

Total Burden Hours: 438,719.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020-21069 Filed 9-23-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

September 21, 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 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 October 26, 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. 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: Transfer of Farm Records between Counties.

OMB Control Number: 0560-0253.

Summary of Collection: Farm Service Agency (FSA) programs are administered on the basis of "farm". For

program purposes, a farm is a collection of tracts of land that have the same owner and the same operator. Land with different owners may be considered to be a farm if all the land is operated by one person and additional criteria are met. A farm is typically administered in the FSA county office where the farm is physically located. A farm can be transferred from the physical location county office if the principal dwelling of the farm operator has changed, a change has occurred in the operation of the land, or there has been a change that would cause the receiving administrative county office to be more accessible. FSA-179, "Transfer of Farm Record between Counties," is used as the request for a farm transfer from one county to another initiated by the producer.

Need and Use of the Information: The information collected on the FSA-179 is collected only if a farm transfer is being requested and is collected in a face-to-face setting with county office personnel. The information is used by county office employees to document which farm is being transferred, what county it is being transferred to, and why it is being transferred. The FSA-179 assists county committees in determining why the farm transfer is being requested and that it is not being requested for the purpose of increased program benefits, avoiding payment reductions, establishing eligibility to transfer base acres, or for circumventing any other programs provision. Without the information county offices will be unable to determine whether the producer desires to transfer a farm.

Description of Respondents: Farms.

Number of Respondents: 21,240.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 3,540.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020-21094 Filed 9-23-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

[Docket No. FSIS-2020-0016]

Availability of FSIS Import Guidance

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of availability and response to comments.

SUMMARY: In July 2017, FSIS published and requested comment on guidance for

importing meat, poultry, and egg products into the United States. FSIS is announcing updates to this guidance and responding to comments received on the guidance. FSIS intends for this guidance to help U.S. importers, customs brokers, official import inspection establishments, and other interested persons understand and comply with FSIS import requirements. The guidance represents current FSIS thinking, and FSIS will update it as necessary to reflect comments received and any additional information that becomes available.

ADDRESSES: A downloadable version of the FSIS import guidance is available to view and print at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/regulatory-compliance/guidelines>. No hard copies of the compliance guideline have been published.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rachel Edelstein, Assistant Administrator, Office of Policy and Program Development by telephone at (202) 205-0495.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is the public health regulatory agency responsible for ensuring that domestic and imported meat, poultry, and egg products are safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged. FSIS inspects imported meat, poultry, and egg products under the authority of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA) (15 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*). Imported meat, poultry, and egg products must originate from eligible countries and from establishments or plants (for egg products) that are certified to export to the United States (21 U.S.C. 620, 466, and 1046). A country becomes eligible following an equivalence determination process completed by FSIS in coordination with the country's central competent authority (CCA). Foreign establishments or plants become eligible when the CCA certifies to FSIS that the establishments or plants meet requirements that are equivalent to FSIS requirements. All imported shipments of meat, poultry, and egg products must be presented to FSIS for inspection, with certain exceptions, as detailed in the guidance (*i.e.*, a meat, poultry, or dried egg products shipment that does not exceed 50 pounds, or a liquid egg products shipment that does not exceed

30 pounds, for personal consumption only).

Updated Guidance

On July 7, 2017, FSIS announced the availability of and requested comments on import guidance that summarized existing requirements for importing meat, poultry, and egg products into the U.S. and best practices for complying with those requirements (82 FR 31549). FSIS has updated the guidance based on comments received. Specifically, FSIS revised and reorganized a section on industry supply chain best practices; clarified approaches to levels of reinspection; added information about generic labeling approvals, food defense, slaughter dates on import certification, and barcoding; and made minor editorial changes to improve the guidance's clarity.

This guidance represents current FSIS thinking, and FSIS will update it as necessary to reflect comments received and any additional information that becomes available. The updated guidance is posted at: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/regulatory-compliance/guidelines>.

Comments and Responses

FSIS received public comments from one trade association and two non-profit consumer groups. The following is a summary of the comments and the Agency's responses.

Product Lot Grouping & Certification

Comment: The trade association asked that FSIS use an updated FSIS import application and "physical manifest" as a cross-reference when lots on the foreign inspection certificate and import inspection application misalign.

