from these investments when measured in terms of firm productivity or firm market value.

The MOPS has been conducted periodically since 2010 and provides a linkage to the Census Bureau's data sets on plant level outcomes. Since every establishment in the MOPS sample is also in the ASM, the results of MOPS 2015 were linked with certainty to annual performance data at the plant level, including outcomes on sales, shipments, payroll, employment, inventories, capital expenditure, and more for the period 2014–2018. There is no other source for the MOPS data collection.

Understanding the determinants of productivity growth is essential to understanding the dynamics of the U.S. economy. The MOPS provides information to assist in determining whether the large and persistent differences in productivity across establishments (even within the same industry) are partly driven by differences in management and organizational practices. In addition to increasing the understanding of the dynamics of the economy, MOPS data can provide insight to policymakers interested in productivity growth or other metrics of business performance into the current state of management and organizational practices in the U.S. manufacturing sector. This insight could inform economic forecasts or policies.

The MOPS provides information on differences in manufacturing management and organizational practices by region, industry, and firm size. These results can be used by U.S. manufacturing businesses to benchmark their own management and organizational practices relative to their peers and inform changes in those practices. The survey sponsors have used the published tables and methodology documentation to set up a self-scoring tool for benchmarking purposes. Similarly, interested businesses can use the published tables to examine how their implementation of specific practices compares to national rates of adoption or use published tables in conjunction with the methodology documentation to evaluate how their use of structured management practices compares to subsector, state, establishment size class, and establishment age class. Industry trade organizations may also wish to communicate this information to their members. For example, a printing industry publication communicated the results of the 2015 MOPS (*https://whattheythink.com/data/85108-printing-industry-defined-managemen/*), and economic development agencies in Wisconsin cited the state's ranking in the 2015 MOPS when announcing a program aimed at increasing manufacturing productivity in the state (*https://biztimes.com/new-initiative-aimed-at-addressing-manufacturing-productivity/*). Since the MOPS data are also connected with annual performance data, the MOPS results can directly aid policy discussions regarding what policymakers can do to assist U.S. manufacturing companies as they react to a changing economy.

The 2021 MOPS includes a new purchased services module on the establishment's use of its own employees, contractors, temporary staff, or leased workers for select business expenses. These data will help the Census Bureau, businesses, and policymakers understand the relationship between an important organizational decision—what activities are the responsibility of the business's own employees and what activities are contracted to other businesses—and business outcomes such as growth and survivorship when linked with the ASM, Economic Census, and Business Register.

For the 2021 MOPS, the Data and Decision Making module has been modified to remove some existing components and expanded to include questions focused on the frontier uses of data to inform artificial intelligence. As such, the module has been re-titled ''Data, Decision Making, and Artificial Intelligence.'' Understanding the characteristics of businesses that rely upon data in making decisions helps businesses and policymakers understand the role that data collection and analysis play in business outcomes. By producing statistics on the use of frontier technologies for decision making, the Census Bureau can help businesses and policymakers identify potential use cases for these technologies. In addition, the Census Bureau can better plan future collections and reduce respondent burden if it understands how businesses retain and analyze their own data.

Additionally, the 2021 MOPS includes three questions added to the background characteristics module inquiring about an establishment's use of an external Certified Public Accountant. Use of an external Certified Public Accountant affects how businesses retain and review their own data, which can have implications for management practices and can help the Census Bureau plan future collections and reduce respondent burden.

The 2021 MOPS simplified questions on the location of decision-making in multi-location firms in the organization module by combining them into a single table and removing write-in responses, removed some forecasting questions in the uncertainty module, removed two background characteristic questions, and removed all questions regarding a five-year recall period.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U/S.C. Sections 131 and 182.

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 0607–0963.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2021–25577 Filed 11–22–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–76–2021]

Application for Expansion Under Alternative Site Framework; Foreign-Trade Zone 79—Tampa, Florida

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the City of Tampa, grantee of FTZ 79, requesting authority to expand magnet Site 5 of the zone under the alternative site framework (ASF) adopted by the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.2(c)). The application was submitted pursuant to the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on November 16, 2021.

