

requirements (or conditions of use) that apply to the administration of COVID-19 therapeutics.

(j) Any pharmacist who holds an active license or certification permitting the person to prescribe, dispense, or administer vaccines under the law of any State or who is authorized under Section V(d) of this Declaration who prescribes, dispenses, or administers seasonal influenza vaccines, or a pharmacy intern as authorized under the section V(d) of this Declaration who administers seasonal influenza vaccines, in any jurisdiction where the PREP Act applies, other than the State in which the license or certification is held, so long as the license or certification of the pharmacist or pharmacy intern has not been suspended or restricted by any licensing authority, surrendered while under suspension, discipline or investigation by a licensing authority or surrendered following an arrest, and the individual is not on the List of Excluded Individuals/Entities maintained by the Office of Inspector General.

Nothing in this Declaration shall be construed to affect the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, including an injured party's ability to obtain compensation under that program. Covered countermeasures that are subject to the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program authorized under 42 U.S.C. 300aa-10 *et seq.* are covered under this Declaration for the purposes of liability immunity and injury compensation only to the extent that injury compensation is not provided under that Program. All other terms and conditions of the Declaration apply to such covered countermeasures.

2. Effective Time Period, section XII, delete in full and replace with:

Liability protections for any respiratory protective device approved by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84, or any successor regulations, through the means of distribution identified in Section VII(a) of this Declaration, begin on March 27, 2020 and extend through October 1, 2024.

Liability protections for all other Covered Countermeasures identified in Section VI of this Declaration, through means of distribution identified in Section VII(a) of this Declaration, begin on February 4, 2020 and extend through October 1, 2024.

Liability protections for all Covered Countermeasures administered and used in accordance with the public health and medical response of the Authority Having Jurisdiction, as identified in Section VII(b) of this Declaration, begin with a Declaration of Emergency as that term is defined in Section VII (except that, with respect to

qualified persons who order or administer a routine childhood vaccination that CDC/ACIP recommends to persons ages three through 18 according to CDC's/ACIP's standard immunization schedule, liability protections began on August 24, 2020), and last through (a) the final day the Declaration of Emergency is in effect, or (b) October 1, 2024, whichever occurs first.

Liability protections for all Covered Countermeasures identified in Section VII(c) of this Declaration begin on December 9, 2020 and last through (a) the final day the Declaration of Emergency is in effect or (b) October 1, 2024 whichever occurs first.

Liability protections for Qualified Persons under section V(d) of the Declaration who are qualified pharmacy technicians and interns to seasonal influenza vaccine to persons aged 19 and older begin on August 4, 2021.

Liability protections for Qualified Persons under section V(f) of the Declaration begin on February 2, 2021, and last through October 1, 2024.

Liability protections for Qualified Persons under section V(g) of the Declaration begin on February 16, 2021, and last through October 1, 2024.

Liability protections for Qualified Persons who are physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, registered nurses, or practical nurses under section V(h) of the Declaration begins on February 2, 2021 and last through October 1, 2024, with additional conditions effective as of March 11, 2021 and liability protections for all other Qualified persons under section V(h) begins on March 11, 2021 and last through October 1, 2024.

Liability protections for Qualified Persons under section V(i) of the Declaration who are licensed pharmacists to order and administer and qualified pharmacy technicians and licensed or registered pharmacy interns to administer COVID-19 therapeutics begin on September 9, 2021.

Liability protections for Qualified Persons under section V(j) of the Declaration begin on December 30, 2021.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 247d-6d.

Dated: January 4, 2022.

Xavier Becerra,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2022-00151 Filed 1-5-22; 11:15 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[21X LLUTC01000 L51010000 ER0000
LVRWJ21J4210; UTU-92733; 00-00000]

Notice of Availability of the Pine Valley Water Supply Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Beaver and Iron Counties, UT

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announces the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a right-of-way (ROW) application submitted by the Central Iron County Water Conservancy District (CICWCD), referred to as the Pine Valley Water Supply (PVWS) Project.

