

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: Power of Attorney.

OMB Control Number: 0560–0190.

Summary of Collection: Individuals or authorized representatives of entities wanting to appoint another to act as their attorney-in-fact in connection with certain Farm Service Agency (FSA), Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and Risk Management Agency (RMA) programs, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and related actions must complete a Power of Attorney form and Extension Sheet to accommodate additional signatures (FSA–211/211A). The FSA–211/211A serves as evidence that the grantor has appointed another to act on their behalf for certain FSA, CCC, FCIC, RMA, and NRCS programs and related actions giving the appointee legal authority to enter into binding agreements on the grantor’s behalf.

Need and Use of the Information: FSA will collect information to verify an individual’s authority to sign and act for another in the event of errors or fraud that requires legal remedies. The information collected on the FSA–211/211A is limited to the grantor’s name, signature, and identification number, the grantee’s name, address, and the applicable FSA, CCC, FCIC, NRCS, and RMA programs or transactions.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents: 12,000.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Other (once).

Total Burden Hours: 6,224.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–12212 Filed 6–4–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

June 1, 2020.

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 requested 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 July 6, 2020 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.

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Food Safety and Inspection Service

Title: In-Home Food Safety Behaviors and Consumer Education: Annual Observational Study.

OMB Control Number: 0583–0169.

Summary of Collection: The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has been delegated the authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 2.18, 2.53), as specified in the Federal Meat Inspection Act the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 453, *et seq.*, 601 *et seq.*) FSIS

protects the public by verifying that meat, poultry, and processed egg products are wholesome; not adulterated; and properly marked, labeled, and packaged. USDA FSIS’ Office of Public Affairs and Consumer Education (OPACE) ensures that all segments of the farm-to-table chain receive valuable food safety information. The consumer education programs developed by OPACE’s Food Safety Education Staff inform the public on how to safely handle, prepare, and store meat, poultry, and egg products to minimize incidence or foodborne illness. To inform the development of food safety communication products and to evaluate public health education and communication activities, FSIS is requesting approval to renew the information collection to conduct observational studies using an experimental design.

Need and Use of the Information: The observational studies will help FSIS assess adherence to the four recommended food safety behaviors of clean, separate, cook, and chill; determine whether food safety messaging focused on those behaviors affects consumer food safety handling behaviors; and determine whether consumers introduce cross-contamination during food preparation. The results of this research will be used to enhance messaging and accompanying materials to improve food safety behaviors of consumers.

Description of Respondents:

Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents: 1,600.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 1,036.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

Title: State Meat and Poultry Inspection Programs.

OMB Control Number: 0583–0170.

Summary of Collection: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has been delegated the authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary as provided in the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U. S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451, *et seq.*) These statutes mandate that FSIS protect the public by ensuring that meat and poultry products are safe, wholesome, not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged.

Need and Use of the Information: FSIS collects information from federally-assisted State Meat and Poultry Inspection programs to ensure that their programs operate in a manner that is at least equal to FSIS’s Federal inspection program in the protection of

public interest; comply with requirements of Federal Civil Rights laws and regulations; meet necessary laboratory quality assurance standards and testing frequencies; and have the capability to perform microbiology and food chemistry methods that are “at least equal to” methods performed in FSIS laboratories.

Description of Respondents: State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 27.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 6,887.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020-12111 Filed 6-4-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2019-0062]

Decision To Authorize the Importation of Fresh Carrots From the Republic of Korea Into the United States

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public of our decision to authorize the importation of fresh carrots from the Republic of Korea into the United States. Based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, which we made available to the public to review and comment through a previous notice, we have concluded that the application of one or more phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of fresh carrots from the Republic of Korea into the United States.

DATES: The articles covered by this notification may be authorized for importation after June 5, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Carol Kreger, Regulatory Policy Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, PPO, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231; (301) 851-2356; carol.m.kreger@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the regulations in “Subpart L—Fruits and Vegetables” (7 CFR 319.56-1 through 319.56-12, referred to below as the regulations), the Animal and

Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) prohibits or restricts the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from certain parts of the world to prevent plant pests from being introduced into and spreading within the United States.

Section 319.56-4 of the regulations contains a notice-based process based on established performance standards for authorizing the importation of fruits and vegetables. The performance standards, known as designated phytosanitary measures, are listed in paragraph (b) of that section. Under the process, APHIS proposes to authorize the importation of a fruit or vegetable into the United States if, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, we determine that the measures can mitigate the plant pest risk associated with the importation of that fruit or vegetable. APHIS then publishes a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the availability of the pest risk analysis that evaluates the risks associated with the importation of that fruit or vegetable.

In accordance with that process, we published a notice¹ in the **Federal Register** on November 12, 2019 (84 FR 61005-61006, Docket No. APHIS-2019-0062), in which we announced the availability, for review and comment, of a pest risk assessment (PRA). The assessment evaluated the risks associated with the importation into the United States of fresh carrots from the Republic of Korea. With the PRA was a risk management document (RMD), prepared to identify phytosanitary measures that could be applied to the commodity to mitigate the pest risk.

We solicited comments on the PRA and RMD for 60 days, ending on January 13, 2020. We received one comment by that date. It was from a private citizen.

The commenter opposed the importation of carrots from the Republic of Korea into the United States out of concern for pest risks that were currently unknown to APHIS and out of concern that imports be tested at ports of entry under importation oversight. Below, we respond to these comments by addressing their two topics, pest risks and import control measures.

Comments on the Pest Risk Assessment

APHIS received a request from the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the Republic of Korea to allow the importation of fresh carrots into the United States. As part of our

evaluation of the Republic of Korea’s request, we prepared the PRA to identify pests of quarantine significance that could follow the pathway of importation of fresh carrots into the United States from the Republic of Korea.

The commenter expressed concern that unknown pests could be introduced into the United States as the result of importation of carrots from the Republic of Korea.

We understand this concern, yet APHIS finds no basis for changing our proposed action in response. As documentation associated with the public notice for comment shows, APHIS thoroughly and sufficiently assessed all possible risks from this importation and proposed conditions adequate to mitigate the possible risks. Our methodology for the PRA included careful examination of the scientific literature, port-of-entry pest interception data, and information the Government of the Republic of Korea furnished for our assessment. From these sources, we compiled a list of all plant pests with actionable regulatory status for the United States that are present in the Republic of Korea (on any host) and associated with the underground portion of carrots (anywhere in the world). We have confidence in the thorough nature of the pest list.

Moreover, the PRA identified only two quarantine pests with actionable regulatory status for the United States that could have a reasonable likelihood of being associated with the commodity following harvesting from the field and prior to any post-harvest processing, and thus potentially able to follow the pathway. These two pests are: *Helicobasidium mompa* and *Sclerotinia nivalis*, both phytopathogenic fungi. Based on the PRA, we prepared the RMD to identify phytosanitary measures that could be applied to the fresh carrots to mitigate the pest risk so that the pests would not be introduced into the United States.

Finally, we note that all shipments of carrots from the Republic of Korea will be subject to inspection for quarantine pests at the U.S. ports of entry. These inspections are for any pests of quarantine significance, not just those identified in the PRA. Additionally, APHIS monitors foreign countries for new introduction of quarantined pests.

The commenter also expressed concerns that there be proper oversight of imported products and testing to preclude both introduction of pests at importation and resulting spread of pests to plants in the United States.

We understand the commenter’s concerns. However, we do not consider

¹To view the notice, PRA, RMD, economic effects assessment, and the comment that we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=APHIS-2019-0062>.