

public events should contact *info@nncn.nano.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Dated: December 14, 2021.

Stacy Murphy,

Operations Manager, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

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OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Orbital Debris Research and Development Interagency Working Group Listening Sessions

AGENCY: Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

ACTION: Announcement of meetings.

SUMMARY: The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) is organizing a series of virtual listening sessions to hear about ideas, issues, and potential solutions related to the problem of orbital debris from members of the public who have an interest or stake in orbital debris research and development. Perspectives gathered during the virtual listening sessions will inform the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Orbital Debris Research and Development Interagency Working Group (ODRAD IWG) as it develops a government-wide orbital debris implementation plan, examining R&D activities as well as other considerations such as policy levers, international engagements, and other ideas outside of R&D solutions that may help build a cohesive implementation strategy. The implementation plan is a continuation of work done for the *National Orbital Debris Research and Development Plan (January 2021)*, which was a response to *Space Policy Directive—3 (June 2018)*, directing the United States to lead the management of traffic and mitigate the effects of debris in space.

DATES:

1. *Orbital Debris Remediation:*
Thursday, January 13, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET
 2. *Orbital Debris Mitigation:* Thursday, January 20, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET
- Registration deadline:
1. *Orbital Debris Remediation:*
Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 11:59 p.m. ET
 2. *Orbital Debris Mitigation:*
Wednesday, January 19, 2022, 11:59 p.m. ET

ADDRESSES: Register for a virtual listening session using the session-specific links below:

Debris Remediation: <https://ida-org.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJlsc-uupzgiGLyz7dJnKBzd5TYtWSIvFEY>

Debris Mitigation: <https://ida-org.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJlsc-uupzgiGLyz7dJnKBzd5TYtWSIvFEY>

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ezinne Uzo-Okoro at *OrbitalDebris@ostp.eop.gov* or by calling 202-456-4444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Orbital Debris Interagency Working Group has commenced the development of an implementation plan to be released in 2022. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6622, OSTP is soliciting public input through these virtual listening sessions to obtain recommendations from a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from diverse industries, academia, other relevant organizations and institutions, and the general public. The public input provided in response to these virtual listening sessions will inform OSTP and NSTC as they work with Federal agencies and other stakeholders to develop an Orbital Debris implementation plan. This implementation plan builds on the Orbital Debris R&D plan published in January 2021.

Each listening session will be organized around a particular theme and audience, described below:

1. Session on Debris Remediation: Thursday, January 13, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET

Debris remediation is the active or passive manipulation of debris objects to reduce or eliminate the risk they pose to operational space assets. This may include fully removing debris from orbit, moving debris from orbits that pose a high risk to operational spacecraft into lower-risk orbits, and finding ways to repurpose or recycle existing debris. Debris remediation activities could substantially reduce the risk of debris impact in key orbital regimes. R&D priorities include: Develop remediation and repurposing technologies and techniques for large-debris objects; Develop remediation technologies and techniques for small-debris objects; Develop models for risk and cost-benefit analyses. The target audience includes companies interested in developing debris remediation services as a line of business, any entity that has an interest in being a customer for debris remediation services, and researchers performing pre-competitive

R&D that supports debris remediation capabilities.

Participants are encouraged to consider potential R&D, policy, regulatory, and international partnership actions when answering the following questions.

- What is the role of government, private sector, and academia?
- What can the Federal government do to incentivize the development of debris remediation capabilities in industry?
- What are the anticipated costs and development timelines for developing debris remediation services?

2. Session on Debris Mitigation: Thursday, January 20, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET

Limiting the creation of new debris through deliberate spacecraft and launch vehicle design choices may be the most cost-effective approach to managing new debris creation in orbit. Debris mitigation activities limit the creation of debris in key orbital regimes. Design choices could include improving the reliability of critical spacecraft subsystems, such as power and propulsion, improving passivation techniques, selecting spacecraft materials that can withstand impacts, enhanced shielding, and developing cost-effective solutions to improve maneuverability and end-of-life safe modes. We invite ideas for U.S. government actions to mitigate debris creation from the public including expert stakeholders in academia and industry. Actions could focus on buying down the risk and cost to implement new technologies to limit the creation of new debris, or even on incentives for implementing proven technologies for debris mitigation. Participants are encouraged to consider potential R&D, policy, regulatory, and international partnership actions when answering the following questions:

- What is the role of government, private sector, and academia in developing debris mitigation solutions?
- What specific actions, R&D or policy, could the government take to limit the creation of new debris on-orbit?
- What actions to limit debris creation are well understood, but require satellite or launch vehicle owners/operators to be educated or incentivized to implement?

Speakers will have 2 to 3 minutes each to make a comment. As many speakers will be accommodated as the scheduled time allows.

Staff from the IDA Science and Technology Policy Institute will

facilitate the meeting, which will be recorded for use by the Interagency Working Group. Participation in a listening session will imply consent to capture participant's names, voices, and likenesses. Anything said may be recorded and transcribed for use by the Interagency Working Group and publicly released and attributed to specific participants. Moderators will manage the discussion and order of remarks.

