

# Notices

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

## AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Notice of May 23, 2022 Meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**AGENCY:** Agency for International Development.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting; request for comment.

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given of a public meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), *The Global Food Security Crisis: Exploring the Evidence Base and Lessons from the Past to Strengthen Agricultural, Nutrition, and Food Systems in the Face of Shocks*. The meeting will be held on May 23, 2022 from 12:00 to 2:30 EDT online, with designated times for public comment from 1:30–1:50 p.m. EDT and from 2:15–2:20 p.m. EDT. The meeting will be livestreamed via Zoom (registration required) and accessible at the following link: [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_vCZ3oZYDTAyEEcq14OwKIA](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_vCZ3oZYDTAyEEcq14OwKIA).

The BIFAD is a seven-member, presidentially appointed advisory board to USAID established in 1975 under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, to ensure that USAID brings the assets of U.S. universities to bear on development challenges in agriculture and food security and supports their representation in USAID programming. This will be the first public meeting of BIFAD members appointed by President Joseph Biden on January 14, 2022 and will include an introduction to newly appointed BIFAD members, a briefing on BIFAD's current work plan priorities, and an overview of key upcoming initiatives. Public comment is invited to further inform BIFAD's work.

In the face of short-term and long-term shocks, fragile food systems are

driving increases in poverty, hunger, and child stunting. The global effort to end hunger and poverty is at a critical moment, with Russia's invasion of Ukraine adding to an already-compounded global food crisis as countries struggle to recover from the impacts of COVID-19, humanitarian emergencies and climate change.

What does it mean to get ahead of future crises and to build resilient food systems? What are the lessons learned from previous crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2007–2008 global food price crisis? BIFAD will take stock of evidence around these questions and identify weak links in food systems that must be strengthened to respond to global food security crises and to mitigate the impacts of current and future shocks. Food systems, nutrition, and humanitarian assistance experts will share lessons learned about resilience in the face of these disruptions. Evidence-based recommendations from these deliberations will inform USAID strategy implementation, policy, and programming.

For questions about registration, please contact Carol Chan at [carol.chan@tetrattech.com](mailto:carol.chan@tetrattech.com). For questions about BIFAD, or to submit written public comments in advance, please contact Clara Cohen, Designated Federal Officer for BIFAD in the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security at USAID. Interested persons may email her at [ccohen@usaid.gov](mailto:ccohen@usaid.gov) or telephone her at (202) 712–0119.

**Clara Cohen,**

*Designated Federal Officer, BIFAD.*

[FR Doc. 2022–09707 Filed 5–5–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6116–01–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

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 June 6, 2022 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](http://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.

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

*Title:* Control of African Swine Fever; Restrictions on the Movement of Swine Products and Swine Byproducts from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*OMB Control Number:* 0579–0480.

*Summary of Collection:* Under the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*) the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is authorized to protect the health of the livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations in the United States by preventing the introduction and interstate spread of serious diseases and pests, and for eradicating such diseases and pests from the United States, when feasible. Within the USDA, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS Veterinary Services (VS) is tasked with preventing foreign animal disease outbreaks in the United States, and monitoring, controlling, and eliminating a disease outbreak should

one occur. In the past several years, there have been significant worldwide outbreaks of African swine fever (ASF), a highly contagious and deadly viral disease affecting domestic and feral pigs. APHIS is committed to working with State and industry partners to keep the disease out of the United States.

**Need and Use of the Information:** To certify compliance with the restriction guidelines in the Federal Order for the interstate movement of swine products and byproducts from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, commercial producers must meet the requirements as listed in the Federal Order or complete a VS Form 16–3, an application for a permit to import or transport controlled material or organisms or vectors. The collection of this information prevents unhealthy swine products and byproducts from being imported into the United States.

**Description of Respondents:** State animal health officials, and commercial producers of swine products and byproducts.

**Number of Respondents:** 22.

**Frequency of Responses:** Reporting: On occasion.

**Total Burden Hours:** 60.

Dated: May 5, 2022.

**Ruth Brown,**

*Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2022–09733 Filed 5–5–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Farm Service Agency

[Docket ID FSA–2022–0005]

### Notice of Funds Availability; Cotton and Wool Apparel Program

**AGENCY:** Commodity Credit Corporation, and Farm Service Agency; Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**ACTION:** Notification of funding availability.

