

2020/2021 RATES—Continued

	Regular	Overtime	Holiday	Includes travel costs in rate	Start date
Tobacco Fees					
7 CFR Part 29—Tobacco Inspection					
Subpart A—Policy Statement and Regulations Governing the Extension of Tobacco Inspection and Price Support Services to New Markets and to Additional Sales on Designated Markets;					
Subpart B—Regulations; §§ 29.123–29.129 Fees and Charges; § 29.500 Fees and charges for inspection and acceptance of imported tobacco					
Subpart F—Policy Statement and Regulations Governing the Identification and Certification of Non-quota Tobacco Produced and Marketed in Quota Area; § 29.9251 Fees and Charges					
Domestic Permissive Inspection and Certification (re-grading of domestic tobacco for processing plants, retesting of imported tobacco, and grading tobacco for research stations.).	\$55.00	\$64.00	\$72.00		July 1, 2020.
Export Permissive Inspection and Certification (grading of domestic tobacco for manufacturers and dealers for duty drawback consideration).	\$0.0025/pound			X	July 1, 2020.
Grading for Risk Management Agency (for Tobacco Crop Insurance Quality Adjustment determinations).	\$0.015/pound			X	July 1, 2020.
Pesticide Test Sampling (collection of certified tobacco sample and shipment to AMS National Science Laboratory for testing).	\$0.0065/kg or \$0.0029/pound			X	July 1, 2020.
Pesticide Retest Sampling (collection of certified tobacco sample from a previously sampled lot for retesting at the AMS National Science Laboratory; fee includes shipping).	\$115.00/sample and \$55.00/hour			X	July 1, 2020.
Standards Course (training by USDA-certified instructor on tobacco grading procedures).	\$1,250.00/person				July 1, 2020.
Import Inspection and Certification (grading of imported tobacco for manufacturers and dealers)	\$0.0170/kg or \$0.0080/pound			X	July 1, 2020

¹ Travel costs outside the United States will be added to the fee, if applicable.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 15b; 7 U.S.C. 473a–b; 7 U.S.C. 55 and 61; 7 U.S.C. 51–65; 7 U.S.C. 471–476; 7 U.S.C. 511, 511s; and 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Bruce Summers,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2020–08106 Filed 4–15–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 13, 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. 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 May 18, 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: Farm Loan Program—Inventory Property Management.

OMB Control Number: 0560–0234.

Summary of Collection: The Farm Loan Program provides supervised credit in the form of loans to family farmers to purchase real estate and equipment and finance agricultural production. Authority to establish the regulatory requirements contained in 7 CFR 767 is provided under section 302 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1922) which provides that “the Secretary is authorized to make and insure under this title to farmers . . .” Section 339 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1989) further provides that “the Secretary is authorized to make such rules and regulations, prescribe the terms and conditions for

making . . . loans, security instruments and agreements, except as otherwise specified herein, and to make such delegations of authority as he deems necessary to carry out this title.” The Secretary delegated authority to administer the provisions of the Act applicable to FLP to the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services (FFAS) in section 2.16 of 7 CFR part 2. FFAS further delegated this authority to the FSA Administrator in section 2.42 of 7 CFR part 2.

Need and Use of the Information: Information collections are submitted by applicants to the local agency office serving the country in which their business is headquartered. The information is necessary to thoroughly evaluate an applicant’s request to purchase inventory property and is used by the agency to determine an applicant’s eligibility to lease or purchase inventory property and to ensure payment of the lease or purchase amount. Failure to collect the information would result in the agency not complying with congressional mandates.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit; Farms.

Number of Respondents: 239.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: On occasion; Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 136.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–08044 Filed 4–15–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2019–0057]

Decision To Authorize the Importation of Fresh Sand Pears From Japan 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 importation of sand pears from all production areas of Japan into the United States and to revise the conditions under which they may be imported. Based on the findings of a commodity import evaluation document, which we made available to the public for review and comment through a previous notice, we have concluded 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 sand pears from all production areas of Japan.

DATES: The articles covered by this notice may be authorized for importation after April 16, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Tony Roman, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, RCC, IRM, PHP, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–2242.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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 spread 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. Paragraph (c) of that section provides that the name and origin of all fruits and vegetables authorized importation into the United States, as well as the requirements for their importation, are listed in APHIS’ Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements database (FAVIR) on the internet at <https://epermits.aphis.usda.gov/manual>. It also provides that, if the Administrator of APHIS determines that any of the phytosanitary measures required for the importation of a particular fruit or vegetable are no longer necessary to reasonably mitigate the plant pest risk posed by the fruit or vegetable, APHIS will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** making its pest risk analysis and determination available for public comment.

In accordance with that process, we published a notice¹ in the **Federal Register** on September 23, 2019 (84 FR 49709–49710, Docket No. APHIS–2019–0057) announcing the availability, for review and comment, of a pest list and a commodity import evaluation document (CIED) prepared relative to revising the conditions for the importation of fresh sand pears (*Pyrus pyrifolia*) from Japan into the United States. The notice proposed both to revise the conditions for the importation of sand pears from Japan into the United

States and to authorize their importation from all prefectures of Japan (excluding the Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands) rather than from certain authorized areas of production. We noted in the CIED that no quarantine pests have been intercepted on sand pear at the ports of entry into the United States since market access was granted to Japan in 1985.

We solicited comments on the pest list and CIED for 60 days ending on November 22, 2019. We received five comments by that date. They were from State departments of agriculture, an organization representing tree fruit growers, and the public. The comments that we received are discussed below by topic.

General Comments

One commenter representing a State government expressed concern that there were no mitigations in the revised requirements for importation of sand pears from Japan other than phytosanitary inspection.

We have determined, for the reasons described in the CIED that accompanied the notice, that the conditions in place will effectively mitigate the pest risk associated with the importation of fresh sand pear from Japan. The commenter did not provide any evidence suggesting that the mitigations are not effective. Therefore, we are not taking the action requested by the commenter.

A commenter recommended that APHIS deregulate the importation of sand pear from Japan to a greater extent than as currently proposed, adding that many studies on which we have based our import requirements are outdated and do not account for advancements in selective breeding by the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization of Japan. The commenter noted that, with respect to future breeding, marker-assisted selection for each trait, genome-wide association studies, and genomic selection analyses are currently in progress. The commenter also noted that experimental breeding is underway in Japan to produce disease-resistant cultivars, some of which are being harvested for consumption.

We acknowledge the work underway in Japan to develop disease-resistant varieties of sand pear. However, as the commenter noted, much of this work is experimental or at the research stage and the commenter did not indicate how widely it had been adopted within the Japanese sand pear industry. As the possibility still exists of pests following the pathway of sand pears from Japan to the United States, APHIS will continue to require phytosanitary inspections and

¹ To view the notice, pest list, CIED, economic evaluation assessment, and the comments that we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=APHIS-2019-0057>.