

More information on the NMR and class waivers can be found at <https://www.sba.gov/partners/contracting-officials/small-business-procurement/nonmanufacturer-rule>.

Wallace D. Sermons II,

Acting Director, Office of Government Contracting.

[FR Doc. 2022–10329 Filed 5–12–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 11726]

Annual Determination and Certification of Shrimp-Harvesting Nations

AGENCY: Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

ACTION: Notice of annual determination and certification.

SUMMARY: On May 3rd, 2022, the Department of State determined and certified that wild-caught shrimp harvested in the following nations, particular fisheries of certain nations, and Hong Kong are eligible to enter the United States: Argentina, Australia (Northern Prawn Fishery, the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, the Spencer Gulf, and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery), the Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, France (French Guiana), Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy (giant red shrimp) Jamaica, Japan (shrimp baskets in Hokkaido), Republic of Korea (mosquito nets), Malaysia (Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, and Johor), Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Russia, Spain (Mediterranean red shrimp), Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. For nations, economies, and fisheries not listed above, only shrimp harvested from aquaculture is eligible to enter the United States. All shrimp imports into the United States must be accompanied by the DS–2031 Shrimp Exporter's/Importer's Declaration.

DATES: This determination and certification notice is effective on May 13, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jared Milton, Section 609 Program Manager, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State, 2201 C Street NW,

Washington, DC 20520–2758; telephone: (202) 647–3263; email: DS2031@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 609 of Public Law 101–162 (“Sec. 609”) prohibits imports of wild-caught shrimp or products from shrimp harvested with commercial fishing technology unless the President certifies to the Congress by May 1, 1991, and annually thereafter, that either: (1) The harvesting nation has adopted a regulatory program governing the incidental taking of relevant species of sea turtles in the course of commercial shrimp harvesting that is comparable to that of the United States and that the average rate of that incidental taking by the vessels of the harvesting nation is comparable to the average rate of incidental taking of sea turtles by United States vessels in the course of such harvesting; or (2) the particular fishing environment of the harvesting nation does not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles in the course of shrimp harvesting. The President has delegated the authority to make this certification to the Secretary of State (“Secretary”) who further delegated the authority within the Department of State (“Department”). The Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of Sec. 609 were published in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 1999, at 64 FR 36946.

On May 3rd, 2022, the Department certified the following nations pursuant to section 609(b)(2)(A) and (B) on the basis that they have adopted a regulatory program governing the incidental taking of relevant species of sea turtles in the course of commercial shrimp harvesting that is comparable to that of the United States and that the average rate of that incidental taking by the vessels of the harvesting nation is comparable to the average rate of incidental taking of such sea turtles by United States vessels in the course of such harvesting: Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, and Suriname. The Department also certified pursuant to section 609(b)(2)(C) several shrimp-harvesting nations and one economy as having fishing environments that do not pose a threat to sea turtles, including the following nations with shrimp grounds only in cold waters where the risk of taking sea turtles is negligible: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Estonia (effective for Estonia with Date of Export June 1st and after), Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Additionally, the

Department certified pursuant to section 609(b)(2)(C) that the following nations and Hong Kong only harvest shrimp using small boats with crews of less than five that use manual rather than mechanical means to retrieve nets or catch shrimp using other methods that do not pose a threat of incidental taking of sea turtles: The Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Jamaica, Oman, Peru, and Sri Lanka.

The Department has certified the above listed nations and Hong Kong pursuant to Sec. 609, and shrimp and products from shrimp are eligible for importation into the United States utilizing the Shrimp Exporter's/Importer's Declaration (“DS–2031”) Box 7(B) provision for shrimp “harvested in the waters of a nation currently certified pursuant to Section 609 of P.L. 101–162.”

Shrimp and products of shrimp harvested with turtle excluder devices (“TEDs”) in an uncertified nation may, under specific circumstances, be eligible for importation into the United States under the DS–2031 Box 7(A)(2) provision for shrimp harvested by commercial shrimp trawl vessels using TEDs comparable in effectiveness to those required in the United States. Use of this provision requires that the Secretary or his or her delegate determine in advance that the government of the harvesting nation has put in place adequate procedures to monitor the use of TEDs in the specific fishery in question and to ensure the accurate completion of the DS–2031 forms. At this time, the Department has determined that only shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the Northern Prawn Fishery, the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery in Australia, in the French Guiana domestic trawl fishery, and in the fisheries of Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, and Johor in Malaysia, are eligible for entry under this provision. A responsible government official of Australia, France, or Malaysia must sign in Block 8 of the DS–2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

