary measures relating to animal health.

The WOAH facilitates intergovernmental cooperation to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in animals by sharing scientific research among its Members. The major functions of the WOAH are to collect and disseminate information on the distribution and occurrence of animal diseases and to ensure that science-based standards govern animal disease control efforts and international trade in animals and animal products. The WOAH also aims to achieve these objectives through the development and revision of international standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines.

The WOAH provides annual reports on the global distribution of animal diseases, recognizes Members’ disease status for certain diseases, categorizes animal diseases with respect to their international significance, publishes bulletins on global disease status, and provides animal disease control guidelines to Members. Various WOAH commissions and working groups undertake the development and preparation of draft standards, which are then circulated to Members for consultation (review and comment). Draft standards are revised accordingly and are presented to WOAH’s World Assembly of Delegates (all the Members) for review and adoption during the General Session, which meets annually every spring. Adoption, as a general rule, is based on consensus of the WOAH membership.

The 90th WOAH General Session was held from May 21 to 25, 2023, in Paris, France. The following are some of the chapters adopted into code during the 90th Session; visit <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/> for a full list of the current WOAH codes and manuals:

¹ The World Organization for Animal Health internationally follows a British English spelling of “organisation” in its name; it was formerly the Office International des Epizooties, or OIE, but on May 28, 2022, the organization announced that the acronym was changed from OIE to WOAH.

- User's Guide.
- Glossary.
- Chapter 1.3., Diseases, Infections, and Infestations Listed by WOAAH.
- Chapter 8.14., Infection with Rabies Virus.
- Chapter 8.15., Infection with Rift Valley Fever Virus.
- Chapter 10.9., Infection with Newcastle Disease Virus.
- Chapter 11.4., Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.
- Chapter 12.2., Contagious Equine Metritis.
- Chapter 12.2., Infection with *Taylorella equigenitalis* (Contagious Equine Metritis).
- Chapter 12.6., Infection with Equine Influenza Virus.
- Chapter 12.7., Infection with *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi* (Equine Piroplasmiasis).
- Chapter 14.X., Infection with *Theileria Lestoquardi*, *T. Luwenshuni* and *T. Uilenbergi*.
- Chapter 16.1., Infection with Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus.
- Chapter 8.Y., Infection with *Leishmania Spp.* Leishmaniasis.

More information on the standards currently under consideration and how comments are solicited may be found at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/international-standards/woah> or by contacting Dr. Paul Gary Egrie (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above).

IPPC Standard-Setting Activities

The IPPC is a multilateral convention adopted in 1952 to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and to promote appropriate measures for their control. The WTO recognizes the IPPC as the standard-setting body for plant health. Under the IPPC, the understanding of plant protection encompasses the protection of both cultivated and non-cultivated plants from direct or indirect injury by plant pests. The IPPC addresses the following activities: Developing, adopting, and implementing international standards for phytosanitary (plant health) measures (ISPMs); harmonizing phytosanitary activities through adopted standards; facilitating the exchange of official and scientific information among contracting parties; and providing technical assistance to developing countries that are contracting parties to the Convention.

The IPPC is deposited within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and is an international agreement of 185 contracting parties. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs), in

cooperation with regional plant protection organizations, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), and the Secretariat of the IPPC, implement the Convention. The IPPC continues to be administered at the national level by plant quarantine officials, whose primary objective is to safeguard plant resources from injurious pests. In the United States, the NPPO is the APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) program.

The 17th Session of the CPM was held in Rome, Italy, from March 27 to March 31, 2023.

The U.S. CPM adopted the following international phytosanitary standards in 2023. The United States develops its position on each of these draft standards prior to the CPM session based on APHIS' analyses and other relevant information from other U.S. Government agencies and interested stakeholders:

- ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (2021 revisions).
- Annex to ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*): Use of specific import authorizations.
- Revision of ISPM 18 (*Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

The following phytosanitary treatments were adopted as Annexes to ISPM 28:

- *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*: PT 45: Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi*.

