with any individual spacecraft that will be disposed by atmospheric re-entry.

(2) Where relevant, the disclosures must include the following: Use of separate deployment devices, distinct from the space station launch vehicle, that may become a source of orbital debris; potential release of liquids that will persist in droplet form; and any planned proximity operations and debris generation that will or may result from the proposed operations, including any planned release of debris, the risk of accidental explosions, the risk of accidental collision, and measures taken to mitigate those risks.

(3) The existing disclosure requirement to analyze potential collision risk associated with space station(s) orbits has been modified to specify that the disclosure identify characteristics of the space station(s)' orbits that may present a collision risk, including any planned and/or operational space stations in those orbits, and indicate what steps, if any, have been taken to coordinate with the other spacecraft or system, or what other measures the operator plans to use to avoid collision.

(4) For NGSO space stations that will transit through the orbits used by any inhabitable spacecraft, including the International Space Station, the disclosure must include the design and operational strategies, if any, that will be used to minimize the risk of collision and avoid posing any operational constraints to the inhabitable spacecraft.

(5) The disclosure must include a certification that upon receipt of a space situational awareness conjunction warning, the operator will review and take all possible steps to assess the collision risk, and will mitigate the collision risk if necessary. As appropriate, steps to assess and mitigate the collision risk should include, but are not limited to: Contacting the operator of any active spacecraft involved in such a warning; sharing ephemeris data and other appropriate operational information with any such operator; and modifying space station attitude and/or operations.

(6) For NGSO space stations the disclosure must describe the extent of satellite maneuverability.

(7) The disclosure must address trackability of the space station(s). For NGSO space stations the disclosure must also include: (a) How the operator plans to identify the space station(s) following deployment and whether the space station tracking will be active or passive; (b) whether, prior to deployment the space station(s) will be registered with the 18th Space Control Squadron or successor entity; and (c) the extent to which the space station operator plans to share information regarding initial deployment, ephemeris, and/or planned maneuvers with the 18th Space Control Squadron or successor entity, other entities that engage in space situational awareness or space traffic management functions, and/or other operators.

(8) For NGSO space stations, additional disclosures must be provided regarding spacecraft disposal, including, for some space stations, a demonstration that the probability of success of the chosen disposal method is 0.9 or greater for any individual space station, and for multi-satellite systems, a demonstration including additional information regarding efforts to achieve a higher probability of success.

These information collection requirements are contained in 47 CFR 5.64 and 97.207.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–20193 Filed 9–17–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 25

[IB Docket No. 18–314; FCC 20–159; FR ID 46198]

Further Streamlining FCC Rules Governing Satellite Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved new information collection requirements associated with a new rule adopted in *Further Streamlining FCC Rules Governing Satellite Services,* FCC 20–159, which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of the new rule.

DATES: The addition of 47 CFR 25.136(h), published at 86 FR 11880 on March 1, 2021, is effective September 20, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clay DeCell, *Clay.DeCell@fcc.gov,* 202–418–0803.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that OMB approved the information collection requirements in 47 CFR 25.136(h) on August 26, 2021. This rule was adopted in *Further Streamlining FCC Rules Governing Satellite Services,* FCC 20–159. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date for this new rule. The other rule amendments adopted in *Further Streamlining FCC Rules Governing Satellite Services* did not require OMB approval and became effective on March 31, 2021. See 86 FR 11880 (Mar. 1, 2021).

If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed below, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Cathy Williams, Federal Communications Commission, Room 3.317, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554, regarding OMB Control Number 3060–1215. Please include the OMB Control Number in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at *PRA@fcc.gov.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the Commission is notifying the public that it received final OMB approval on August 26, 2021, for the information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 25.136(h). Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a current, valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for the information collection requirements in 47 CFR 25.136(h) is 3060–1215. The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

The total annual reporting burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1215.

OMB Approval Date: August 26, 2021.

OMB Expiration Date: August 31, 2024.

Title: Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services.

Form Number: N/A.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local and tribal government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 1,670 respondents; 1,670 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .5–10 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement; third party disclosure requirement; upon commencement of service, or within 3 years of effective date of rules; and at end of license term, or 2024 for incumbent licensees.

