

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these amended final results of review in accordance with sections 751(h) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

Dated: May 5, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2022–10567 Filed 5–16–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Capital Construction Fund Agreement, Certificate Family of Forms and Deposit/Withdrawal Report**

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2021 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

Title: Capital Construction Fund Agreement, Certificate Family of Forms, and Deposit/Withdrawal Report.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0041.

Form Number(s): NOAA Form 34–82, NOAA Form 88–14.

Type of Request: Regular submission. Revision and extension of a current information collection.

Number of Respondents: 1,575.

Average Hours per Response: NOAA Form 34–82, 2 hours; NOAA Form 88–14, 2 hours; and 1.5 hours for the Certificate Family of Forms (includes Fishing Vessel CCF Application, Schedule A, Schedule B, Schedule of Tax Basis, Certificate of Construction/Reconstruction).

Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,900.

Needs and Uses: This request is for a revision and extension of a currently

approved information collection. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended by Public Law 91–469 and Public Law 99–514, provides for the administration of a Capital Construction Fund (CCF) Program by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The law requires that applicants enter into formal Agreements with the Secretary of Commerce. The Agreement allows the fishermen to defer taxable income from operation of their fishing vessels if the money is placed into an account to fund the construction, reconstruction, or replacement of a fishing vessel. The program requirements are detailed at 50 CFR part 259. The Agreement is a contract between the Secretary of Commerce and the Agreement holder specifying the obligations of each party. Schedule A specifies the vessel which earned the income which is eligible for deposit in to a CCF account. Schedule B specifies the construction, acquisition, or reconstruction objectives planned under the Agreement. The Certificate of Construction/Reconstruction certifies the total cost at completion of Schedule B objectives.

Under a Capital Construction Fund (CCF) Agreement, the participant cannot deposit more than the amount specified at 46 U.S.C. 53505. NMFS must approve any withdrawals made before they take place. It is essential that a reasonably detailed record be kept of each participant's deposit/withdrawal activity. If withdrawn monies are not used for allowed purposes, the withdrawn amount (a nonqualified withdrawal) is considered income to the participant in the year withdrawn and taxed at the highest marginal tax rate for the entity involved.

Respondents will be commercial fishing industry individuals, partnerships, and corporations that entered into Capital Construction Fund (CCF) agreements with the Secretary of Commerce. The information collected from applicants for the CCF Agreement (NOAA Form 88–14) is used to determine their eligibility to participate in the CCF Program. The information collected from agreement holders for the Certificate Family of Forms is used to identify their program eligible vessels, their program projects, and to certify the cost of a project at completion. The information collected on the Deposit/Withdrawal Report (NOAA Form 34–82) is required to ensure that agreement holders are complying with fund deposit/withdrawal requirements established in program regulations and properly accounting for fund activity on their Federal income tax returns. The information collected on the Deposit/

Withdrawal Report must also be reported semi-annually to the Secretary of Treasury in accordance with Public Law 115–97.

NMFS is proposing to add an additional form to the Certificate of Family Forms, the Schedule of Tax Basis, which is required upon completion of a Schedule B project in order to determine the remaining tax basis of the qualified vessel.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: NOAA Form 34–82 (annual); NOAA Form 88–14 (one time when applying for program benefits); Certificate Family of Forms (varies).

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Legal Authority: 46 U.S.C. 535, Public Law 115–97 and 50 CFR part 259.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

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 and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0041.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2022–10533 Filed 5–16–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Licensing of Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems**

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing

information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on February 8, 2022 and February 18, 2022 (correction) during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

Title: Licensing of Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems.

OMB Control Number: 0648-0174.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular (revision and extension of a current information collection).

Number of Respondents: 100.

Average Hours per Response: 15 hours for the submission of a license application; 1 hour each for the submission of a license amendment, notification of disposal of on-orbit component, notification of detection of anomaly, and notification of financial insolvency or dissolution; 2 hours each for notification of launch or deployment of spacecraft and the annual compliance certification; 20 minutes for the Initial Contact Form; 10 minutes for the Data Availability Notification; and 15 minutes for the Licensee Notification Form.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 388.

