

disbursement, disaster loan borrowers are required to submit information to demonstrate that they used loan proceeds for authorized purposes only and to make certain certification regarding current financial condition and previously reported compensation paid in connection with the loan.

#### Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA is requesting comments on (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions; (b) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (c) whether there are ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information.

#### Summary of Information Collection

*OMB Control Number:* 3245–0110.

*Title:* Borrower's Progress

*Certification.*

*Description of Respondents:* Disaster loan Borrowers.

*Form Number:* SBA Form 1366.

*Total Estimated Annual Responses:* 14,218.

*Total Estimated Annual Hour Burden:* 7,106.

**Curtis Rich,**

*Management Analyst.*

[FR Doc. 2022–01726 Filed 1–27–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8026–03–P**

#### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

##### Data Collection Available for Public Comments

**ACTION:** 60-Day notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Small Business Administration (SBA) intends to request approval, from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the collection of information described below. The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requires federal agencies to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submission to OMB, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice complies with that requirement.

**DATES:** Submit comments on or before March 29, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** Send all comments to Michael Donadieu, Senior Examiner, Office of SBIC Examinations, OII, Small Business Administration Washington, DC 20416.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Donadieu, Senior Examiner,

Office of SBIC Examinations, OII, 202–205–7281, [michael.donadieu@sba.gov](mailto:michael.donadieu@sba.gov), or Curtis B. Rich, Management Analyst, 202–205–7030, [curtis.rich@sba.gov](mailto:curtis.rich@sba.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Form 857 is used by SBA examiners to obtain information about financing provided by small business investment companies (SBICs). This information, which is collected directly from the financed small business, provides independent confirmation of information reported to SBA by SBICs, as well as additional information not reported by SBICs.

#### OMB Control Number 3245–0109

*Title:* “Request for Information Concerning Portfolio Financing”.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Companies.

*Form Number:* 857.

*Annual Responses:* 2,250.

*Annual Burden:* 2,250.

**Curtis Rich,**

*Management Analyst.*

[FR Doc. 2022–01723 Filed 1–27–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8026–03–P**

#### OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

##### Conforming Amendments to Product Exclusion Extensions: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Effective January 27, 2022, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) will implement certain changes to statistical reporting categories in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). As a result of these changes, USTR is making three conforming amendments to product exclusion extensions in the above-titled investigation under Section 301.

**DATES:** The conforming amendments in the Annex to this notice are effective January 27, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general questions about this notice, contact Associate General Counsel Philip Butler or Assistant General Counsel Rachel Hasandras at (202) 395–5725. For specific questions on customs classification or implementation of the product exclusion identified in the Annex to this notice, contact [traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### A. Background

Effective January 27, 2022, the USITC, in accordance with Presidential Proclamation 10326 of December 23, 2021, will implement certain changes in ten digit statistical reporting categories of the HTSUS in accordance with its responsibility to update the HTSUS to conform to amendments adopted by the World Customs Organization. Three of the currently applicable product exclusions in the Section 301 investigation of China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, as set out at 85 FR 85831 (December 29, 2020), 86 FR 13785 (March 10, 2021), and 86 FR 63438 (November 16, 2021) are based on the amended statistical reporting categories.

#### B. Technical Amendments to Exclusion Extensions

The Annex to this notice conforms three existing product exclusions with the January 27, 2022 changes to ten digit statistical reporting categories in the HTSUS. In particular, the Annex makes a technical amendment to U.S. notes 20(sss)(i)(1), 20(sss)(iii)(14), and 20(iii)(15) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as set out in the Annexes to the notices published at 85 FR 85831 (December 29, 2020), 86 FR 13785 (March 10, 2021), and 86 FR 63438 (November 16, 2021).

#### Annex

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on [January 27, 2022] and before 11:59 p.m. eastern daylight time on [May 31, 2022]:

1. Note 20(sss)(i)(1) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is amended by deleting “8421.39.8090” and by inserting “8421.39.8090 prior to January 27, 2022; described in statistical reporting number 8421.39.0190 effective January 27, 2022” in lieu thereof;

2. Note 20(sss)(iii)(14) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is amended by deleting “3824.99.9297” and by inserting “3824.99.9297 prior to January 27, 2022; described in statistical reporting number 3824.99.9397 effective January 27, 2022” in lieu thereof; and

3. Note 20(sss)(iii)(15) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is amended by deleting “3824.99.9297” and by inserting “3824.99.9297 prior to January 27, 2022; described in statistical

reporting number 3824.99.9397 effective January 27, 2022” in lieu thereof.

