

practices that follow, the Conference recognizes that settlement agreements vary widely in many respects, including in their terms, their effects on the interests of third parties, and the degree of public interest they attract. It also recognizes that not all agencies can bring the same resources to bear in providing public access to settlement agreements.

Recommendation

1. To inform regulated entities and the general public about administrative enforcement, agencies should develop policies addressing whether and when to post on their websites settlement agreements reached in administrative enforcement proceedings—that is, those proceedings in which a civil penalty or other coercive remedy was originally sought against a person for violating the law. Settlement agreements addressed in these policies should include those reached both before and after adjudicative proceedings are formally initiated.

2. In determining which settlement agreements to post on its website, an agency should consider factors including the extent to which:

a. Disclosure would help regulated entities and the general public understand how the agency interprets the laws and regulations it enforces and exercises its enforcement authority;

b. Disclosure would promote accountability and transparency, such as by allowing the public to evaluate agency administrative enforcement and use of public funds, and help guard against bias;

c. Particular types of settlement agreements are likely to attract public interest;

d. Disclosure might deter regulated entities from reaching settlements and resolving disputes expeditiously;

e. Disclosure, even after redaction or anonymization, would adversely affect sensitive or legally protected interests involving, among other things, national security, law enforcement, confidential business information, personal privacy, or minors; and

f. Disclosure would impose significant administrative costs on the agency or, conversely, whether it would save the agency time or money by reducing the volume of requests for disclosure.

3. An agency that chooses generally not to post individual settlement agreements on its website—for example because certain agreements are required by statute to be confidential or do not vary considerably in terms of their factual contexts or the legal issues they raise—should consider other means to provide information about settlements, including by posting on its website:

a. A form or template commonly used for settlement agreements;

b. A representative sample of settlement agreements;

c. Settlement agreements that entail especially significant legal issues;

d. Settlement agreements that, because of their facts, are likely to attract significant public interest;

e. A summary of each settlement or settlement trends; and

f. A sortable or searchable database that lists information about settlement agreements, such as case types, dates, case numbers, parties, and key terms.

4. When an agency posts settlement agreements or information about settlement agreements on its website, it should redact any information that is sensitive or otherwise protected from disclosure, and redact identifying details to the extent required to prevent an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

5. An agency posting settlement agreements on its website should do so in a timely manner.

6. An agency should present settlement agreements or information about settlement agreements on its website in a clear, logical, and readily accessible fashion. In so doing, the agency should consider providing access to the settlement agreements or information about them through:

a. A web page dedicated to agency enforcement activities that is easily accessed from the agency's homepage, site map, and site index;

b. A web page dedicated to an individual enforcement proceeding, such as a docket web page, that also includes any associated materials (e.g., case summaries, press releases, related adjudication materials, links to any related actions); and

c. A search engine that allows users to easily locate settlement agreements and sort, narrow, or filter them by case type, date, case number, party, and keyword.

7. When an agency posts settlement agreements on its website, it should include a statement that settlement agreements are provided only for informational purposes.

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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 February 13, 2023 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.

Food and Nutrition Service

Title: Produce Safety University Nomination and Course Evaluation.

OMB Control Number: 0584–NEW.

Summary of Collection: The collection of information is necessary for people to attend Produce Safety University (PSU), a training course designed to help child nutrition professionals identify and manage food safety risks associated with fresh produce. The PSU course is designed to be a train-the trainer immersion course, where participants are expected to conduct further training with their peers using the information they obtain during PSU.

Need and Use of the Information: FNS will collect course nomination from child nutrition professionals and State agency staff who wish to attend PSU. State agencies may nominate individuals to attend PSU and receive annual logistic information through a letter from FNS. The letter to States includes a link to the online course nomination. To ensure that PSU provides the most appropriate training content that is tailored to the audience, it is necessary to know the occupational make-up of each training cohort. Therefore, job titles and the name of the organization nominees represent will be collected. Collecting this information on the course nomination will ensure that the Office of Food Safety offers this training opportunity equally among each of the States and seven FNS Regions. Contact information is needed from participants to support their learning experience; when PSU training sessions are held virtually, physical course materials are shipped to each participant. These materials include

slides, activities, and supplemental print resources, making address collection necessary.