IPPC Standard-Setting Initiatives, Including Those Under Development

A number of expert working group (EWG) meetings and technical consultations took place from October 2022 through September 2023 on the topics listed below. These IPPC projects are currently under development and intended for future adoption and publication. APHIS participated actively and fully in most of these drafting groups. APHIS developed its position on each of the topics prior to the working group meeting. The APHIS position was based on relevant scientific information and technical analyses, including information from other U.S. Government agencies and from interested stakeholders:

- EWG for revision of ISPMs on Pest Risk Analysis.
- EWG for revision of ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest-free areas for fruit flies*).
- EWG for drafting Annex to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*): Field inspection (including growing season inspection).

- Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) drafted the first commodity standard as an Annex to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*): International movement of mango fresh fruit (*Mangifera indica*).

- Publishing of "IPPC Guide to support the implementation of ISPM 15."

- Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols.
- Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments.

- Technical Panel for the Glossary.

The IPPC electronic certification system (ePhyto) solution also progressed in 2023. There are currently 98 trading partners that are connected and actively sharing ePhytos through the system; APHIS continues to make important contributions to advancing the development of an international ePhyto system, including: (1) Providing ongoing input and support at the IPPC through the Bureau, SPG, Commission, and other international fora; (2) generating regional support for this new electronic exchange system at the hemispheric level through NAPPO and the Inter-American Coordinating Group for Plant Protection (GICSV); and (3) actively working on a long-term funding solution that will be necessary to sustain ePhyto into the future. For more detailed information on the above, contact Dr. Marina Zlotina (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above).

PPQ actively works to achieve broad participation by States, industry, and other stakeholders in the development and use of international and regional plant health standards, including through the use of APHIS Stakeholder Registry notices² and the APHIS public website. Plant health stakeholders are strongly encouraged to submit topics for new IPPC standards and comment on draft standards, documents, and specifications during the consultation periods.

In 2023, 12 draft documents were open for consultation, including specifications, a Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation, standards, diagnostic protocols, and phytosanitary treatments. APHIS posts links to draft standards on its website as they become available and provides information on the due dates for comments.³ Additional information

² To sign up for the Stakeholder Registry, go to: <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/subscriber/new>.

³ For more information on the IPPC draft ISPM consultation, go to: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/international-standards/plant-health-standards/draft>.

on IPPC standards (including the IPPC work program (list of topics,⁴) calls for new standards, experts to serve on technical panels and other working groups, proposed phytosanitary treatments, the standard-setting process, and adopted standards) is available on the IPPC website.⁵

For the most current information on official U.S. participation in IPPC activities, including U.S. positions on standards being considered, contact Dr. Marina Zlotina (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above). Those wishing to provide comments on any of the areas of work being undertaken by the IPPC may do so at any time by responding to this notice (see **ADDRESSES** above) or by providing comments through Dr. Zlotina.

NAPPO Standard-Setting Activities

NAPPO, a regional plant protection organization created in 1976 under the IPPC, coordinates the efforts among the United States, Canada, and Mexico to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment, and spread of harmful plant pests, while facilitating safe intra- and inter-regional trade. As the NPPO of the United States, APHIS PPQ is the organization officially identified to participate in NAPPO. Through NAPPO, APHIS works closely with its regional counterparts and industries to develop harmonized regional standards and approaches for managing pest threats.

This critical work facilitates the safe movement of plants and plant products into and within the region. NAPPO conducts its work through priority-driven projects approved by the NAPPO Executive Committee via an annual work program. These projects are completed by expert groups, including subject matter experts from each member country and regional industry representatives. Project results and updates are provided during the NAPPO annual meeting as well as NAPPO governance meetings. Projects can include the development of positions, policies, technical documents, or the development or revision of regional standards for phytosanitary measures (RSPMs). Projects can also include implementation of standards or other capacity development activities such as workshops.

The PPQ Associate Deputy Administrator, as the official U.S. delegate to NAPPO, intends to participate in the adoption of these

regional plant health standards and projects on the work program once they are completed and ready for consideration.

The 45th NAPPO annual meeting was held virtually from October 18 to 20, 2022, and hosted by Canada. The meeting featured several strategic topics related to NAPPO's work program (e.g., seeds, forest pests, lab accreditation, plants for planting, biological control, and risk-based sampling), as well as discussions on sea containers, invasive species, the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH), the USMCA, and a live ePhyto exchange demonstration between the United States and Jamaica. The meeting also featured a 1-day symposium on the decision-making procedures used by the three countries (Canada, Mexico, and the United States) when an exotic plant pest is confirmed in a NAPPO member country. The NAPPO Executive Committee meetings took place on the impacts of climate change on plant health.