Obligation to Respond: Statutory authority for this collection are contained in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 201, 225, 227, 301, 302, 302a, 303, 304, 307, 309, 310, 316, 319, 332, and 336 of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 160, 201, 225, 227, 301, 302, 302a, 303, 304, 307, 309, 310, 316, 319, 332, 336, Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 1302.

Total Annual Burden: 790 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $581,250.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: On November 19, 2020, the Commission released a Report and Order, FCC 20–159, in IB Docket No. 18–314, titled, ''Further Streamlining Part 25 Rules Governing Satellite Services.'' In this Report and Order, among other rule changes, the Commission adopted an optional, extended build-out period for earth station licensees. The optional build-out period increases the allowable time for an earth station to be brought into operation from within one year after licensing, to within: Up to five years and six months for earth stations operating with geostationary satellites; or, up to six years and six months for earth stations operating with non-geostationary satellites. As a companion provision to this new build-out period option, the Commission adopted a requirement for earth station licensees subject to 47 CFR 25.136 to re-coordinate with licensees of Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service (UMFUS) stations if the earth station is brought into operation later than one year after the date of the license grant. The earth station licensee must complete re-coordination within one year before its commencement of operation. The re-coordination should account for any demographic or geographic changes as well as changes to the earth station equipment or configuration. A re-coordination notice must also be filed with the Commission before commencement of earth station operations.

This information collection is used by UMFUS licensees to provide accurate information on the earth station operations notwithstanding the substantially longer earth station build-out period that was adopted. The collection also counterbalances the potential chilling of some UMFUS developments that might otherwise result from the extended earth station build-out periods, and thereby serves as an important check on potential warehousing. Without such information, the Commission would not be able to regulate the shared use of radiofrequencies among earth stations and UMFUS stations in the public interest, in accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–19393 Filed 9–17–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 100217097–1757–02; RTID 0648–XB419]

Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2021 Commercial and Recreational Closure of Silk Snapper, Queen Snapper, Blackfin Snapper, and Wenchman

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) applicable to all harvest of species in the mid-water snapper stock complex, consisting of silk snapper, queen snapper, blackfin snapper, and wenchman in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) exclusive economic zone (EEZ). NMFS determined that combined commercial and recreational landings of the species in the mid-water snapper complex in the 2021 fishing year have exceeded the annual catch limit (ACL). Therefore, NMFS closes the Gulf EEZ to all harvest of species in the mid-water snapper complex on September 18, 2021, for the remainder of the 2021 fishing year. This closure is necessary to protect the species in the mid-water snapper complex.

DATES: The closure is effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, September 18, 2021, until January 1, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelli O'Donnell, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: *kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the Gulf reef fish fishery, which includes the mid-water snapper complex (silk snapper, queen snapper, blackfin snapper, and wenchman) under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. The FMP is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All weights described in this temporary rule apply as round weight.

The ACL for the mid-water snapper complex is 166,000 lb (75,296 kg) during the fishing year of January 1 through December 31. As specified in 50 CFR 622.41(i), if NMFS estimates that the sum of commercial and recreational landings (total landings) exceed the stock complex ACL, then during the following fishing year, if total landings again reach or are projected to reach the stock complex ACL, NMFS will close the commercial and recreational sectors for the remainder of that fishing year by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register.

In the 2020 fishing year, combined commercial and recreational landings of species in the mid-water snapper complex exceeded the stock ACL. As of September 7, 2021, available commercial and recreational landings data from the NMFS Southeast Fishery Science Center indicate that stock ACL for the mid-water snapper complex for the 2021 fishing year has been exceeded.

Accordingly, NMFS closes the Gulf EEZ to all harvest of species from the mid-water snapper complex from 12:01 a.m., local time, on September 18, 2021, through December 31, 2021, the end of the current fishing year. During the closure, the commercial sale or purchase of species from the mid-water snapper complex harvested from the Gulf EEZ is prohibited, and the recreational bag and possession limits are zero. Commercial and recreational harvest of species in the mid-water snapper complex will reopen on January 1, 2022.