Program evaluation: The program evaluation instruments are each designed to collect specific information from respondents at specific times.

1. The Welcome Questions are given to confirm PSU participants to assess where the training cohort lies in terms of knowledge and experience, which allows for the training team to make minor changes based on the foundational knowledge a group may have.

2. The Course Evaluation involves questions following each session of PSU to assess if the session achieved its objective, and whether or not the time allotted was sufficient. The Course Evaluation also addresses how effective the training team and resources were in helping PSU participants grasp all information taught in the course. This information is crucial to ensure PSU is satisfying participants' expectations and supporting.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, and Tribal governments. Respondent groups identified include: (1) Child Nutrition program operators and (2) State agency staff.

Number of Respondents: 285.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 138.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023-00633 Filed 1-12-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2022-0077]

Notice of Request for Approval of an Information Collection; National Animal Health Monitoring System; Sheep 2024 Study

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: New information collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's intention to request approval of a new information collection to conduct the National Animal Health Monitoring System's Sheep 2024 Study.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before March 14, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS-2022-0077 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.

- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:** Send your comment to Docket No., APHIS-2022-0077, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A-03.8, 4700 River Road Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at regulations.gov or in our reading room, which is located in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799-7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on the Sheep 2024 Study, contact Ms. Nia Washington-Plaskett, Program Analyst, Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health, VS, APHIS, 2150 Centre Avenue, Bldg. B, Fort Collins, CO 80524; (866) 907-8190; email: nia.washington-plaskett@usda.gov or vs.sp.ceah.pci@usda.gov. For more detailed information on the information collection process, contact Mr. Joseph Moxey, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851-2483; email: joseph.moxey@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: National Animal Health Monitoring System; Sheep 2024 Study.
OMB Control Number: 0579-XXXX.

Type of Request: Approval of a new information collection.

Abstract: Under the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture 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 of livestock and for eradicating such diseases from the United States when feasible. This authority has been delegated to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

In connection with this mission, APHIS operates the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS), which collects, on a national basis, statistically valid and scientifically

sound data on the prevalence and economic importance of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture disease risk factors.

NAHMS' studies have evolved into a collaborative industry and government initiative to help determine the most effective means of preventing and controlling diseases of livestock. APHIS is the only agency responsible for collecting data on livestock health. Participation in any NAHMS study is voluntary, and all data are confidential.

APHIS plans to conduct the Sheep 2024 Study as part of an ongoing series of NAHMS studies on the U.S. livestock population. This study will support the following objectives: (1) Describe management and biosecurity practices associated with, and producer-reported occurrence of, common economically important disease in sheep; (2) describe antimicrobial stewardship on sheep operations and estimate the prevalence of enteric pathogens and antimicrobial resistance patterns; (3) describe management practices producers use to control internal parasites and reduce anthelmintic resistance; (4) describe changes in animal health, nutrition, and management practices in the U.S. sheep industry from 1996 to 2024; and (5) provide a serologic bank to meet the future research needs of the sheep industry.

The study will consist of two phases. In phase I, a National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) enumerator will contact and conduct interviews with producers with 1 or more ewes in the top 24 sheep producing States. Respondents will be asked to consent to allowing NASS to present their names to APHIS-designated data collectors for further consideration in the study. Phase II (APHIS phase) will consist of completing the producer agreement and on-farm questionnaires. In addition, biologic sampling will be available to selected participants who complete the initial visit questionnaire.

The information collected through the Sheep 2024 Study will be analyzed and organized into descriptive reports and interactive dashboards. Several information sheets will be derived from these reports and disseminated by APHIS to producers, stakeholders, academia, veterinarians, and other interested parties. The collected data will be used to: (1) Establish national and regional production measures for producer, veterinary, and industry references; (2) predict or detect national and regional trends in disease emergence and movement; (3) address emerging issues; (4) examine the economic impact of health management practices; (5) provide estimates of both