Individuals unable to attend the listening sessions or who would like to provide more detailed information may submit written comments to the *Request for Comment (RFC) on the Orbital Debris Research and Development Plan* that was published in the **Federal Register** [86 FR 61335, November 5, 2021].

Dated: December 14, 2021.

Stacy Murphy,

Operations Manager.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[SEC File No. EBO 270-291, OMB Control No. 3235-0328]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-2736

Extension:
Form ID

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension and revisions of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

Form ID (OMB Control No. 3235-0328) must be completed and filed with the Commission by all individuals, companies, and other organizations who seek access to file electronically on the Commission's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system ("EDGAR"). Those seeking access to file on EDGAR typically include those who are required to make certain disclosures pursuant to the federal securities laws. The information provided on Form ID is an essential part of the security of EDGAR. Form ID is not

a public document because it is used solely for the purpose of screening applicants and granting access to EDGAR. Form ID must be submitted whenever an applicant seeks an EDGAR identification number (Central Index Key or CIK) and/or access codes to file on EDGAR. The Commission may consider potential technical changes to the EDGAR filer access and filer account management processes ("potential access changes") that include the addition of individual user account credentials as well as a filer management tool on EDGAR through which filers would manage their EDGAR accounts. If the potential access changes are implemented, the Commission anticipates that it would adopt amendments to certain Commission rules and forms to reflect the potential access changes, including Form ID. The potential access changes would include a filer designating on Form ID which of its users would act as filer administrator(s) to manage the filer's EDGAR account, analogous to the contact person listed on Form ID who currently receives access codes. The potential access changes would also include additional data fields on Form ID related to authorized individuals.¹

Separately, the Commission may consider potential amendments to Form ID that would result in a more uniform and secure process for EDGAR access by requiring applicants that already have a CIK and no longer have access to EDGAR to apply for access by submitting a new Form ID, rather than by submitting a manual passphrase update request, as they do currently.² As part of their Form ID application, these applicants would continue to provide additional documentation as currently required by the EDGAR Filer Manual for manual passphrase update requests.³

For purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, we currently estimate that there are 48,493 Form ID filings

¹ An "authorized individual" for purposes of Form ID notarization process includes, for example, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, partner, corporate secretary, officer, director, or treasurer of a company filer; or for individual filers, the individual filer or a person with a power of attorney from the individual filer. See EDGAR Filer Manual, Volume I, at Section 3.

² The manual passphrase update request is submitted by filers who do not possess access codes for their existing EDGAR accounts when the contact email address on their existing account is not accurate. (If the contact email address were accurate, they would be able to receive a security token to allow them to regain access without engaging in the manual passphrase update request process.)

³ See EDGAR Filer Manual, Volume I, at Section 4. See also Adoption of Updated EDGAR Filer Manual, Release No. 33-10948 (Jun. 21, 2021) [86 FR 40308 (Jul. 28, 2021)].

annually and that it takes approximately 0.15 hours per response to prepare for a total of 7,274 annual burden hours. The current burden includes the number of Form ID filings for filers without CIKs (48,089 filings) and filers with CIKs who have not filed electronically on EDGAR (404 filings).⁴ Filers are responsible for 100% of the total burden hours.

If the potential access changes and potential Form ID amendments become effective, for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, we estimate that the number of Form ID filings would increase approximately by 8,836 annually⁵ and that the number of hours to prepare Form ID would increase by 0.15 hours. The current approved estimate of the annual number of Form ID filings for filers without CIKs (48,089 filings) and filers with CIKs who have not filed electronically on EDGAR (404 filings) would stay the same.

Thus, for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the estimated total number of annual Form ID filings would increase from 48,493 filings to 57,329 filings.⁶ The estimate of 0.15 hours per response would increase to 0.30 hours per response. The estimated total annual burden would increase from 7,274 hours to 17,199 hours.⁷ The estimate includes the number of filers without CIKs, filers with CIKs who have not filed electronically on EDGAR, and filers with CIKs who are seeking to reaccess EDGAR. The estimate that the filers are responsible for 100% of the total burden hours would stay the same.

In relation to the potential access changes described above, the Commission may consider amending Form ID to make technical modifications and clarifications. We do not believe that these technical modifications and clarifications to Form ID would make any substantive modifications to any existing collection of information requirements or impose any new substantive recordkeeping or information collection requirements within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The estimate of average burden hours is made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The estimate is not derived from a comprehensive or

⁴ 48,089 filings for users without CIKs + 404 filings for filers with CIKs who have not yet filed electronically on EDGAR = 48,493 filings.

⁵ We base this estimate on the average annual number of filings from filers with CIKs who submitted manual passphrase update requests for the past three federal fiscal years. ((6,871 filings per year + 7,978 filings per year + 11,659 filings per year)/3 years) = average of 8,836 filings per year.

⁶ 48,493 filings + 8,836 filings = 57,329 filings.

⁷ 57,329 filings × 0.30 hours/filing = 17,199 hours.