**Greta Peisch,**

*General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative.*

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**BILLING CODE 3390–F2–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2019–0098; Notice 2]

#### Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

**AGENCY:** National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

**ACTION:** Grant of petition.

**SUMMARY:** Toyota Motor North America, Inc., (Toyota) has determined that certain model year (MY) 2019 Toyota Tacoma motor vehicles do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 209, *Seat Belt Assemblies*. Toyota filed a noncompliance report dated September 5, 2019. Toyota subsequently petitioned NHTSA on September 27, 2019, for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces the grant of Toyota’s petition.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jack Chern, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), telephone (202) 366–0661, [jack.chern@dot.gov](mailto:jack.chern@dot.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Overview

Toyota has determined that certain MY 2019 Toyota Tacoma Double Cab motor vehicles do not fully comply with paragraph S4.1 of FMVSS No. 209, *Seat Belt Assemblies* (49 CFR 571.209). Toyota filed a noncompliance report dated September 5, 2019 pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports*. Toyota subsequently petitioned NHTSA on September 27, 2019, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance*.

Notice of receipt of Toyota’s petition was published with a 30-day public comment period, on January 3, 2020, in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 415). Three comments were received. To view the petition and all supporting documents, log onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at <https://www.regulations.gov/>. Then follow the online search instructions to locate docket number “NHTSA–2019–0098.”

##### II. Vehicles Involved

Approximately 70 MY 2019 Toyota Tacoma Double Cab motor vehicles, manufactured between July 25, 2019, and July 30, 2019, are potentially involved.

##### III. Noncompliance

Toyota explains that the noncompliance is that the subject vehicles are missing seat belt labels on the rear center seat belt assemblies and therefore, do not meet the requirements set forth in paragraph S4.1 of FMVSS No. 209. Specifically, the label which is sewn to the rear center seat belt may have been mistakenly removed by a worker while scanning the code on the label.

##### IV. Rule Requirements

Paragraph S4.1(j) of FMVSS No. 209 includes the requirements relevant to this petition. Each seat belt assembly shall be permanently and legibly marked or labeled with the year of manufacture, model, and name or trademark of manufacturer or distributor, or of importer if manufactured outside the United States.

##### V. Summary of Toyota’s Petition

The following views and arguments presented in this section are the views and arguments provided by Toyota. They do not reflect the views of the agency.

Toyota described the subject noncompliance and stated its belief that the noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

Toyota submitted the following views and arguments in support of the petition:

1. The noncompliant seat belt assemblies were properly installed, and due to Toyota’s replacement parts ordering systems, improper replacement seat belt assembly selection and installation would not be likely to occur:

Toyota stated that the primary purpose of the seat belt label required by S4.1(j) of FMVSS No. 209 is to identify the seat belt in the event it needs to be replaced. Toyota contends

that there are other means to identify the seat belt without looking at the label, and these methods are equally effective in identifying the correct seat belt to install in a vehicle in the event a replacement is needed.

According to Toyota, all the noncomplying seat belts were installed as original equipment in the subject vehicles and are unique to the Tacoma rear center seat; they cannot be properly installed in any other Tacoma seating positions and are not used on any other Toyota or Lexus models (Service replacement parts are not affected and contain required labels). Toyota also states that manufacturing processes and the unique properties of this center rear belt assembly match the correct rear center seat belt with the rear seat that is tied to a specific VIN. Toyota states this assures that an incorrect seat belt will not be installed in a vehicle during its assembly. If a seat belt replacement is needed, the service parts system would also preclude the purchase and installation of an improper replacement seat belt assembly. Toyota’s petition contends that seat belt assembly service parts are ordered through the Toyota authorized dealership system using the seat belt assembly part number or the VIN and that replacement parts for the subject seat belt assemblies are not distributed through the general automotive aftermarket; they are only sold by Toyota dealers. Toyota also states that the seat belt retractor has a separate label with the supplier part number, which can further help identify the seat belt during replacement.

The Toyota petition further states that when a purchaser orders a seat belt replacement part, the installation instruction, usage, and maintenance instructions are included in the service parts packaging and clearly identify that the seat belt is for a Toyota Tacoma and identify the seat belt installation location. According to Toyota, these instructions comply with paragraph S4.1(k) of FMVSS No. 209.

Given the purpose of paragraph S4.1(j) of FMVSS No. 209 Toyota believes there are alternative methods as noted above that can be used to identify seat belts if they need to be replaced.

Therefore, Toyota states that the noncompliant seat belts as installed in the vehicle do not present a safety risk, and the chance of an incorrect seat belt being installed in a vehicle is essentially zero.

2. In the event of a recall the seat belt installed in each vehicle can be identified based on the VIN:

Another purpose of the labeling requirement in the standard is to allow for easier identification of a seat belt in