DATES: This notice initiates the 45-day comment period. To ensure comments will be considered, the BLM must receive written comments on the proposed PVWS Project Draft EIS by February 22, 2022. The BLM will announce public involvement opportunities at least 15 days in advance on the BLM ePlanning project website at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510>.

ADDRESSES: The Draft EIS is available for review on the BLM ePlanning project website at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510>. Written comments related to the PVWS Project Draft EIS may be submitted by either of the following methods:

1. Email: pvwsproject@gmail.com.

2. Mail: Bureau of Land Management, Attn: PVWS, 176 DL Sargent Drive, Cedar City, Utah 84721.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brooklynn Cox, Cedar City Field Office Realty Specialist, telephone (435) 865-3073; 176 DL Sargent Dr., Cedar City, UT 84721; pvwsproject@gmail.com.

Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to leave a message or question for the above individual. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Replies are provided during normal business hours. If you would like to request to view a hard copy, please call the Cedar City Field Office for more information at (435) 865-3000, Monday through Friday, except holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 15, 2017, CICWCD applied for a ROW

grant for the PVWS Project on BLM-administered public land in western Iron and Beaver counties, Utah. The proposed project would develop and convey groundwater rights as permitted by the Utah Division of Water Resources to the CICWCD in Pine Valley, located in Beaver County west of Milford, Utah.

The Draft EIS considers the proposed action to develop production wells within Pine Valley in Beaver County. The project also includes the development of buried lateral pipelines to connect the wells to a buried mainline, access roads, power transmission lines, a solar energy field, a 10-million-gallon underground water storage tank, and an up to 70-mile-long underground water transmission pipeline to transport water to Iron County communities. The ROW as proposed would be 50 feet wide, for a term of 30-years. During construction, there would be an additional 70-foot-wide temporary ROW; therefore, the total ROW width during that timeframe would be 120 feet.

The BLM is required to respond to CICWCD's application for a ROW under Title V of FLPMA and 43 CFR part 2800. The decision to be made by the BLM is to: Approve, approve with modifications, or deny the issuance of a ROW grant to CICWCD for the PVWS Project.

The BLM initiated scoping with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register** on July 15, 2020 (85 F R 42914), and the scoping period remained open through August 19, 2020. The bureau held an online public scoping meeting on August 5, 2020. A summary of the comments received during the scoping period can be found in the scoping report posted at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510>. The Draft EIS considers in detail the impacts of the Proposed Action Alternative, an Adaptive Northern Well Sites (ANWS) Alternative, and a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would deny CICWCD's application for a ROW grant for construction and operation of the proposed project. The No Action Alternative provides a baseline against which to compare the action alternatives in the EIS.

The Proposed Action Alternative includes development of up to 15 production wells, 10 of which would be on BLM-administered public land, an estimated seven monitoring wells, up to 70 miles of buried pipeline, and other associated and appurtenant facilities. There are also eight existing monitoring wells drilled under a previous authorization that would be included in

the new 30-year ROW grant. Power to the well pumps would be provided by an approximately 35-megawatt solar energy field that would be constructed in Pine Valley on approximately 200 acres located within the southern half of a 640-acre section of CICWCD-owned land. No portion of the solar energy field would be on BLM-administered land. Three sections of pipeline would be constructed for the project. Smaller lateral or collection lines would extend from each of the production wells to the main line. A main line (Pine Valley main pipeline) would convey the water from the lateral lines to a point 4.7 miles west of Lund, Utah, and a larger main line (Avon Road main pipeline) would convey the water from the point 4.7 miles west of Lund to Cedar City, Utah. The project would require an estimated total of up to 70 miles of pipeline. Of this total, up to 42.6 miles would be located on BLM-administered land. Water from the Pine Valley main pipeline would be collected into storage tanks located within a 10-acre site at the high point of the alignment. The tanks themselves would be approximately 200 feet wide by 200 feet long by 35 feet tall and contain up to 10 million gallons of water. The tanks would be located within 2.5 acres of land owned by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, with pipes extending across BLM-administered land to and from the main line located along Pine Valley Road. One pressure-reducing station may be required near Lund to reduce the pipeline pressure at this location. No portion of the pressure-reducing station would be on BLM-administered land. Approximately six miles of unimproved roads would be used to access the monitoring wells. Temporary construction access would be via public roads and/or contained within the temporary 120-foot-wide ROW associated with the construction. Twenty temporary staging areas are identified along the Pine Valley main pipeline and Avon Road main pipeline corridors. Construction would take up to approximately 42 months.

