

specialty crop growers and those involved in the local food movement.

NRCS

1. Specific ideas to simplify program implementation and enhance customer service.

2. Specific ideas on how NRCS can use its programs to support precision agriculture.

3. Mechanisms to improve the targeting of financial resources to address resource concerns.

4. The 2018 Farm Bill introduced a new incentive contract enrollment option for EQIP that provides for practice installment and annual payments. How should EQIP and CSP be used in conjunction with each other to prevent overlap and improve opportunities for producers to address resource concerns?

5. The 2018 Farm Bill includes EQIP provisions for water conservation or irrigation efficiency practices that are available to States, irrigation districts, groundwater management districts, acequia, land-grant mercedes, or similar entities under a streamlined contracting process to implement water conservation or irrigation practices under a watershed-wide project that will effectively conserve water, provide fish and wildlife habitat, or provide for drought-related environmental mitigation, as determined by the Secretary. What issues or factors should NRCS consider when developing procedures to implement these provisions?

6. Both CSP and EQIP have provisions for organic producers. How should the programs be used to maximize service to producers while avoiding overlap and competition between CSP and EQIP?

7. The 2018 Farm Bill updated the Conservation Innovation Grants provisions to expand the list of eligible partners and focus a portion of the enrollment to on-farm conservation trials pursuing new or innovative conservation approaches. The term “new or innovative” is defined as precision agriculture technologies, enhanced nutrient management plans, nutrient recovery systems, and fertilization systems; water management systems; soil health management, including systems addressing soil carbon levels; resource-conserving crop rotations; cover crops; irrigation systems; and any other conservation approach approved by the Secretary as new or innovative. What criteria should NRCS use to prioritize funding proposals defined as “new or innovative” approaches?

8. The 2018 Farm Bill introduces new authority under ACEP—Agricultural

Land Easements in the “Buy-Protect-Sell” provision (see section 2602 of the 2018 Farm Bill). Describe scenarios where you anticipate having a quality conservation easement that is legally effective under the “Buy-Protect-Sell” provisions in the 2018 Farm Bill.

9. The 2018 Farm Bill modified the requirements for the non-Federal share provided by eligibility entities under ACEP Agricultural Land Easements. The Managers’ report indicates that the program should not be limited to entities that can provide a cash match. Further, the Managers’ report indicates that Congress does not intend for NRCS to reject cash matches entirely but broaden options available to eligible entities. How can NRCS ensure both equity for producers and flexibility for entities? (See House Report 115–1072 for the Managers’ Report, at the end.)

10. For RCPP:

- What are ways to streamline program administration and increase transparency?

- How should NRCS prioritize partner contributions (financial and in-kind)?

- The 2018 Farm Bill encourages NRCS and partners to move RCPP projects toward environmental, economic, and social outcomes-based reporting. What are ideas for doing so?

- What are ways for NRCS to incentivize participation of historically underserved producers in RCPP projects?

William Northey,

Under Secretary, Farm Production and Conservation.

[FR Doc. 2019–02360 Filed 2–11–19; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the Colorado Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of briefing meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a briefing meeting of the Colorado Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene at 10:00 a.m. (MST) on Friday, February 22, 2019 in the Wittmeyer Court Room of the Wolf Law Building at the University of Boulder, 2450 Kittredge Loop Drive, Boulder, CO 80309. The purpose of the briefing is to examine the backlog in

citizenship and naturalization applications in Colorado.

DATES: Friday, February 22, 2019 (MST).

Times: 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Wittmeyer Court Room, Wolf Law Building, University of Colorado Law School, 2450 Kittredge Loop Drive, Boulder, CO 80309.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Evelyn Bohor at ebohor@usccr.gov, or (303) 866–1040

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: If other persons who plan to attend the meeting require other accommodations, please contact Evelyn Bohor at ebohor@usccr.gov at the Rocky Mountain Office at least ten (10) working days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

Time will be set aside at the end of the briefing so that members of the public may address the Committee after the formal presentations have been completed. Persons interested in the issue are also invited to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office by Friday, March 22, 2019. Written comments may be mailed to the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1961 Stout Street, Suite 13–201, Denver, CO 80294, faxed to (303) 866–1040, or emailed to Evelyn Bohor at ebohor@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Rocky Mountain Regional Office at (303) 866–1040.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing as they become available at <https://www.facadatabase.gov/FACA/FACAPublicViewCommitteeDetails?id=a10t0000001gzksAAA>; and clicking on the “Meeting Details” and “Documents” links. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission’s website, www.usccr.gov, or to contact the Rocky Mountain Regional Office at the above phone number, email or street address.