Response: FSIS regulations require that foreign inspection certificates accompany each consignment of meat, poultry, or egg products offered for import into the United States and thoroughly identify the product (by species, process category, number of units, lot weight, etc.) certified by the foreign CCA as meeting all applicable FSIS requirements (9 CFR 327.4, 381.197, 557.4, and 590.915). Thus, the foreign inspection certificate is the primary lotting reference for FSIS import inspectors. FSIS acknowledges the importance of complete import documentation for meeting all commercial and government requirements, but the import inspection application and a "physical manifest" are not adequate to rectify misaligned lotting.

Barcoding

Comment: A trade association requested that the guidance reference the use of barcodes as an alternative identifier when shipping marks are missing or illegible and recommended that the guidance include a link to FSIS instructions on this topic.

Response: FSIS agrees with this recommendation. The use of barcodes is currently an option when shipping marks are missing or completely illegible and FSIS has updated the guidance to note this option. To use the barcode option, countries must first submit a barcoding plan to FSIS to be approved for this process, so that FSIS can verify that imported products meet requirements. FSIS is currently engaging with countries and industry to develop and verify alternative identification (e.g., barcode) processes. FSIS is also implementing a pilot to apply the official import mark of inspection to imported product (currently for raw meat shipments exported to the United States from participating establishments in Australia) using barcodes instead of shipping marks on shipping containers.

Level of Reinspection (LOR) Applicability

Comment: The trade association requested clarification on whether levels of reinspection (LOR), such as normal, increased, or intensified, apply to lab sampling only, or other types of inspection (TOI) also (physical exams, container condition, etc.).

Response: Normal, increased, and intensified LORs can apply to any TOI. FSIS clarified this in the guidance.

Sampling

Comment: The trade association asked whether imported products shipped after a related shipment fails a specific lab analysis would be subject only to intensified sampling for the same lab analysis, or the full range of TOI (e.g., product exam, condition of container, sampling, etc.).

Response: Future associated shipments are subject only to the specific TOI failed in the original shipment. FSIS has clarified this in the guidance.

Generic Labeling

Comment: A trade association and non-profit consumer group requested guidance about how generic labeling approval (i.e., labeling that does not need to be submitted to FSIS for review) would be applied to imported shipments.

Response: Any entity responsible for designing or modifying meat or poultry labels may use generic approval of

labels, including foreign exporters and U.S. importers, provided the label is eligible for generic labeling approval. In August 2017, FSIS published a compliance guide on generic labeling to assist industry in realizing the efficiencies of generic labeling. The guideline is available at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/regulatory-compliance/labeling>. FSIS also held a webinar for trading partners, foreign exporters, and U.S. importers in February 2018 to provide guidance on generic labeling (<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/newsroom/meetings/newsletters/constituent-updates/archive/2018/ConstUpdate011218>). FSIS updated the import guidance to indicate that the generic labeling approval process applies to labels from foreign establishments, provided the label is eligible for generic labeling approval.

Tray Packs and Palletized Shipments

Comment: A non-profit consumer group requested information on labeling requirements for imported tray packs and single pallets in the guidance document, and a trade association requested that FSIS consider expanding its policy of permitting application of shipping marks to the outside of pallets in certain cases to include shipments destined for processing as an intact unit. The trade association noted that, currently, palletized, consumer-packaged, fully marked and labeled products may be presented with the shipping mark and shipping container label applied to the outside of the pallet, rather than to individual tray packs or cartons, when only one type and size of product is presented as a lot, and the entire pallet will be distributed to retail or the end user as an intact unit.

Response: This proposal is currently under consideration within FSIS but is outside the scope of this guidance. Imported tray packs are subject to immediate container labeling requirements found in 9 CFR 327.14. Pallets are subject to labeling requirements if the pallets themselves are the outside or shipping container (e.g., shrink-wrapped pallet) of the shipment (9 CFR 327.15, 9 CFR 301.2). Regarding an expansion of the policy allowing the shipping or identification mark and label on pallets of the products referenced above, FSIS is considering the proposal for the shipping or identification mark and label to be applied to the outside of pallets of product destined for further processing as an intact unit.

