

information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service, we) is the Federal agency delegated with the primary responsibility for managing migratory birds. Our authority derives from the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA; 16 U.S.C. 703–712), as amended, which implements conventions with Great Britain (for Canada), Mexico, Japan, and Russia. We implement the provisions of the MBTA through the regulations in parts 10, 13, 20, 21, 22, and 92 of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The MBTA protects migratory birds (listed in 50 CFR 10.13) from take directed at birds, except as authorized under the MBTA. Regulations pertaining to specific migratory bird permit types are at 50 CFR parts 21 and 22.

The double-crested cormorant (cormorant; *Phalacrocorax auritus*) is a fish-eating migratory bird that is distributed across a large portion of North America. There are five different breeding populations—the Alaska, Pacific (or Western), Interior, Atlantic, and Southern populations. Although each of these populations is categorized by breeding range, the populations commingle to various extents on their migration and wintering areas, with birds from populations closer to each other overlapping more than those that are more distant.

In response to ongoing damage at aquaculture facilities and other damage and conflicts associated with increasing cormorant populations, the Service administers regulations that authorize the take of cormorants through regular depredation permits (50 CFR 21.100) or the special double-crested cormorant permit available only to State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies (50 CFR 21.123). Take through these two permit types is supported by assessments that were completed in 2017 and 2020 under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). The 2017 environmental assessment (EA) supported issuance of depredation permits (82 FR 52936; November 15, 2017), and the 2020 environmental impact statement (EIS) supported creation of the special double-crested cormorant permit (85 FR 85535; December 29, 2020). To determine sustainable take of cormorants, the 2020 EIS contained a potential take limit (PTL) assessment that is used to inform permitting decisions.

Federal, State, Tribal, and many private entities share the Service's goal of maintaining sustainable cormorant populations. Many of these entities

conduct cormorant monitoring and contribute to ongoing research and regional or local cormorant management efforts. However, to date, coordinated monitoring across the four North American flyways (Pacific, Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic), with shared objectives and standardized sampling design, does not exist. The desire to enhance existing monitoring efforts was shared in comments by States, Tribes, nongovernment organizations, and members of the public during the 2020 rulemaking process. Therefore, the Service committed to work in partnership with the Flyways to develop a monitoring program for each subpopulation of cormorants. In the 2020 final EIS, the Service made the commitment to monitor cormorant populations and produce a report every 5 years that provides analyses from population monitoring and other status information. The survey, which was developed in coordination with the four Flyways, will be conducted for the first time in 2024 and is scheduled to be repeated every 5 years in order to update population estimates and PTL assessments.

A combination of Federal (Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services) and State biologists, coordinated through Flyway working groups, will conduct the survey during April through June 2024. All surveys will use a standardized data sheet that documents the following:

1. Completion data:
 - a. State, county, names of observers, and agency; and
 - b. Date/time, weather conditions (wind, sky, temperature).
2. Nesting colony information:
 - a. Colony name;
 - b. Latitude/longitude;
 - c. Whether the colony was existing, reestablished, or new;
 - d. Nest substrate; and
 - e. Site habitat condition.
3. Method used to survey the colony (*i.e.*, ground count or aerial count).
4. Nest counts:
 - a. Number of active or inactive nests (with number of unknown);
 - b. Whether the entire colony was surveyed;
 - c. Whether co-nesting species were observed; and
 - d. Whether photos and/or videos were taken.
5. General comments from the observer.

To be flexible, States will have the option to use an electronic version of the datasheet (ArcGIS Survey123 software) or a paper-based survey form. The data the Service collects through the range-wide cormorant monitoring

program will be used to update cormorant population estimates and to update PTL assessments with the most up-to-date information as specified in the 2020 EIS. The updated take limits would also inform future Service permit allocation. The Service will share the population estimates and PTL assessments with State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies to inform their respective management actions, as well as with other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services program.

Title of Collection: National Double-Crested Cormorant Survey.

OMB Control Number: 1018–New.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: New.

Respondents/Affected Public: State/local/Tribal government (State biologists coordinated through the four North American Flyways (Pacific, Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic)).

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 40.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1,016.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 4 hours (30 minutes reporting and 3.5 hours recordkeeping).

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 4,064.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: One time.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Madonna Baucum,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–08516 Filed 4–19–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

Notice is hereby given that, on January 8, 2024, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (“CWMD”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the

Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Cam Lock (UAS) LLC, Fallbrook, CA; Columbus Nanowork Inc, Columbus, OH; Defense Industry Advisors LLC, Dayton, OH; The Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine Inc, Bethesda, MD; and SC&A Inc, Arlington, VA have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, Accurate Energetic Systems LLC, McEwen, TN; Armtec Countermeasures, Coachella, CA; Blueforce Development Corp, Newburyport, MA; Chenega Support Services LLC, San Antonio, TX; Gates Defense Systems LLC, St. Petersburg, FL; Lockheed Martin Corp, Morrestown, NJ; Murtech Inc, Glen Burnie, MD; NexGen Communications LLC, Nashua, NH; and OmniMask LLC, Lafayette, CA have withdrawn from this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and CWMD intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On January 31, 2018, CWMD filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on March 12, 2018 (83 FR 10750).

The last notification was filed with the Department on October 9, 2023. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on December 15, 2023 (88 FR 86929).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2024-08460 Filed 4-19-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121-0030]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Reinstatement of a Previously Approved Collection; Capital Punishment Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Statistics, will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 30 days until May 22, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact: Tracy L. Snell, Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh St NW, Washington, DC 20531 (email: Tracy.L.Snell@usdoj.gov; telephone: 202-598-1660).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register**, 89 FR 10098-10099 on February 13, 2024, allowing a 60-day comment period.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and/or
- 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, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Written comments and recommendations for this 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 and entering either the title of the information collection or the OMB Control Number 1121-0030. This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view Department of Justice, information collections currently under review by OMB.

DOJ seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOJ notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. Type of Information Collection:

Extension of a currently approved collection.

2. Title of the Form/Collection:

Capital Punishment Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death.

3. Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the

Department of Justice sponsoring the collection: The Capital Punishment Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death (NPS-8) contains four forms: NPS-8 (Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death; NPS-8A (Update Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death); NPS-8B (Status of Death Penalty Statutes—No Statute in Force); and NPS-8C (Status of Death Penalty Statutes—Statute in Force). The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in the Office of Justice Programs. The NPS-8 collection is fielded annually. BJS requests clearance for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 NPS-8 under OMB Control No. 1121-0030. The NPS-8 was last approved under OMB Control No. 1121-0030 (exp. date 01/31/2024).

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* **Affected Public:** State departments of correction, state Attorneys General, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Abstract: For the NPS-8 and NPS-8A forms, the affected public consists for 33 respondents from state departments of correction and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (DOC staff). Staff responsible for keeping records on inmates under sentence of death in their jurisdiction and in their custody are asked to provide information for the following categories: condemned inmates' demographic characteristics, legal status at the time of capital offense, capital