with handling swine with potential vesicular disease, contact Dr. Lisa Rochette, Assistant Director, Swine Health Program, Aquaculture, Swine, Equine, and Poultry Health Center, Strategy and Policy, VS, APHIS, 920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200, Raleigh, NC 27606; office phone: (919) 855–7276; cell: (801) 879–5156; email: *lisa.t.rochette@usda.gov.* For detailed information on the information collection reporting process, contact Mr. Joseph Moxey, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851–2483; *joseph.moxey@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Handling Swine With Potential Vesicular Disease.

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 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 of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture, and for eradicating such diseases and pests from the United States when feasible. Within the USDA, this authority and mission is delegated to Veterinary Services (VS) within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Part of VS' mission is preventing foreign animal disease outbreaks in the United States, and monitoring, controlling, and eliminating a disease outbreak should one occur. Regarding swine, any swine having vesicular lesions are suspected of having a foreign animal disease (FAD), such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), until determined otherwise by VS through authorized testing at approved National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratories with oversight and confirmatory testing, if required, by the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory.

Several viral pathogens may cause vesicular lesions in swine, including FMD virus, swine vesicular disease virus, vesicular stomatitis virus, and Seneca Valley A virus. Veterinarians are unable to differentiate the etiology of these gross lesions without diagnostic testing. Therefore, vesicular lesions on swine should be reported by State, Federal, and accredited veterinarians to ensure rapid detection of FMD or any other FAD, if introduced. Reporting and rapid detection protects the health and marketability of our nation's livestock health and meat products and generates public confidence. Information collection activities associated with reporting and rapid detection include notifiable swine disease reporting, National Animal Health Reporting System, monthly State and Area Veterinarian In Charge reports, and FAD data collection and investigations.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate 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;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response.

Respondents: Accredited and State veterinarians, laboratory personnel, farmers and other agricultural managers, and State animal health officials.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 75.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 176.

Estimated annual number of responses: 13,200.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 6,900 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 26th day of September 2022.

Anthony Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–21233 Filed 9–29–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

Domestic Sugar Program—Overall Sugar Marketing Allotment, Cane Sugar and Beet Sugar Marketing Allotments and Company Allocations

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this notice to announce the fiscal year (FY) 2023 (2022 crop year) overall sugar marketing allotment quantity (OAQ), State cane sugar allotments, and sugar beet and sugarcane processor allocations, which apply to all domestic beet and cane sugar marketed for human consumption in the United States from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent Lanclos, telephone, (202) 720–0114; or email, *kent.lanclos@usda.gov.* Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, requires USDA to establish the OAQ at a quantity not less than 85 percent of the estimated quantity of sugar for domestic human consumption for the crop year. USDA is establishing the initial FY 2023 (2022 crop year) OAQ at 10,646,250 short tons, raw value (STRV), which is equal to 85 percent of 12,525,000 STRV, the estimated quantity of sugar for domestic human consumption for FY 2023 as forecast in the September 2022 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, requires that 54.35 percent of the OAQ be distributed among beet processors and 45.65 percent be distributed among the sugarcane States and cane processors. The beet and cane sector allotments are distributed to individual processors according to formulas set out in law.[1] Although the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended directs USDA to assign 325,000 STRV of the cane sector allotment to ''offshore States,'' CCC has determined that no offshore States exist. While sugar cane was formerly produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, CCC has determined that both states have permanently exited sugarcane production. As a result, CCC

[1] *See* 7 U.S.C. 1359aa, *et seq.,* and 7 CFR part 1435.

has allocated the 325,000 STRV of the cane sector allotment previously reserved for offshore States to the mainland sugarcane producing States. The initial FY 2023 sugar marketing State allotments and processor allocations are listed in the table below.

FY 2023 OVERALL BEET AND CANE ALLOTMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

[short tons, raw value]

Distribution	Initial FY 2023 allocation
Beet Sugar	5,786,237
Cane Sugar	4,860,013
Total OAQ	10,646,250
Beet Processors Marketing Allocations	
Amalgamated Sugar Co	1,238,877
American Crystal Sugar Co	2,128,113
Michigan Sugar Co	597,577
Minn-Dak Farmers Co-op	401,848
So. Minn Beet Sugar Co-op	780,958
Western Sugar Co	590,415
Wyoming Sugar Co. LLC	48,449
Total Beet Sugar	5,786,237
State Cane Sugar Allotments	
Florida	2,612,146
Louisiana	2,020,789
Texas	227,078
Total Cane Sugar	4,860,013
Cane Processors' Marketing Allocation	
Florida:	
Florida Crystals	1,075,489
Growers Co-op of FL	469,887
U.S. Sugar Crop	1,066,770
Total	2,612,146
Louisiana:	
Louisiana Sugar Cane Products, Inc	1,402,896
M.A. Patout & Sons	617,893
Total	2,020,789
Texas:	
Rio Grande Valley	227,078

USDA will closely monitor stocks, consumption, imports and all sugar market and program variables on an ongoing basis and may make program adjustments during FY 2023 if needed.

USDA Non-Discrimination Policy

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and USDA civil rights regulations and policies, USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family or parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (for example, braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TTY) or (844) 433–2774 (toll-free nationwide). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD–3027, found online at *https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint* and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632–9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by mail to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250–9410 or email: *OAC@usda.gov.*

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Zach Ducheneaux,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2022–21228 Filed 9–29–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–E2–P