Tentative Agenda

Friday, February 22, 2019 at 10:00 a.m.

- I. Welcome and Introductions
- II. Briefing
- III. Open Session
- IV. Adjournment

Exceptional Circumstance: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.150, the notice for this meeting is given less than 15 calendar days prior to the meeting because of the exceptional circumstances of the federal government shutdown.

Dated: February 8, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019-02295 Filed 2-13-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Interim Procedures For Considering Requests and Comments From the Public for Textile and Apparel Safeguard Actions on Imports from Korea

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before April 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the internet at PRAComments@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Maria D'Andrea-Yothers, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Tel.(202) 482-1550, Maria.D'Andrea-Yothers@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Article 4.1 of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (the "Agreement") provides for a textile and apparel safeguard mechanism. This safeguard mechanism applies when, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a customs duty under the Agreement, a Korean textile or apparel article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, in absolute terms or relative to the domestic market for that article, and under such conditions as to cause serious damage or actual threat thereof to a U.S. industry producing a like or directly competitive article. In these circumstances, Article

4.1 permits the United States to (a) suspend any further reduction in the rate of duty provided for under Annex 2-B of the Agreement in the duty imposed on the article; or (b) increase duties on the imported article from Korea to a level that does not exceed the lesser of the prevailing U.S. normal trade relations ("NTR")/most-favored-nation ("MFN") duty rate for the article or the U.S. NTR/MFN duty rate in effect on the day before the Agreement enters into force.

The Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the "Act") provides that the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) will issue procedures for requesting such safeguard measures, for making its determinations under section 332(a) of the Act, and for providing relief under section 332(b) of the Act.

In Proclamation No. 8783 (77 FR 14265, March 9, 2012), the President delegated to CITA his authority under Subtitle C of Title III of the Act with respect to textile and apparel safeguard measures.

The textile and apparel safeguard mechanism will be of considerable benefit to firms manufacturing textile and apparel goods in the United States in the event that an industry finds itself to be adversely impacted by preferential duty or duty-free imports of textiles and apparel from Korea.

CITA must collect information in order to determine whether a domestic textile or apparel industry is being adversely impacted by imports of these products from Korea, thereby allowing CITA to take corrective action to protect the viability of the domestic textile and apparel industry, subject to section 332(b) of the Act.

An interested party in the U.S. domestic textile and apparel industry may file a request for a textile and apparel safeguard action with CITA. Consistent with longstanding CITA practice in considering textile and apparel safeguard actions, CITA will consider an interested party to be an entity (which may be a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or group of workers) that is representative of either: (A) A domestic producer or producers of an article that is like or directly competitive with the subject Korean textile or apparel article; or (B) a domestic producer or producers of a component used in the production of an article that is like or directly competitive with the subject Korean textile or apparel article.

In order for a request to be considered, the requestor must provide

the following information in support of a claim that a textile or apparel article from Korea is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, in absolute terms or relative to the domestic market for that article, and under such conditions as to cause serious damage or actual threat thereof, to a U.S. industry producing an article that is like, or directly competitive with, the imported article: (1) Name and description of the imported article concerned; (2) import data demonstrating that imports of a Korea origin textile or apparel article that are like or directly competitive with the articles produced by the domestic industry concerned are increasing in absolute terms or relative to the domestic market for that article; (3) U.S. domestic production of the like or directly competitive articles of U.S. origin indicating the nature and extent of the serious damage or actual threat thereof, along with an affirmation that to the best of the requester's knowledge, the data represent substantially all of the domestic production of the like or directly competitive article(s) of U.S. origin; (4) imports from Korea as a percentage of the domestic market of the like or directly competitive article; and (5) all data available to the requester showing changes in productivity, utilization of capacity, inventories, exports, wages, employment, domestic prices, profits, and investment, and any other information, relating to the existence of serious damage or actual threat thereof caused by imports from Korea to the industry producing the like or directly competitive article that is the subject of the request. To the extent that such information is not available, the requester should provide best estimates and the basis therefore.

If CITA determines that the request provides the information necessary for it to be considered, CITA will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** seeking public comments regarding the request. The comment period shall be 30 calendar days. The notice will include a summary of the request. Any interested party may submit information to rebut, clarify, or correct public comments submitted by any interested party.

CITA will make a determination on any request it considers within 60 calendar days of the close of the comment period. If CITA is unable to make a determination within 60 calendar days, it will publish a notice in the **Federal Register**, including the date it will make a determination.

If a determination under section 332(b) of the Act is affirmative, CITA may provide tariff relief to a U.S.