NAPPO governance committees, including NAPPO's Executive Committee and the Advisory and Management Committee, as well as expert groups, continue to communicate and meet virtually on a regular basis to actively make progress on NAPPO strategic and work program initiatives. The PPQ Associate Deputy Administrator or PPQ designee is the U.S. member of the NAPPO Executive Committee. The NAPPO Executive Committee met November 9, 2022; March 8, 2023; and June 28, 2023. The NAPPO Executive Committee adopted one regional standard between October 1, 2022, and September 30, 2023: Revisions to RSPM 35: Guidelines for the movement of propagative plant material of stone fruit, pome fruit, and grapevine into a NAPPO member country.

NAPPO's Advisory and Management Committee (AMC) continues to regularly meet virtually and in person. The AMC selects and onboards experts to newly launched NAPPO expert groups; addresses pending work program initiatives; makes recommendations to the Executive Committee; provides day-to-day oversight of NAPPO; and provides expert input and direction on financial, programmatic, and operational issues at NAPPO.

The NAPPO expert groups, including member countries' subject matter experts, in collaboration with NAPPO's Secretariat, significantly made progress on or finalized the following regional standards from October 2022 through September 2023:

- *Completed the development or revision and consultation of the*

following regional standards: Revision of RSPM 35: Guidelines for the movement of propagative plant material of stone fruit, pome fruit, and grapevine into a NAPPO member country; Update to NAPPO Discussion Document 05: Management of Huanglongbing (HLB) and its vector, the Asian-Citrus Psyllid, *Diaphorina citri*; Guidance document on ISPM 25: Standardization of responsibilities and actions for safeguarding consignments that have transited one NAPPO country to enter another NAPPO country.

- *Issued via NAPPO's Phytosanitary Alert System:* 22 Official Pest Reports from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023.

New NAPPO Standard-Setting Initiatives, Including Those in Development

The 2023 work program⁶ includes topics being worked on by NAPPO expert groups and NAPPO's Advisory and Management Committee. APHIS actively and fully participates in the development and approval of the NAPPO work program. The APHIS position on each topic is guided and informed by the best technical and scientific information available, as well as on relevant input from stakeholders. For each of the following, where applicable, the United States will consider its position on any draft standard after it reviews a prepared draft. Information regarding the following NAPPO projects, assignments, activities, and updates on meeting times and locations may be obtained from the NAPPO website or by contacting Stephanie Dubon (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above).

1. *Seed Diagnostics:* A pilot for the harmonization of diagnostic protocols for seed pests focused on Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV).

2. *Development of harmonized regional guidance for North America based on ISPM 25: Consignments in transit and the IPPC Transit Manual.*

The information in this notice contains all the information available to APHIS PPQ on NAPPO standards or projects under development or consideration. For updates on meeting times and for information on the expert groups that may become available following publication of this notice, visit the NAPPO website or contact Stephanie Dubon (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above).

PPQ actively works to achieve broad participation by States, industry, and other stakeholders in the development

⁴ IPPC list of topics: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/>.

⁵ IPPC website: <https://www.ippc.int/>.

⁶ NAPPO work program: <https://nappo.org/english/governance/work-program>.

and use of international and regional plant health standards, including through the use of APHIS Stakeholder Registry notices⁷ and the APHIS public website. Plant health stakeholders are strongly encouraged to comment on draft standards, documents, and specifications during consultation periods. APHIS posts links to draft standards on the website as they become available and provides information on the due dates for comments.⁸ Additional information on NAPPO standards (including the NAPPO work program, calls for projects, expert groups, the standard-setting process, and adopted standards) is available on the NAPPO website.⁹

For the most current information on official U.S. participation in NAPPO activities, including U.S. positions on standards being considered, contact Stephanie Dubon (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above). Those wishing to provide comments on any of the areas of work being undertaken at NAPPO may do so at any time by responding to this notice (see **ADDRESSES** above) or by providing comments through Stephanie Dubon.

