

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.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Title: Rural Development Cooperative Agreements.

OMB Control Number: 0570–0074.

Summary of Collection: Pursuant to the Federal Agricultural Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub L. 104–127), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) received authorization from Congress under 7 U.S.C. 2204b(b)(4) to enter into cooperative agreements for the purpose of improving the coordination and effectiveness of programs that benefit rural areas. This authority is referred to as the Rural Development Cooperative Agreement (RDCA) program. There are three agencies within USDA that administer programs that specifically target rural areas: The Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS), the Rural Housing Service (RHS), and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS).

Each year, USDA receives proposals from the public that are not in response to a specific program announcement. These proposals are called unsolicited proposals. If a proposal is related to one or more programs administered by RD, it will be routed for review and possible consideration for a cooperative agreement using the RDCA authority. If the proposal is unique or innovative, then an agency has authority to enter into a cooperative agreement without competition (see 2 CFR 415.1(d)(6)).

USDA may, alternatively, issue an invitation to submit applications for a cooperative agreement using the RDCA authority. These proposals are called solicited proposals. Solicited proposals would typically be announced via a **Federal Register** Notice.

Need and Use of the Information: The Agency provides forms and/or guidelines to assist in collection and submission of the information required. In some cases, use of Agency forms is optional and the applicant may submit the information required on other forms. The Agency will utilize standard and existing Rural Development forms to the greatest extent possible to continue to meet the needs of the program. The forms or related items completed by the applicant are submitted to and evaluated by the Agency. Failure to collect proper information from applicants could result in improper determinations of servicing assistance, hinder the government's recovery of

such loans as well as encumber customer service.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or Households.

Number of Respondents: 100.

Frequency of Responses:

Recordkeeping; Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 1,650.

Levi S. Harrell,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2021–25409 Filed 11–19–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XY–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2020–0061]

Notice of Decision To Authorize the Importation of Fresh Mango Fruit From Colombia 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 into the United States of fresh mango fruit from Colombia. Based on the findings of a pest risk analysis, which we made available to the public for review and comment through a previous notice, we have determined that the application of one or more designated phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of fresh mango fruit from Colombia.

DATES: Imports may be authorized beginning November 22, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Claudia Ferguson, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, Imports, Regulations, and Manuals, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 851–2352; claudia.ferguson@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) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture 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 spread within the United States.

Section 319.56–4 of the regulations contains a performance-based process for approving the importation of commodities that, based on the findings of a pest risk analysis (PRA), can be safely imported subject to one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures 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 May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25998–25999, Docket No. APHIS–2020–0061), in which we announced the availability, for review and comment, of a PRA that evaluated the risks associated with the importation into the United States of fresh mango fruit from Colombia. The PRA consisted of a risk assessment identifying pests of quarantine significance that could follow the pathway of importation of fresh mango fruit from Colombia and a risk management document (RMD) identifying phytosanitary measures to be applied to that commodity to mitigate the pest risk.

We solicited comments on the notice for 60 days ending July 12, 2021. We received two comments by that date, one from a Colombian government ministry and the other from the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Colombia.

The commenter representing the government ministry expressed unqualified support for the notice.

The commenter representing the NPPO asked that we change the density of trapping for fruit flies. We had proposed 2 traps per hectare; the commenter instead asked for 2 traps every 20 hectares with a minimum of 2 traps per place production. The commenter also asked that we require 50 percent of the traps to be of the McPhail type and the other half to be of the Jackson type. As support for these requested changes to the requirements, the commenter cited technical

¹ To view the notice, supporting documents, and the comments we received, go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS–2020–0061 in the Search field.

guidelines issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency.²

We agree with the change to trap density requirements proposed by the commenter; these revised requirements will be specified in the operational workplan. As specified in the RMD, the NPPO is required to maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program, including records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any fruit fly captures, with the specific requirements regarding trap density specified in the operational workplan, which must be approved by APHIS.

The same commenter also asked that we change the requirements for treatment certification so that the Colombian NPPO, instead of APHIS inspectors, inspects and preclears each consignment of mango fruit that receives the APHIS-approved hot water treatment. As part of the commenter's request, APHIS' role would consist of an initial visit to approve the program and subsequent visits for any cases of program non-compliance.