In addition, shrimp and products of shrimp harvested in a manner or under circumstances determined by the Department of State not to pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles may, under specific circumstances, be eligible for importation into the United States under the DS–2031 Box 7(A)(4) provision for “shrimp harvested in a manner or under circumstances determined by the Department of State not to pose a threat of the incidental

taking of sea turtles.” The Department has determined that shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the Spencer Gulf region in Australia, with shrimp baskets in Hokkaido, Japan, with “mosquito” nets in the Republic of Korea, Mediterranean red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) and products from that shrimp harvested in the Mediterranean Sea in Spain, and giant red shrimp (*Aristaeomorpha foliacea*) and products from that shrimp harvested in Italy (effective for Italy with Dates of Export June 1st and after) may be imported into the United States under the DS–2031 Box 7(A)(4) provision. A responsible government official of Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, or Italy must sign in Block 8 of the DS–2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

A completed DS–2031 Shrimp Exporter’s/Importer’s Declaration (“DS–2031”) must accompany all imports of shrimp and products from shrimp into the United States. Importers of shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in certified nations and Hong Kong must either provide the DS–2031 form to Customs and Border Protection at the port of entry or provide the information required by the DS–2031 through the Automated Commercial Environment. Importers of shrimp and products from shrimp from certified nations and Hong Kong should mark the box 7(B) provision for shrimp “harvested in the waters of a nation currently certified pursuant to Section 609 of Public Law 101–162” regardless of whether the shrimp is wild-caught or the product of aquaculture. DS–2031 forms accompanying all imports of shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in uncertified nations and economies, to include all fisheries with determinations, must be originals with Box 7(A)(1), 7(A)(2), or 7(A)(4) checked, consistent with the form’s instructions with regard to the method of harvest of the shrimp and based on any relevant prior determinations by the Department, and signed by a responsible government official of the harvesting nation. The Department did not determine that shrimp or products from shrimp harvested in a manner as described in 7(A)(3) in any uncertified nation or economy is eligible to enter the United States. The importation of wild-caught shrimp from any nation or fishery without a certification or determination will not be allowed.

The Department has communicated these certifications and determinations under Sec. 609 to the Offices of Field

Operations and of Trade at U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Jared R. Milton,

Section 609 Program Manager, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2022–10378 Filed 5–12–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2022–0580]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Quality System Audit Feedback Report

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about its intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The information is collected from FAA production approval holders and associated facilities in the form of a feedback survey regarding the conduct of the Quality System Audit (QSA) recently conducted at their facility. The feedback is used by the FAA for continuous quality improvement of the Aircraft Certification Service’s certificate management program.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by July 12, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket:
www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By Mail: Scott Geddie, Manager—Compliance Systems, AIR–634, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 6500 S. MacArthur Blvd., ARB Building Room 304, Oklahoma City, OK 73169.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Geddie by email at: Scott.Geddie@faa.gov; phone: (405) 954–6897.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA’s performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collection; and (d)

ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB’s clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0605.

Title: Quality System Audit Feedback Report.

Form Numbers: FAA Form 8100–7.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: In accordance with Executive Orders 12862 and 14058, and as part of the FAA and industry continuous improvement efforts for QSA activities, FAA utilizes a form for auditees to provide feedback to the FAA about the conduct of the QSA. FAA Order 8120.23, Certificate Management of Production Approval Holders, provides guidance on the QSA and related activities and discusses FAA Form 8100–7, QSA Customer Feedback Report. The FAA provides FAA Form 8100–7 to the facility being audited at the outset of the QSA. The FAA encourages completion of the form within 30 days of the QSA post-audit conference; however, completion of the form is not mandatory. The FAA considers any proposals for improvements to the QSA process in its pursuit for continuous improvement of the Aircraft Certification Service’s certificate management of production approval holders. The form is collected electronically or via prepaid self-addressed envelope.

Respondents: Approximately 160 production approval holders and associated facilities.

Frequency: Feedback information is collected about 30 days after conclusion of the oversight activity. The feedback provided is voluntarily submitted by the audited facility on occasion which is predicated on their audit due date frequency.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 80 hours.

Issued in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on May 9, 2022.

Scott A. Geddie,

Manager, Compliance Systems, Systems Policy Branch, AIR–630, Policy and Innovation Division.

[FR Doc. 2022–10284 Filed 5–12–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P