The grantee proposes to expand magnet Site 5—Port Tampa Bay, to include additional terminal facilities/acreage located within the Port Tampa Bay seaport complex. Modified Site 5 will consist of 1,444 acres total and will encompass the following: Hookers Point

terminal complex (769 acres), 2002 Maritime Blvd., Tampa; East Port terminal complex (61 acres), 3409 Causeway Blvd., Tampa; Pendola Point terminal complex (195 acres), 4808 Pendola Point Rd., Tampa; Port Redwing/South Bay terminal complex (344 acres), 6059 Diana Almeida Rd., Gibonston; Port Sutton terminal complex (21 acres), 3420 Port Sutton Rd., Tampa; and, Port Ybor terminal complex (54 acres), 801 South 20th Street, Tampa. The application indicates that the proposed expanded site is located within the Tampa U.S. Customs and Border Protection port of entry.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Christopher Kemp of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to evaluate and analyze the facts and information presented in the application and case record and to report findings and recommendations to the FTZ Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is January 24, 2022. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to February 7, 2022.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the ''Online FTZ Information Section'' section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.* Additional information regarding FTZ 79 is available via the FTZ Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Kemp at *Christopher.Kemp@trade.gov.*

Dated: November 17, 2021.

Camille R. Evans,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–25459 Filed 11–22–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–77–2021]

Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Lam Research Corporation; Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 18—San Jose, California; (Wafer Fabrication Equipment, Subassemblies, and Related Parts); Fremont, Livermore, Newark, Tracy and Hayward, California

Lam Research Corporation (Lam) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facilities in Fremont, Livermore, Newark, Tracy and Hayward, California within Subzone 18F. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on November 10, 2021.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.* The proposed finished products and materials/components would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished products include: Chemical/mechanical planarization and other wafer surface modification equipment; various tools and process modules (for the chemical vapor or physical vapor deposition, or plasma dry etch, of materials on a wafer; for the plasma etch of the bevel edge of a wafer to remove yield-limiting residues and defects of a wafers surface; for the stripping of photoresist material on a wafer; for the ultraviolet thermal processing of a wafer surface; for wafer cleaning between chip-processing steps to remove yield-limiting residues and defects of a wafer surface) for semi-conductor production; conductor material deposition process modules and machines for wafer packaging; transport modules; wafer transport robots; machines for the production of semiconductors, namely etch systems installation, maintenance, repair, retrofit, and upgrade kits; machines for manufacturing masks and assembling electronic circuits installation, maintenance, repair, retrofit, and upgrade kits; installation, maintenance, repair, retrofit, and upgrade kits (for semiconductor equipment and parts and assemblies of semiconductor equipment; chemical/mechanical planarization and other wafer surface modification equipment; transport modules; wafer transport robots); various tools and process modules (for the chemical vapor or physical vapor deposition, or plasma dry etch, of materials on a wafer; for the plasma etch of the bevel edge of a wafer to remove yield-limiting residues and defects of a wafer surface; for the stripping of photoresist material on a wafer; for the ultraviolet thermal processing of a wafer surface; for wafer cleaning between chip-processing steps to remove yield-limiting residues and defects of a wafer surface) for semi-conductor production installation, maintenance, repair, retrofit, and upgrade kits; and, conductor material deposition process modules and machines for wafer packaging installation, maintenance, repair, retrofit, and upgrade kits (duty rate is duty-free).

The proposed foreign-status materials and components include: Synthetic petroleum-based hydrocarbon greases and similar synthetic oils greases and similar synthetic oils; various sealants and adhesives (polymer-based sealants, glues, and pastes; polyvinyl chloride (PVC)-based sealants, glues, pastes, and cements; silicon-based sealants, glues, pastes, and cements; polyglycol dimethacrylate sealants, glues, pastes, and cements) used in the production and installation of semiconductor manufacturing equipment; thermal transfer print ribbon film; anti-static polyethylene bags used as packaging material; clear nylon heat sealed bags; various components used for clean room environments (disposable gloves made of nitrile synthetic rubber; tri-polymer blend non-disposable gloves; non-textile, non-silicon anti-static tissues and cleaning wipes with special surfactants); clear acetate face shields and protective caps; high-density polyethylene hard hats and protective caps; fused silica rods and pipes; linear acting engine and motor components (air cylinders; steel, aluminum, alumina ceramic, and/or plastic pins, pin lifters, and shims); polypropylene, polyetheretherketone steel, and/or polycarbonate valve covers; stainless steel, polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF), and/or N-Formylmethionine valve adapters; polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), PVDF, polypropylene, PVC, plastic, and/or steel valve balls; aluminum, PVC, and/or steel valve panels and plates; aluminum, perfluoroelastomer polymer, and/or PTFE based Teflon™ composition valve doors; steel, aluminum, alumina ceramic, and/or plastic valve pins; fluorocarbon rubber, stainless steel, aluminum, morphous low modulus rubber, and/or perfluoroelastomer polymer bodies, gate, transport and loadlock valves, and valve parts specifically designed for semiconductor applications; weldments tubing of semiconductor manufacturing equipment tools; fluoroelastomer, aluminum, steel, plastic, and/or fluoropolymer elastomer and synthetic rubber compound rings, arms, cups, holders, plates, adapters, panels, pedestals, and other inner components