We are making no changes in response to the treatment requirement certification as requested by the commenter. In accordance with longstanding policy, APHIS requires oversight of offshore treatments by APHIS officers, including hot water treatment of mango fruit from Colombia, with details specified in the operational workplan.

Therefore, in accordance with the regulations in § 319.56–4(c)(3)(iii), we are announcing our decision to authorize the importation into the United States of fresh mango fruit from Colombia subject to the following phytosanitary measures:

- The NPPO of Colombia must enter into an operational workplan with APHIS that spells out the daily procedures the NPPO will take to implement the below measures.
- Only commercial consignments of mango fruit may be imported.
- All growers must be registered with the NPPO and follow operational workplan requirements for suppression of fruit flies.
- The NPPO must monitor the system for inspection, packing, wrapping, transportation, and loading of the commodity and ensure that participating growers are following the program guidelines.
- Packinghouses must be registered and approved by the NPPO and meet

the requirements listed in the operational workplan.

- The NPPO is expected to maintain program records for at least 1 year and provide them to APHIS upon request.
- The NPPO or its designate must conduct a fruit fly trapping program for the detection of *Anastrepha* spp. and Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) at each production site. Details of trap placement, checking of traps, trap density, and remedial fruit fly control measures will be included in the operational workplan. The NPPO must maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program and maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any fruit fly captures. The trapping records must be maintained for at least 1 year and provided to APHIS upon request.
- The mangos must be treated with an APHIS-approved treatment for *Anastrepha* spp. fruit flies and Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*). Either:
 - Hot water treatment, T102-a, which is only available for use in a preclearance program in accordance with 7 CFR part 305. Each consignment of fruit treated with the APHIS-approved hot water treatment must be precleared by APHIS inspectors in Colombia. The treatment must be carried out under the supervision and direction of APHIS and each consignment must be inspected jointly by APHIS and the NPPO. Treatment must occur in a pest-exclusionary treatment facility; or
 - Irradiation treatment, T105-a-1, which requires the fruit to be irradiated with a minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gray for fruit flies and follow the requirements of 7 CFR part 305. If the approved irradiation treatment is applied outside the United States, each consignment of fruit must be precleared by APHIS inspectors in Colombia. Treatment must occur in a pest-exclusionary treatment facility or, if irradiation is to be applied upon arrival in the United States, each consignment of fruit must be inspected by the NPPO prior to departure and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO. Mangos intended to be irradiated in the United States must be shipped in APHIS-approved packaging that prevents escape of any *Anastrepha* spp. or Medfly larvae or adults.
- All hot water or irradiation treatment facilities in Colombia to be used for mangos are subject to APHIS approval. APHIS reserves the right to require oversight visits in the event of pest interceptions or other problems.
- Mango fruit must be safeguarded from exposure to *Anastrepha* spp. or

Medfly from the time of treatment to export. The package containing mango fruit may not contain any other fruit, including mango fruit not qualified for importation into the United States.

- Each consignment must be inspected jointly by inspectors from APHIS and the NPPO and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO.
- If more than one *Ceratitis capitata* or *Anastrepha* spp. or one *Neosilba glaberrima* is detected in a consignment, the consignment may not be exported to the United States.
- Each consignment is subject to inspection at the U.S. ports of entry.

These conditions will be listed in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements database (available at <https://epermits.aphis.usda.gov/manual>). In addition to these specific measures, fresh mango fruit from Colombia will be subject to the general requirements listed in § 319.56–3 that are applicable to the importation of all fruits and vegetables.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the recordkeeping and burden requirements associated with this action are covered under the Office of Management and Budget control number 0579–0049, which is updated every 3 years during the required renewal period. We estimate the total annual burden to be 986 hours.

E-Government Act Compliance

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is committed to compliance with the E-Government Act to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes. For information pertinent to E-Government Act compliance related to this notice, please contact Mr. Joseph Moxey, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851–2483.

Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this action as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1633, 7701–7772, and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

² Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes. Available at https://www.pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/TG-FFP_web.pdf.

Done in Washington, DC, this 16th day of November 2021.

Michael Watson,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–25361 Filed 11–19–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

[Docket No. RBS–21–BUSINESS–0024]

Inviting Applications for the Rural Energy for America Program; Amendment

AGENCY: Rural Business-Cooperative Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; amendment.

SUMMARY: The Rural-Business Cooperative Service (the Agency) published a notice of solicitation of applications (NOSA) in the **Federal Register** on July 26, 2021, entitled “Inviting Applications for the Rural Energy for America Program,” to allow potential applicants time to submit applications for financial assistance under the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) for fiscal year (FY) 2022 and allow the Agency time to process applications within the current FY. This notice amends scoring provisions found in Section V.A. to notify stakeholders of how the Agency intends to utilize State Director and Administrator priority points for FY 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information contact Deb Yocum, Program Management Division, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, United States Department of Agriculture, 2920 East Court Street, Suite 3, Beatrice, NE 68310, 402–499–1198 or email CPgrants@usda.gov.

For project specific information or to file an application contact the applicable USDA Rural Development Energy Coordinator in your respective state, as identified via the following link: https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/RBS_StateEnergyCoordinators.pdf.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Amendment

In FR Doc. 2021–15785 of July 26, 2021 (86 FR 40000), the following amendment to provide additional guidance on priority points is being made:

On page 40003, in column 1, under Section V. “Application Review Information,” subsection A. “Scoring,” at the end, add the following paragraphs to read as follows:

State Director and Administrator priority points can be awarded to applications which help further a Presidential initiative, or a Secretary of Agriculture priority as found in 7 CFR 4280.121 (h)(4) for REAP Renewable Energy Systems (RES) and Energy Efficiency Improvement (EEI) grants and 7 CFR 5001.319 (g)(4) for REAP RES and EEI and Energy Efficient Equipment and Systems guaranteed loans. For FY 2022, 10 State Director and Administrator priority points will be automatically awarded for applications, which based on location, meet any one of the key priorities as follows: (1) Assisting rural communities to recover economically from the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic, particularly disadvantaged communities; (2) Ensuring all rural residents have equitable access to RD programs and benefits from RD funded projects; and (3) Supporting economic investments in distressed communities. Data sources for the key priorities are found at: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/priority-points> and at <https://ruraldevelopment.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=06a26a91d074426d944d22715a90311e> for distressed communities.

The State Director or Administrator at their discretion may award up to 5 priority points maximum for projects which meet any of the following criteria if a project does not qualify for the 10 priority points under the Administration’s priorities or as a distressed community as described above: (1) The application is for an under-represented technology; (2) selecting the application helps achieve geographic diversity, which may include points based upon the size of the funding request; (3) the applicant is a member of an unserved or underserved population described as follows: (i) Owned by a veteran, including but not limited to individuals as sole proprietors, members, partners, stockholders, etc., of not less than 20 percent. In order to receive points, applicants must provide a statement in their application to indicate that owners of the project have veteran status; or (ii) owned by a member of a socially disadvantaged group, which are groups whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities. In order to receive points, the application must include a statement to indicate that the owners of the project are members of a socially disadvantaged group; (4) the proposed project is located in a Federally declared major disaster area. Declarations must

be within the last 2 calendar years; (5) the proposed project is located in an area where 20 percent or more of its population is living in poverty over the last 30 years, as defined by the United States Census Bureau, underserved community(ies) or has experienced long-term population decline, or loss of employment. Except for veteran and socially disadvantaged group status, all other priority points are based upon project location specific criteria which will be documented automatically by the Agency. State Director or Administrator priority points for a REAP application cannot exceed 10 points total.

Karama Neal,

Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–25326 Filed 11–19–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XY–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the South Carolina Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of web briefing.

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, that the South Carolina Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a web briefing on Thursday, December 2, 2021, at 12:00 p.m. ET to hear testimony on Civil Asset Forfeiture.

DATES: The meeting will take place via Webex on Thursday, December 2, 2021, at 12:00 p.m. ET.

Online Registration (Audio/Visual):

<https://tinyurl.com/7yesukmt>

Telephone (Audio Only): Dial 800–360–9505 USA Toll Free; Access code: 433 716 81

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Barbara de La Viez, DFO, at bdelaviez@usccr.gov or (202) 376–8473.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Committee meetings are available to the public through the conference link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not