Needs and Uses: This is a request for revision and extension of an approved information collection.

The Department of Commerce (DOC), through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs (CRSRA), has the authority to regulate private space-based remote sensing under the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 51 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.* (the Act) and regulations at 15 CFR part 960. The regulations facilitate the development of the U.S. private remote sensing industry and thus promote the collection and widespread availability of remote sensing data, while preserving essential U.S. national security interests and observing international obligations.

Applications are made in response to the requirements in the Act, as amended, and NOAA sends applicants an Application Guide, which walks the applicant through the application questions and criteria listed in Appendix A to 15 CFR part 960. The application information received is used to determine if the applicant meets the legal criteria for issuance of a license to operate a private remote sensing space system, *i.e.*, the proposed system will be operated in accordance with the Act,

U.S. national security concerns and international obligations. Application information includes information about the applicant (such as corporate information), the launch dates of any components going to space, and technical specifications of all components (especially the components in space that are capable of collecting imagery data).

If a licensee wishes to modify its license, either to reflect changes in its business practices or technical changes to its system, or to request different license conditions, it may submit such a request to CRSRA and explain why the change is sought. CRSRA needs this information to be able to keep licenses accurate and to respond to the regulated community's needs.

Licensees are required to notify CRSRA when a spacecraft launches or deploys; upon disposal of an on-orbit component of the licensed system; upon detection of an anomaly; and upon the licensee's financial insolvency or dissolution. This information is critical to fulfilling one of the United States' key international obligations, which is to authorize and continually supervise U.S. nationals' activities in space. CRSRA, therefore, must be notified when spacecraft are deployed and disposed of so that CRSRA can supervise the space activities of U.S. nationals. Similarly, anomalies may indicate loss of control of a spacecraft, so CRSRA must monitor any anomalies to meaningfully supervise the activities of U.S. nationals in space. Finally, the financial insolvency or dissolution of a licensee may indicate that a change in control of the spacecraft will follow, because an insolvent licensee may go through a bankruptcy process that might put the licensed system's ownership in question. It is critical that CRSRA be able to intervene as early as possible in this process so that a sensitive system does not pass into the ownership of an entity who might jeopardize national security or international obligations.

CRSRA will require licensees to submit an annual compliance certification, which requires the licensee to verify that all facts in the license remain true. Facts that must be verified in this certification include the technical specifications of the system and other foundational facts that CRSRA relies upon in reviewing license applications. This information is critical to ensuring that only those entities who are legally fit to obtain a license do so.

NOAA is proposing to add three additional forms to this information collection. The optional information is being collected to reduce the total paperwork required to support

regulation of the private space-based remote sensing industry, which involves (1) determining whether an applicant is required to apply for a license; (2) comparing the capabilities of remote sensing systems to other foreign and domestic remote sensing systems; and (3) recording important events in the lifecycle of licensed systems.

The optional Initial Contact Form (ICF) information includes contact information and general remote sensing system information. The ICF may be submitted electronically through the NOAA website prior to the submission of a full application. The ICF information received is used to determine if the applicant is required to submit a full application for the issuance of a license to operate a private remote sensing space system *i.e.*, the proposed system falls under the authority defined in the Act and the regulations. If NOAA determines after reviewing the ICF that an application is not required, the potential applicant will save 40–50 hours of paperwork by not submitting the application. Additionally, the ICF gives NOAA the opportunity to provide early feedback and guidance on an application package, lowering the likelihood of time-consuming rewrites and edits to an application before it can be deemed complete. Therefore, the ICF can save significant time for industry and private entities, as well as government time.