The BLM developed the ANWS Alternative to address some of the uncertainty surrounding potential groundwater impacts and assess whether a project alternative with a more northerly wellfield configuration would reduce potential impacts to aquifers south of Pine Valley. The ANWS Alternative is an adaptive management approach. Up to six production wells and an estimated seven monitoring wells would be completed as described in the Proposed Action Alternative. After monitoring, if

drawdown in the southern aquifers becomes a concern, up to nine additional production wells (for a total of up to 15), and associated pipelines, would be installed farther north in Pine Valley, along the Pine Valley Road. The number and location of new production wells would be based on the level of impacts to the southern aquifer, as shown through monitoring. In addition to the potential impacts from the Proposed Action Alternative, up to 7.3 additional miles of pipeline and up to 7.4 additional miles of power transmission line may be required. This would bring the total pipeline miles required under the ANWS Alternative to up to 77.3.

An adaptive management monitoring and mitigation plan is included as a component of project implementation under both action alternatives, which requires monitoring to identify how the aquifer is responding and provides mitigation measures that could be implemented to minimize impacts from the changes in groundwater level. The BLM has not identified a preferred alternative in the Draft EIS. A preferred alternative will be identified in the Final EIS after consideration of comments received from the public.

The BLM will continue to provide and coordinate public participation opportunities to assist the agencies in satisfying the public involvement requirements under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470f) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). Information about historic and cultural resources within the area potentially affected by the Proposed Action Alternative will assist the BLM in identifying and evaluating impacts to such resources in the context of both NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

The BLM will continue to consult with American Indian Tribes on a government-to-government basis in accordance with Executive Order 13175 and other policies. Tribal concerns, including impacts on Indian trust assets and potential impacts to cultural resources, will be given due consideration. Federal, State, and local agencies, along with Tribes and other stakeholders that may be interested in or affected by the proposed PVWS Project, are encouraged to review and comment on the Draft EIS. The BLM will respond to substantive comments by making appropriate revisions to the documents or explaining why a comment did not warrant a change.

Before including your phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that

your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the BLM in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, the BLM cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so.

Authority: 43 CFR 2800, 40 CFR 1502.9, 40 CFR 1506.6, 43 CFR 46.435, and 43 CFR 1610.2.

Gregory Sheehan,

State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Utah.

[FR Doc. 2021–27518 Filed 1–6–22; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1230]

Certain Electric Shavers and Components and Accessories Thereof; Commission Determination To Review in Part an Initial Determination Granting in Part Complainant's Motion for Summary Determination of a Violation of Section 337; Schedule for Filing Written Submissions on the Issues Under Review and on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) has determined to review in part an initial determination (“ID”) (Order No. 33) of the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”), granting in part summary determination on violation of section 337 and including a recommended determination (“RD”) on remedy and bonding. The Commission has determined to review the ID’s findings concerning the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement. The Commission requests briefing from the parties on the issue under review, and briefing from the parties, interested government agencies, and interested persons on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sidney A. Rosenzweig, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708–2532. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email

EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal, telephone (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 18, 2020, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed by Complainant Skull Shaver (“Skull Shaver”) of Moorestown, New Jersey. 85 FR 73510–11 (Nov. 18, 2020). The complaint alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based on the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain electric shavers and components and accessories thereof by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,726,528 and D672,504. *Id.* The Commission’s notice of investigation named the following eleven entities as respondents: Rayenbarny Inc. (“Rayenbarny”) of New York, New York; Bald Shaver Inc. (“Bald Shaver”) of Toronto, Canada; Suzhou Kaidiya Garments Trading Co., Ltd. (“Suzhou”) d.b.a. “Digimator” of Suzhou, China; Shenzhen Aiweilai Trading Co., Ltd. (“Aiweilai”) d.b.a. “Teamyo” of Shenzhen, China; Wenzhou Wending Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. of Yueqing City, China; Shenzhen Nukun Technology Co., Ltd. (“Nukun”) d.b.a. “OriHea” of Shenzhen, China; Yiwu Xingye Network Technology Co. Ltd. (“Yiwu Xingye”) d.b.a. “Roziapro” of Yiwu, China; Magicfly LLC (“Magicfly”) of Hong Kong; Yiwu City Qiaoyu Trading Co., Ltd. (“Yiwu City”) of Yiwu, China; Shenzhen Wantong Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Wantong”) d.b.a. “WTONG” of Shenzhen, China; and Shenzhen Junmao International Technology Co., Ltd. (“Junmao”) d.b.a. “Homeas” of Shenzhen, China. The notice of investigation also named the Office of Unfair Import Investigations (“OUII”) as a party. *Id.*

The Commission terminated Rayenbarny from the investigation because its accused product was actually imported by Benepuri LLC (“Benepuri”) of Menands, New York; the Commission allowed Benepuri to intervene as a respondent. Notice, 85 FR 82514, 82515 (Dec. 18, 2020). The Commission later granted Skull Shaver’s motion to amend the Complaint and the notice of investigation to correct the name of Wenzhou Wending Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. d.b.a. “Paitree” is

Wenzhou Wending Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. (“Wenzhou”), and to correct the addresses of several respondents. Notice, 86 FR 14645, 14645 (Mar. 17, 2021). The Commission terminated Magicfly from the investigation on the basis of settlement. Notice at 2 (May 19, 2021). The Commission terminated Nukun and Benepuri from the investigation on the basis of withdrawal of the complaint. Notice at 2 (June 21, 2021) (Nukun); Notice at 2 (Oct. 28, 2021) (Benepuri). All of the remaining respondents (*i.e.*, all respondents other than Magicfly, Nukun, Benepuri and Rayenbarny) defaulted. *See* Notice at 3 (May 21, 2021) (seven defaulting respondents); Notice at 2 (Dec. 9, 2021) (Bald Shaver). Taken together, the eight defaulting respondents are: Suzhou; Yiwu City; Wenzhou; Aiweilai; Junmao; Wantong; Yiwu Xingye; and Bald Shaver.

On May 26, 2021, Skull Shaver filed a motion for summary determination of violation of section 337 by the eight defaulting respondents and for a recommendation that the Commission issue a general exclusion order (“GEO”) and cease and desist orders (“CDOs”). *See* Complainants’ Motion for Summary Determination of Violation and for Recommended Determination on Remedy and Bonding (“Skull Shaver Motion”). On June 7, 2021, OUII filed a response in support of Skull Shaver’s motion. *See* Commission Investigative Staff’s Response to Skull Shaver’s Motion for Summary Determination of Violation (“OUII Response”). No respondent filed a response to Skull Shaver’s motion.

On September 23, 2021, OUII filed a notice of supplemental authority concerning the domestic industry requirement. On September 28, 2021, the ALJ issued an order (Order No. 31) ordering certain supplementation of Skull Shaver’s domestic industry analysis. On October 14, 2021, Skull Shaver submitted its supplement in response to Order No. 31. No other responses to Order No. 31 were filed. On November 18, 2021, the ALJ granted-in-part Skull Shaver’s motion for summary determination as the subject ID.

The ID finds that Skull Shaver owns the asserted patents, and that those patents are valid and enforceable. ID at 3. The ID further finds that although all respondents imported, sold for importation, or sold within the United States after importation at least one accused article, the only respondents whose articles infringe the asserted patents are Yiwu Xingye and Yiwu City. *Id.* at 3–4. The ID finds that personal jurisdiction is not necessary over each