II. Approval of Minutes
III. Committee Discussion
IV. Public Comment
V. Adjournment

Dated: April 12, 2024.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2024–08181 Filed 4–16–24; 8:45 am]

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COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of virtual business 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, that the Nevada Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a virtual business meeting via *ZoomGov* at 1:30 p.m. Pacific on Friday, April 19, 2024. The purpose of the meeting is to finalize a post-report activity that involves reviewing the Committee's Op-Ed.

DATES: Friday, April 19, 2024, from 1:30 p.m.–2:00 p.m. PT.

ADDRESSES:

Zoom Webinar Link to Join (Audio/ Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/s/ 1619807338?pwd=L01ycEp1cG0vNS9je WxyOFpSc09RQT09.

Telephone (Audio Only): Dial (833) 435–1820 USA Toll Free; Meeting ID: 161 980 7338.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ana Fortes, Designated Federal Officer, at *afortes@usccr.gov* or (202) 519–2938.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Committee meetings are available to the public through the registration 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. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. 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 refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning

will be available for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have certain cognitive or learning impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Angelica Trevino, Support Specialist, at *atrevino@usccr.gov* at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to make comments during the open period at the end of the meeting. Members of the public may also submit written comments; the comments must be received in the Regional Programs Unit within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Ana Fortes (DFO) at *afortes@usccr.gov.*

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via *www.facadatabase.gov* under the Commission on Civil Rights, Nevada Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at *atrevino@ usccr.gov.*

Agenda

I. Welcome, Roll Call, and Announcements
II. Review Op-Ed
III. Vote on Op-Ed
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 due to the availability of staff and the Committee.

Dated: April 12, 2024.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2024–08182 Filed 4–16–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

[Docket No. 240410–0103]

RIN 0690–XD001

AI and Open Government Data Assets Request for Information

ACTION: Notice, request for information.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce is committed to advancing transparency, innovation, and the responsible use and dissemination of public data assets, including for use by data-driven AI technologies. To this end, we are pleased to issue this

Request for Information (RFI) to seek valuable insights from industry experts, researchers, civil society organizations, and other members of the public on the development of AI-ready open data assets and data dissemination standards.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 16, 2024.

ADDRESSES: All electronic public comments on this action, identified by *Regulations.gov* docket number DOC–2024–0007, may be submitted through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at *www.regulations.gov.* The docket established for this request for comment can be found at *www.regulations.gov,* DOC–2024–0007. Click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Please direct questions regarding this Notice to Victoria Houed at *ContactOUSEA@doc.gov* with "AI-Ready Open Data Assets RFI" in the subject line, or if by mail, addressed to Victoria Houed, OUSEA, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 4848, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 913–1504.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is committed to leading the way in producing and disseminating high-quality public data. Commerce's data assets enable U.S. scientific discovery, innovation, and economic growth, serving as an invaluable asset to the country. In its mission to publish data for the American public and achieve its strategic goal to "expand opportunity and discovery through data," Commerce is dedicated to continuously refining its processes for creating, curating, and distributing its data as new technologies emerge. This Request for Information (RFI) seeks to understand ways to improve Commerce's creation, curation, and distribution of its open data assets to facilitate the development and advancement of AI technologies such as generative AI.

Commerce, as a premier data provider, has a long history of adapting to technological change. In the past 40 years, Commerce has moved data publication efforts into electronic forms, and in the past 20 years, that has included the provision of both data services and tools to support discovery and exploration of Commerce's data. In the last five years, Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, commonly known as the OPEN Government Data Act, began Commerce's commitment to the dissemination of open data assets in

machine-readable formats, or "data in a format that can be easily processed by a computer without human intervention while ensuring no semantic meaning is lost" (44 U.S.C. 3502(18)).

Today, Commerce is facing a new technological change with the emergence of AI technologies that provide improved information and data access to users. Commerce is specifically interested in generative AI (GenAI) applications, which digest disparate sources of text, images, audio, video, and other types of information to produce new content. GenAI and other AI technologies present both opportunities and challenges for both data providers such as Commerce and data users including other government entities, industry, academia, and the American people.

AI has brought transformative changes to many industries including health, finance, education, and transportation, while GenAI has the promise of democratizing access to data by enabling the average person to engage with data in ways that had not previously been possible. Recent GenAI tools allow users to input simple prompts to engage with content gathered by these tools from a wide range of sources, including Commerce's public data.

The challenge for Commerce, as an authoritative provider of data, is to ensure that these new AI intermediaries can appropriately access its data without losing the integrity, including quality, of said data. AI tools require mass amounts of trustworthy information to accurately respond to the needs of their users. As AI applications become more sophisticated and ingrained in everyday life, the role of high-quality data becomes increasingly critical. Commerce acknowledges, as a key data producer, that in order for AI systems to utilize its data for training and for instant data retrieval, its data may need to be reconfigured in easily consumable formats. AI tools are increasingly used for data analysis and data access, so Commerce hopes to ensure that the data these tools consume is easily accessible and "machine understandable," versus just "machine readable." Therefore, this RFI explores how to achieve better data integrity, accessibility, and quality for emerging AI technologies.

The uniqueness of emerging technologies such as GenAI arises from the fact that the interpretation and use of data is no longer solely executed by human experts (*e.g.,* scientists, engineers, software developers) who bring their own knowledge and understanding to working with

Commerce's data. This human understanding is grounded in shared disciplinary knowledge and in human-readable documentation that Commerce provides with its published data. AI systems currently lack common knowledge and the ability to use such knowledge in their activity. Although these systems demonstrate fluency and intelligence, their outputs are often driven by contextual prediction rather than higher-order reasoning capabilities. Recent AI systems are trained on tremendous amounts of digital content and generate responses based on the contextual properties of that content. However, these systems do not truly "understand" the texts in a meaningful way. While there is ongoing improvement, today's AI systems are fundamentally limited by their reliance on extensive, unstructured data stores, which depend on the underlying data rather than an ability to reason and make judgments based on comprehension. Knowing this, Commerce seeks to adhere to its strategic mission to "expand opportunity and discovery through data," by disseminating public data in AI ready formats while ensuring no semantic meaning is lost.

To respond to the challenge and realize the opportunity offered by these new technologies, it is important that Commerce enables AI systems to access and use its public data assets correctly and responsibly.

This RFI seeks feedback, recommendations, and suggestions from industry experts, researchers, civil society organizations, and the public regarding Commerce's creation, curation, and distribution of data assets that are specifically designed to facilitate the development and advancement of AI technologies such as GenAI.

Thus far, Commerce has made efforts to expose its public data through structured APIs and is developing enriched metadata standards for describing its data assets. To date, Commerce metadata has focused on enabling discovery of data assets rather than the use of those data assets by AI systems, but Commerce sees value in changing this focus. Commerce seeks to further understand how it can make its data assets AI-ready.

In particular, Commerce wishes to explore the following:

• The use of knowledge graphs for variable level metadata, allowing systems to better link human terms to data elements;

• Embracing standardized ontologies such as schema.org or NIEM;

• Harmonizing and linking our internal ontologies and vocabularies using knowledge graphs grounded in standardized ontologies;

• Gathering internal and external written documentation of existing data products and:

○ Mining them for terminology to use in metadata harmonization and linking; or

○ Releasing them in raw formats for the training of AI models;

• Adopting data formats which allow for rich metadata as well as generating metadata "sidecars" for more traditional formats such as CSV or SAS;

• Using open standards for APIs with the ability to link into knowledge graphs; and

• Improving guidance and metadata around appropriate data usage and licensing for purposes such as research analytics, text-and-data mining, and AI system ingestion.

Commerce seeks comment on the topics discussed above and responses to the following questions:

Data Dissemination Standards

1. What data dissemination standards should Commerce adopt to support human-readable and machine-understandable public data?

2. What formats, metadata, and documentation should be prioritized to facilitate AI applications?

3. How does raw data, such as data from the sensor networks, differ from derived data, such as statistical data from the U.S. Census Bureau, when it comes to metadata standards?

4. What data licensing practices, standards, and usage considerations should Commerce consider to support broad, equitable, and open access to its datasets and metadata?

5. What current standards exist or are under development that Commerce should consider to clearly signal that its public data is available for use by AI systems (or signal any accompanying conditions or restrictions on said data)?

Data Accessibility and Retrieval

1. How can Commerce's data assets be made more accessible and valuable to the AI community (*e.g.,* improved API access, web crawlability, *etc.*)?

2. How can Commerce develop intuitive and accessible data portals that facilitate easy navigation and retrieval of data sets?

3. What users should Commerce consider when disseminating our AI-ready data? What atypical users should Commerce be sure to consider?

4. What measures can be taken to encourage user-friendly interfaces, including clear labeling and readable

formats, for Commerce's online data resources?

5. How can Commerce better understand the needs of users for its data and the return on its investment in making its data more AI-ready?

Partnership Engagement

1. How can industry and academic stakeholders collaborate with the government to shape the design and dissemination of AI-ready open data?

2. What are the potential areas of partnership, and how can industry and academia contribute to enhancing data quality, integrity, and usefulness for AI purposes?

Data Integrity and Quality

1. What are best practices that industries have employed to enhance the integrity and accuracy of public data when used in AI applications? What are best practices for data verification and validation? What are best practices for conducting regular audits and quality checks of data used in AI applications?

2. How can we collectively address challenges related to authenticity bias, privacy, data quality, equity, and ethical use while maintaining transparency and accountability?

3. What security protocols can be developed to mitigate risks of unauthorized data access and manipulation?

4. How can Commerce promote transparency in data sourcing and processing methods to enhance trust and reliability? What is the expectation for reporting the quality of its data and how can we ensure that information will be carried through and presented to the end user?

5. What validation processes can be established to maintain and verify data accuracy and consistency?

6. How can Commerce facilitate comprehensive and transparent data documentation for replication and analysis?

Data Ethics

1. What steps are needed to establish clear legal and ethical guidelines for AI data usage, ensuring privacy rights, preserving property rights, and focusing on equitable outcomes?

2. What types of policies could Commerce implement to identify and mitigate biases in AI algorithms, including ensuring diverse data representation?

3. What are the best protocols for ethical data collection, processing, and storage that prioritize data integrity and accuracy?

Commerce invites your comments and insights on the above questions, as well

as any additional input you deem relevant.

Oliver Wise,
Chief Data Officer, Department of Commerce.
[FR Doc. 2024–08168 Filed 4–16–24; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 2160]

Production Authority Not Approved; Foreign-Trade Zone 38; Teijin Carbon Fibers, Inc.; (Carbon Fiber); Greenwood, South Carolina

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Act provides for ''. . . the establishment . . . of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,'' and authorizes the FTZ Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the South Carolina State Ports Authority, grantee of FTZ 38, has requested production authority on behalf of Teijin Carbon Fibers, Inc., within FTZ 38 in Greenwood, South Carolina (B–52–2020, docketed August 6, 2020);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 49359, August 13, 2020; 85 FR 68557, October 29, 2020; 85 FR 81875, December 17, 2020; 86 FR 7695, February 1, 2021; 86 FR 10040, February 18, 2021; 86 FR 23672, May 4, 2021; 86 FR 33218, June 24, 2021; 86 FR 38010, July 19, 2021; 86 FR 48982, September 1, 2021; 88 FR 5853, January 30, 2023; 88 FR 12912, March 1, 2023) and the application, as amended, has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations have not been satisfied;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby does not approve the application, as amended, requesting to remove the restriction requiring that all foreign status 24,000 tow PAN fiber admitted for production activity be re-exported

(entry for U.S. consumption was not authorized) within FTZ 38 at the facility of Teijin Carbon Fibers, Inc., located in Greenwood, South Carolina, as described in the application and **Federal Register** notice.

Dated: April 12, 2024.

Dawn Shackleford,
Executive Director of Trade Agreements Policy & Negotiations, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.
[FR Doc. 2024–08189 Filed 4–16–24; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S–68–2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone 80; Application for Subzone; Vitesco Technologies USA, LLC; Seguin, Texas

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the City of San Antonio, grantee of FTZ 80, requesting subzone status for the facility of Vitesco Technologies USA, LLC, located in Seguin, Texas. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on April 11, 2024.

The proposed subzone (50 acres) is located at 3740 North Austin Street, Seguin, Texas. No authorization for production activity has been requested at this time. The proposed subzone would be subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 80.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Kolade Osho of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to review the application and make recommendations to the Executive Secretary.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is May 28, 2024. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to June 11, 2024.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the ''Online FTZ Information Section'' section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ ftz.*

For further information, contact Kolade Osho at *Kolade.Osho@trade.gov.*