The optional Data Availability Notification (DAN) information includes contact information and general data availability information. The DAN may be submitted electronically through the NOAA website during the application process, while an applicant holds a license, or by any interested party. The DAN information received is used to help determine the availability of unenhanced data from a foreign or domestic remote sensing system, which may then be compared to unenhanced data produced by an applicant's system for the purpose of adjusting the conditions and/or restrictions in a license. The DAN form ensures that only required information is submitted, thereby reducing unnecessary paperwork and/or follow-up correspondence.

The optional Licensee Notification Form (LNF) information is not a new information collection, but is instead an optional form that streamlines the reporting of the four Notifications described above. The LNF form includes contact information and the option to report one of four types of events, including (1) the launch or deployment of a system component; (2) the disposal of a system component; (3) the detection

of an anomaly in a system; and (4) the financial insolvency of the licensee. The existing IC already allows for the collection of this information, the collection of which is required by statute and regulations. The LNF will ease the burden on licensees when reporting this already-required information. The LNF may be submitted electronically through the NOAA website throughout the term of a license. The LNF information received is used to record events in the lifecycle of the system and to help determine if modifications to a license are required. The LNF ensures that only required information is submitted, thereby reducing unnecessary paperwork and/or follow-up correspondence.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Once per year.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 51 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.*; and 15 CFR part 960—Licensing of Private Remote Sensing Space Systems.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

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 and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0174.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2022–10586 Filed 5–16–22; 8:45 am]

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Notice of Intent To Request a New Collection: Qualification Information for Candidates to Advisory Committees and Subcommittees

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“Commission” or “CFTC”) is announcing an opportunity

for public comment on the proposed collection of qualification information for advisory committee and subcommittee candidates by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 18, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by subject matter “Qualification Information for Candidates to Advisory Committees and Subcommittees,” and by any of the following methods:

- The Agency’s website, at <http://comments.cftc.gov/>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments through the website.

- **Mail:** Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

- **Hand Delivery/Courier:** Same as Mail above.

Please submit your comments using only one method. All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments will be posted as received to <https://www.cftc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michelle Ghim, Legal Division, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1151 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581; (202) 418–5667; email: FACA@cftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of Information” is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3 and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public obtain or report information. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, the CFTC is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information listed below. 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.¹

Title: “Qualification Information for Candidates to Advisory Committees and Subcommittees.” This is a request for a new OMB control number.

Abstract: The CFTC’s advisory committees were created to provide input and make recommendations to the Commission on a variety of regulatory and market issues that affect the integrity and competitiveness of U.S. derivatives markets. The committees facilitate communication between the Commission and U.S. derivatives markets, trading firms, market participants, and end users. The CFTC currently has five advisory committees. The Energy and Environmental Markets Advisory Committee was established by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111–203, and subsequently codified in the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*, at 7 U.S.C. 2(a)(15), and is not subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), Public Law 92–463 codified as 5 U.S.C. App. 2. The Agricultural Advisory Committee, Global Markets Advisory Committee, Market Risk Advisory Committee, and the Technology Advisory Committee are discretionary committees under the FACA. The Commission also establishes subcommittees that report to advisory committees as needed. Advisory committee and subcommittee members are generally representatives, but depending on the issues to be addressed, the Commission will appoint special government employees and officials from other federal agencies from time to time. Representatives provide the viewpoints of entities or recognizable groups, and they are expected to represent a particular and known bias. On the other hand, special government employees are expected to provide their own independent judgment in committee deliberations and are expected to discuss and deliberate in a manner that is free from conflicts of interest.² Advisory committee and subcommittee members generally serve 2, 3 or 4-year terms, and appointments are made following the establishment of a new subcommittee or as committee or subcommittee vacancies arise.

The CFTC identifies candidates for advisory committee and subcommittee membership through a variety of methods, including public requests for nominations; recommendations from existing advisory committee members;

¹ 44 U.S.C. 3512, 5 CFR 1320.5(b)(2)(i) and 1320.8(b)(3)(vi).

² 18 U.S.C. 202(a).