**SUMMARY:** The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is announcing the availability of \$50 million for the new Cotton and Wool Apparel Program (CAWA), which will support the domestic markets for wool and Pima cotton by assisting eligible apparel manufacturers of men's and boys' worsted wool suits, sport coats, pants, or Pima cotton dress shirts; Pima cotton spinners; and wool fabric manufacturers and wool spinners. The COVID–19 pandemic dramatically reduced the demand for these types of clothing, textiles, and threads, and in turn, the market for the raw commodities. CAWA will assist in the

development and restoration of the market for domestically produced cotton and wool products and ultimately for the underlying commodities. To be eligible for CAWA, an applicant must have experienced a decrease of at least 15 percent in calendar year 2020 gross sales or consumption of eligible products described in this document compared to the applicant's gross sales or consumption in any selected calendar years 2017, 2018, or 2019. Payments to eligible entities will be based on their pre-pandemic market share relative to other similar applicants subject to payment limitations. The eligibility requirements, payment calculation, and application procedure for CAWA are included in this document.

#### DATES:

**Funding Availability:** Implementation will begin May 6, 2022.

**Applications Start Date:** We will accept applications for funding starting on May 16, 2022.

**Applications Due Date:** We will accept applications for funding through June 17, 2022.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kimberly Graham; telephone: (202) 720–6825; email: [Kimberly.Graham@usda.gov](mailto:Kimberly.Graham@usda.gov). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice) or (844) 433–2774 (toll-free nationwide).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Since the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic in March 2020, millions of Americans transitioned from working in offices to working from home. Two years later, the pandemic has persisted, and many employees have continued to work remotely. This transition toward remote work has led to a dramatic decrease in consumer demand for worsted wool suits, sport coats, dress pants, and Pima cotton dress shirts. Manufacturers of these products, mainly small and medium-sized businesses, had to temporarily shut down or reduce their hours of production through the early months of the pandemic due to a dramatic decline in demand. Although many of these manufacturers shifted to the production of personal protective equipment (PPE), the industry has struggled to recover from a persistent and significant reduction in sales and many of these businesses are now struggling to avoid bankruptcy.

Without additional support, some of these companies will cease operations or be unable to restore full production,

negatively impacting American workers, the supply chain, and ultimately the market for domestic cotton growers and wool producers that rely on the American apparel manufacturing industry to support the market for their raw products. Like other industries, the supply chain between the production of raw Pima cotton or wool to the ultimate consumer has become globalized and does not track the origin of the raw material in most cases. Many imported wool and Pima cotton fabrics contain domestically produced raw materials and ultimately support the markets for those domestic agricultural commodities. By excluding synthetic fabrics and targeting specific apparel, CAWA further ensures assistance to support and rebuild key domestic and global markets for the domestic producers of raw Pima cotton and wool.

In accordance with 15 U.S.C. 714c, the Secretary is using \$50 million of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds that were previously transferred for pandemic-related assistance to establish a new program to indirectly support Pima cotton and wool producers by providing assistance to wool and Pima cotton manufacturers and spinners whose consumption and gross sales of raw Pima cotton and wool in 2020 were impacted by the COVID–19 pandemic and that filed an affidavit for a payment in any year from calendar year 2017 to calendar year 2021 in accordance with sections 12602 or 12603 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill; Pub. L. 115–34), which authorizes the Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund and the Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund, respectively. CAWA is using the eligibility for the trust funds established in the 2018 Farm Bill because the entities that meet these eligibility criteria encompass the known universe of domestic apparel manufacturers of men's and boys' worsted wool suits, sport coats, pants, or Pima cotton dress shirts; Pima cotton spinners; and wool fabric manufacturers and wool spinners. This group of companies represents one of the few markets for Pima cotton and wool materials in the United States and an opportunity to indirectly support wool and Pima cotton producers. While CAWA defines eligibility partially based on eligibility for, and participation in, these trust funds, CAWA and the trust fund programs are otherwise distinct and separate with regard to purpose and authority. Since the entities targeted for payment in both CAWA and the trust funds have been determined to be the same, using the same base eligibility criteria, as previously demonstrated