Done in Washington, DC, this 16th day of December 2024.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–30318 Filed 12–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2022–0031]

Notice of Availability of a Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for Emergency Response for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreaks in the United States Migratory Bird Flyways

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have prepared a final supplemental environmental assessment (EA) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) relative to our

emergency response activities for highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks in commercial and backyard poultry operations located in the four migratory bird flyways in the United States. This final supplemental EA supplements the initial EA and FONSI we published in September 2022, which evaluated the environmental impacts associated with the first seven States where highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks occurred. Based on our FONSI, we have determined that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared for the proposed action as described in this final supplemental EA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Chelsea Bare, Chief of Staff, Veterinary Services, APHIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Whitten Building Room 318–E, Washington, DC 20250; (515) 337–6128; chelsea.j.bare@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), has been delegated the authority under the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301–8322) to protect the health of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations in the United States by preventing the introduction and interstate spread of serious diseases and pests of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture, and eradicating such diseases within the United States when feasible. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is an extremely infectious disease and often fatal to poultry.¹ Avian influenza (AI) viruses may circulate freely in wild bird populations without the birds appearing sick. As these birds migrate, they carry HPAI and other AI viruses with them and may subsequently transmit AI to domestic birds. HPAI can rapidly spread within and between domestic poultry flocks and wild bird (especially waterfowl) populations. It is APHIS' objective to stamp out HPAI as rapidly as possible at locations where it has been found. Preventing the entry of diseased birds and eggs into the United States, monitoring AI in migratory birds, identifying AI strains occurring primarily in migratory waterbird species, as well as backyard and commercial poultry flocks, and stamping out HPAI as it arises in

domestic poultry is important for the long-term maintenance of disease-free United States poultry stocks.

In response to outbreaks of the HPAI H5N1 (AI strain) virus subtype in commercial and backyard poultry flocks that began on February 8, 2022, we published a draft environmental assessment (EA) and draft finding of no significant impact (FONSI) in April 2022 to allow VS to carry out emergency response activities in seven States (Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, New York, Maine, Delaware, and Michigan). A final EA titled “Emergency Response for HPAI Outbreaks in Seven States” and final FONSI were published in September 2022.²

Since the preparation and publication of the final EA and FONSI for the initial seven States, HPAI outbreaks have continued to occur across the United States. As of November 21, 2024, the virus was confirmed in 538 commercial, 661 backyard, and 32 other types (*e.g.*, live bird markets, rehabilitation facilities) of flocks, affecting approximately 110 million birds in 49 States.³ As HPAI outbreaks have been stamped out, new outbreaks emerge and are likely to continue with seasonal (*i.e.*, spring and fall) bird migrations. For this reason, we prepared a supplemental EA titled “Emergency Response for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreaks in the United States Migratory Bird Flyways” to cover HPAI emergency response activities in other impacted States in the four North American migratory bird flyways (*i.e.*, the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyways).

On August 24, 2023, we published in the **Federal Register** (88 FR 57923–57924, Docket No. APHIS–2022–0031) a notice in which we announced the availability, for public review and comment, of a draft supplemental EA and draft FONSI that examined the potential environmental impacts associated with HPAI response activities for additional outbreaks in commercial and backyard poultry operations in other impacted States in the four North American migratory bird flyways.⁴

We solicited comments on the draft supplemental EA and FONSI for 30 days

² To view the draft EA, draft FONSI, the comments we received, the final EA, and the final FONSI, go to www.regulations.gov and enter APHIS–2022–0031 in the Search field.

³ Current HPAI outbreak data can be accessed at APHIS' website at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/avian-influenza/2022-hpai> (last visited November 21, 2024).

⁴ To view the draft supplemental EA, draft FONSI, and the comment we received, go to www.regulations.gov and enter APHIS–2022–0031 in the Search field.

⁷ To sign up for the Stakeholder Registry, go to: <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/subscriber/new>.

⁸ For more information on NAPPO consultation: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/international-standards/plant-health-standards/draft>.

⁹ NAPPO website: <http://nappo.org>.

¹ Domestic poultry that can be affected include chickens; turkeys; ring-necked pheasants; ducks; geese; common, Japanese, or bobwhite quail; Indian peafowl; chukar or grey partridge; pigeons; ostrich; and guinea fowl.