Cooked Meat/Poultry Requirements

Comment: A non-profit consumer group requested that FSIS include requirements for imported cooked meat and poultry from countries with exotic animal disease outbreaks in the guidance document.

Response: Animal disease restrictions are under the jurisdiction of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and can be found in 9 CFR part 94. Since announcing the draft import guidance, FSIS has published a new Import Library on its website. The Import Library provides links to country-specific pages for equivalent countries that can export to the United States detailing the eligible species, process categories, product categories, and product groups the country can export. The information detailed on the country-specific pages aligns with the FSIS product categorization guide and the Public Health Information System (PHIS) (<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/abbf595d-7fc7-4170-b7be-37f812882388/Product-Categorization.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>).

Each eligible country page will also list any applicable APHIS animal disease restrictions, and includes direct, disease-specific links to APHIS' website and regulations. FSIS has updated the import guidance to include reference to the Import Library, which can be found online at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/importing-products/eligible-countries-products-foreign-establishments/eligible-countries-and-products>.

Imported Carcasses

Comment: A non-profit consumer group requested FSIS include requirements for reinspecting imported carcasses in the guidance document.

Response: Section VI of FSIS Directive 9900.2, available at <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/e262834a-80f7-4502-bf1d-1a79b03899cd/9900.2.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>, includes FSIS inspection program personnel (IPP) instructions for reinspecting imported carcasses. FSIS did not update the import guidance with this information because this guidance is intended for importers and foreign countries, not FSIS inspection program personnel.

Prohibiting Imports of Beef Derived From Cattle Subject to Certain Pre-Slaughter Restraints

Comment: A non-profit consumer group requested that FSIS prohibit the import of beef from cattle slaughtered

using “shackle/hoist” and “shackle/drag” methods, which are not permitted in the United States, specifically from South American countries.

Response: Prohibiting entry of a product derived from a specific method of slaughter is a matter of equivalence, not import inspection. Equivalence is the process of determining whether a country's food safety inspection system achieves FSIS's appropriate level of public health protection as applied domestically in the United States. Additionally, the foreign food safety inspection system is to provide standards equivalent to FSIS to ensure other non-food safety requirements (such as humane handling, accurate labeling, and assurance that meat, poultry, or egg products are not economically adulterated) are met.

As part of the equivalence process, FSIS completes a review of a country's laws, regulations, policies, and procedures pertaining to its food safety inspection. This review includes assessment of humane handling and slaughter, animal disease restrictions, and postmortem inspection. FSIS assesses the supporting documents to determine whether each country's food safety inspection system provide standards equivalent to FSIS regarding these and other factors of inspection. If FSIS concludes that these documents support that the country maintains a food safety inspection system that provides an equivalent level of protection, then FSIS conducts an on-site verification audit of the country's food safety inspection system. The purpose of the audit is to verify that the inspection system is implementing its laws, regulations, policies, and procedures as described in its documents. Information on the equivalence process is available at: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/Equivalence/equivalence-process-overview>.

At the time of this Notice, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay are South American countries that maintain equivalence with the United States for certain meat products. FSIS auditors have determined that slaughter establishments that produce eligible meat products in these countries comply with the animal welfare, humane slaughter, and postmortem inspection requirements of the government's requirements, which are equivalent to FSIS requirements.

FSIS Changes

Based on further internal review, FSIS has updated the guidance as follows:

Slaughter dates: FSIS added language to reflect that slaughter dates may be required on the official inspection certificate when FSIS has first determined that a country's system is equivalent to the United States, or FSIS reinstates a country's equivalence status.

Reinspection failures and appeals: FSIS added language to clarify the existing policy on intensified rates of reinspection when a shipment fails reinspection, to align with current PHIS programming. FSIS also added a subsection for establishment appeals of inspection decisions.

Equivalence page: FSIS has updated links in the guidance to the current FSIS equivalence page.

Food defense: FSIS has added a section on food defense.

Industry Supply Chain Best Practices: FSIS has expanded and revised the industry supply chain best practices section.

Siluriformes: FSIS has added regulatory references for Siluriformes throughout the guidance.

Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act at 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this notice is not a “major rule,” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Additional Public Notification

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

FSIS also will make copies of this publication available 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 is able to provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience. In addition, FSIS offers an email subscription service, which provides automatic and customized access to selected food safety news and information. This service is available at: <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/subscribe>. Options range from recalls to export information, regulations, directives, and notices. Customers can add or delete subscriptions themselves, and have the

option to password protect their accounts.

USDA Non-Discrimination Statement

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Send your completed complaint form or letter to USDA by mail, fax, or email:

Mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410.

Fax: (202) 690-7442.

Email: program.intake@usda.gov.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

Done at Washington, DC.

Paul Kiecker,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2020-21061 Filed 9-23-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest Service Manual 7700 Travel Management; Chapter 7700, Zero Code; Chapter 7710 Travel Planning

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of availability for public comment.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, is proposing to revise its directives to update and clarify guidance on management of electric bicycle (e-bike) use on National Forest System (NFS) lands. E-bikes have become increasingly popular nationwide among outdoor recreationists on NFS and other federal

lands. E-bikes expand recreational opportunities for many people, particularly the elderly and disabled, enabling them to enjoy the outdoors and associated health benefits. Currently e-bike use is not allowed on NFS roads, on NFS trails, and in areas on NFS lands that are not designated for motor vehicle use. To promote designation of NFS roads, NFS trails, and areas on NFS lands for e-bike use, the proposed revisions include new definitions for an e-bike and a Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 e-bike, as well as guidance and criteria for designating e-bike use on NFS roads, on NFS trails, and in areas on NFS lands.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing by October 26, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted electronically to <https://cara.ecosystem-management.org/Public/ReadingRoom?project=ORMS-2619>. Written comments may be mailed to Director, Recreation Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250-1124. All timely received comments, including names and addresses, will be placed in the record and will be available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received at <https://cara.ecosystem-management.org/Public/CommentInput?project=ORMS-2619>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Penny Wu, Recreation Staff, penny.wu@usda.gov, (303) 275-5168. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf may call the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Over 27 States have adopted a standard definition for an e-bike and a three-tiered classification system for e-bikes. Additionally, the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) recently issued proposed e-bike rules for the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Park Service pursuant to a Secretarial Order that promotes e-bike use on DOI-managed federal lands.

The Forest Service's proposed directive revisions align with the 27 States and DOI's proposed e-bike rules in adopting a standard definition for an e-bike and a three-tiered classification for e-bikes and align with DOI's proposed e-bike rules in requiring site-specific decision-making and environmental analysis at the local level to allow e-bike use. In particular, the proposed revisions would add a paragraph to Forest Service Manual (FSM) 7702 to establish promotion of e-

bike use on NFS lands as an objective; would add a cross-reference in FSM 7703.13 and 7703.14 to specific guidance on designating NFS trails and areas on NFS lands for motor vehicle use; would add definitions in FSM 7705 for "bicycle" and "e-bike," including "Class 1," "Class 2," and "Class 3 e-bike"; would revise FSM 7711.3, paragraph 6, to add a category for designating e-bike use on NFS trails; would add a paragraph to FSM 7715.03 to establish promotion of e-bike use on NFS lands as a policy; would revise FSM 7715.5 to add a criterion to consider trail management objectives in designating trails for motor vehicle use generally and to add criteria and guidance for designating e-bike use on NFS trails; and to add a paragraph in FSM 7715.72 to enhance coordination with appropriate Federal, State, and local governmental entities and Tribal governments on travel management decisions and operational practices on routes crossing multiple jurisdictions to provide continuity of recreation experiences.

After the public comment period closes, the Forest Service will consider timely comments that are within the scope of the proposed revisions to the directives in the development of the final revisions. A notice of the final revisions, including a response to timely comments, will be posted on the Forest Service's web page at <https://www.fs.fed.us/about-agency/regulations-policies>.

Tina Johna Terrell,
Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 2020-21128 Filed 9-23-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Hawai'i Advisory Committee; Correction

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Commission on Civil Rights published a notice in the **Federal Register** on Friday, September 18, 2020, concerning a meeting of the Hawai'i Advisory Committee. The document contained an incorrect day of the week, which now has changed to Monday the correct day of the week.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angelica Trevino, (202) 695-8935, atrevino@usccr.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: