

E and 4 miles W of centerline), Corpus Christi; INT Corpus Christi 054° and Palacios, TX, 226° radials; to Palacios. From Beaumont, TX; Lake Charles, LA; Lafayette, LA; Reserve, LA; INT Reserve 084° and Gulfport, MS, 247° radials; Gulfport; Semmes, AL; INT Semmes 048° and Monroeville, AL, 231° radials; to Monroeville.

The airspace on the main airway above 14,000 feet MSL from McAllen to 49 miles northeast, and the airspace within Mexico is excluded.

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V-35 [Amended]

From Dolphin, FL; INT Dolphin 266° and Cypress, FL, 110° radials; INT Cypress 110° and Lee County, FL, 138° radials; Lee County; INT Lee County 326° and St. Petersburg, FL, 152° radials; St. Petersburg; INT St. Petersburg 350° and Cross City, FL, 168° radials; Cross City; Greenville, FL; to Pecan, GA. From Charleston, WV; INT Charleston 051° and Elkins, WV, 264° radials; Clarksburg, WV to Morgantown, WV. From Phillipsburg, PA; Stonyfork, PA; Elmira, NY; to Syracuse, NY.

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V-51 [Amended]

From Pahokee, FL; INT Pahokee 010° and Treasure, FL, 193° radials; Treasure; INT Treasure 330° and Ormond Beach, FL, 183° radials; Ormond Beach; to Craig, FL. From Livingston, TN; to Louisville, KY. From Shelbyville, IN; INT Shelbyville 313° and Boiler, IN, 136° radials; Boiler; to Chicago Heights, IL.

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V-56 [Amended]

From Columbia, SC; Florence, SC; Fayetteville, NC, 41 miles 15 MSL, INT Fayetteville 098° and New Bern, NC 256° radials; to New Bern.

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V-66 [Amended]

From Mission Bay, CA; Imperial, CA; 13 miles, 24 miles, 25 MSL; Bard, AZ; 12 miles, 35 MSL; INT Bard 089° and Gila Bend, AZ, 261° radials; 46 miles, 35 MSL; Gila Bend; Tucson, AZ, 7 miles wide (3 miles south and 4 miles north of centerline); Douglas, AZ; INT Douglas 064° and Columbus, NM, 277° radials; Columbus; El Paso, TX; 6 miles wide; INT El Paso 109° and Hudspeth, TX, 287° radials; 6 miles wide; Hudspeth; Pecos, TX; Midland, TX; INT Midland 083° and Abilene, TX, 252° radials; Abilene; to Millsap, TX. From Sandhills, NC; Raleigh-Durham, NC; to Franklin, VA.

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V-70 [Amended]

From Monterrey, Mexico; Brownsville, TX; INT Brownsville 338° and Corpus Christi, TX, 193° radials; 34 miles standard width, 37 miles 7 miles wide (4 miles E and 3 miles W of centerline), Corpus Christi; INT Corpus Christi 054° and Palacios, TX, 226° radials; Palacios; Scholes, TX; Sabine Pass, TX; Lake Charles, LA; Lafayette, LA; Fighting Tiger, LA; Picayune, MS; Green County, MS; to

Monroeville, AL. From Grand Strand, SC; Wilmington, NC; Kinston, NC; INT Kinston 050° and Cofield, NC, 186° radials; to Cofield. The airspace within Mexico is excluded.

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V-97 [Amended]

From Dolphin, FL; La Belle, FL; St. Petersburg, FL; Seminole, FL; to Pecan, GA. From London, KY; Lexington, KY; Cincinnati, KY; Shelbyville, IN; INT Shelbyville 313° and Boiler, IN, 136° radials; Boiler; Chicago Heights, IL; to INT Chicago Heights 358° and DuPage, IL, 101° radials. From Nodine, MN; to Gopher, MN. The airspace below 2,000 feet MSL outside the United States is excluded.

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V-154 [Removed]

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V-155 [Amended]

From INT Colliers, SC, 058°(T)/062°(M) and Columbia, SC 329°(T)/331°(M) radials; Chesterfield, SC; Sandhills, NC; Raleigh-Durham, NC; Lawrenceville, VA; INT Lawrenceville 034° and Flat Rock, VA; 171° radials; Flat Rock; to Brooke, VA. The airspace within R-6602A is excluded.

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V-179 [Removed]

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V-243 [Removed]

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V-267 [Amended]

From Dolphin, FL; INT Dolphin 354° and Pahokee, FL, 157° radials; Pahokee; Orlando, FL; to Craig, FL.

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V-323 [Removed]

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V-362 [Removed]

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V-454 [Amended]

From Brookley, AL; to Monroeville, AL. From Liberty, NC; Lawrenceville, VA; to Hopewell, VA.

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V-578 [Removed]

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Issued in Washington, DC, on December 15, 2021.

Margaret C. Flategraff,

Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2021-27632 Filed 12-22-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 CFR Part 7

[Docket No. 211115-0230]

RIN 0605-AA62

Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain; Connected Software Applications

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is extending the comment period for the proposed rule entitled, "Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain; Connected Software Applications," that was published in the Federal Register on November 26, 2021. The proposed rule's comment period, which would have ended on December 27, 2021, is extended until January 11, 2022.

DATES: The comment period for the proposed rule that published at 86 FR 67379 on November 26, 2021, is extended. Comments to this proposed rule must be received on or before January 11, 2022.

ADDRESSES: All comments must be submitted by one of the following methods:

• By the Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov at docket number DOC-2021-0005.

• By email directly to: ICTsupplychain@doc.gov. Include "RIN 0605-AA62" in the subject line.

• Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered. For those seeking to submit confidential business information (CBI), please clearly mark such submissions as CBI and submit by email, as instructed above. Each CBI submission must also contain a summary of the CBI, clearly marked as public, in sufficient detail to permit a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information for public consumption. Such summary information will be posted on regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Bartels, U.S. Department of Commerce, telephone: (202) 482-0224. For media inquiries: Robyn Patterson, Deputy Director of Public Affairs and Press Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, telephone: (202) 482-4883, email: PublicAffairs@doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 26, 2021, the Department of

Commerce (Department) published a proposed rule, “Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain; Connected Software Applications,” (Connected Software Applications Rule) to implement provisions of Executive Order 14034, “Protecting Americans’ Sensitive Data from Foreign Adversaries,” 86 FR 31423 (June 11, 2021). Commenters have noted that the original comment deadline of December 27, 2021, may constrain those seeking to comment on the rule and have asked that the comment date be extended. The Department agrees and will extend the comment period for this proposed rule to January 11, 2022.

Trisha Anderson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 2021-27730 Filed 12-22-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-20-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 461

Trade Regulation Rule on Impersonation of Government and Businesses

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“Commission”) proposes to commence a rulemaking proceeding to address certain deceptive or unfair acts or practices of impersonation. The Commission is soliciting written comment, data, and arguments concerning the need for such a rulemaking to prevent persons, entities, and organizations from impersonating government agencies or staff and businesses or their agents.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 22, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper by following the instructions in the Comment Submissions part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write “Impersonation ANPR; FTC File No. R207000” on your comment and file your comment online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If you prefer to file on paper, mail your comment to the following address:

Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC-5610 (Annex B), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address:

Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW, 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex B), Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher E. Brown (202-326-2825), cbrown3@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Background Information

The Commission is publishing this document pursuant to Section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) Act, 15 U.S.C. 57a; the provisions of Part 1, Subpart B, of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 1.7 through 1.20; and 5 U.S.C. 553. This authority permits the Commission to promulgate, modify, and repeal trade regulation rules that define with specificity acts or practices that are unfair or deceptive in or affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 5(a)(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(a)(1).

II. Objectives the Commission Seeks To Achieve and Possible Regulatory Alternatives

A. Background

Impersonation scams are a leading source of consumer fraud reported to the Commission, with the highest total financial loss for consumers. Impersonation scams can take many forms, but they generally involve scammers pretending to be a trusted source who convinces their targets to send money or to disclose personal information.¹ In the first three quarters of 2021, more than 788,000 impersonation scams were reported to the Commission, with a total reported monetary loss of about \$1.6 billion dollars.² These scams often specifically target older consumers and communities of color³ as well as small

¹ *Imposter Scams*, Fed. Trade Comm’n, <https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/features/feature-0037-imposter-scams> (last visited Nov. 4, 2021).

² Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Fraud Reports: Subcategories over time: Imposter Scams*, Tableau Public (Nov. 23, 2021), <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/federal.trade.commission/viz/FraudReports/SubcategoriesOverTime>. While some of the increase observed in 2021 is attributable to new data contributors, including the Social Security Administration, impersonation is a massive and persistent fraud and has been the top fraud category reported to the FTC every year since 2017. See Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Fraud Reports: Top Reports*, Tableau Public (Nov. 23, 2021), <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/federal.trade.commission/viz/FraudReports/TopReports>. For a list of Sentinel data contributors, see <https://www.ftc.gov/enforcement/consumer-sentinel-network/data-contributors>.

³ See, e.g., AARP, *Consumer Fraud in America: The Black Experience* (Aug. 2021), <https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/surveys-statistics/econ/2021/consumer-fraud-black-experience.doi.10.26419-2Fres.00456.001.pdf>; AARP, *Consumer Fraud in America: The Latino*

businesses.⁴ Two prevalent categories of impersonation scams most frequently reported by consumers are government impersonators and business impersonators.⁵

Government and business impersonators are fishing for information they can use to commit identity theft or seek monetary payment, often requesting funds via wire transfer, gift cards, or (increasingly) cryptocurrency.⁶ The impersonator can take many forms, posing as, for example, a lottery official, a government official or employee, or a representative from a well-known business or charity. Impersonators may also use implicit representations, such as misleading domain names and URLs and “spoofed” contact information, to create an overall net impression of legitimacy.⁷

Experience (Aug. 2021), <https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/surveys-statistics/econ/2021/consumer-fraud-latino-experience-report.doi.10.26419-2Fres.00455.001.pdf>; Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Serving Communities of Color: A Staff Report on the Federal Trade Commission’s Efforts to Address Fraud and Consumer Issues Affecting Communities of Color* (October 2021) at 12-15, 23, 43-44, available at https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/serving-communities-color-staff-report-federal-trade-commissions-efforts-address-fraud-consumer-ftc-communities-color-report_oct_2021-508-v2.pdf.

⁴ See, e.g., *Compl. at 3-4, FTC v. Ponte Invs., LLC*, No. 1:20-cv-00177-JJM-PAS (D.R.I. filed Apr. 17, 2020) (causing small businesses to believe callers were affiliated with the Small Business Administration); *Compl. at 6-7, FTC v. Point Break Media, LLC*, No. 0:18-cv-61017-CMA (S.D. Fla. filed May 7, 2018) (robocalls to small businesses claiming to be Google); *Compl. at 2, FTC v. DOTAuthority.com, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-62186 (S.D. Fla. filed Sept. 13, 2016) (“Many of the consumers harmed by Defendants’ false representations are small businesses with only a few employees and fewer than five trucks.”); *Compl. at 3-4, FTC v. D&S Mktg. Sols., LLC*, No. 8:16-cv-1435 (M.D. Fla. filed June 6, 2016) (deceiving small businesses into spending \$1.3 million on free government regulation posters); *Compl. at 5, FTC v. Epixtar Corp.*, No. 03-CV-8511-DAB (S.D.N.Y. filed Nov. 3, 2003) (defendants sold internet services to small businesses and falsely represented they were calling from Verizon or the yellow pages).

⁵ Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Fraud Reports: Subcategories over time*, Tableau Public (Nov. 23, 2021), <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/federal.trade.commission/viz/FraudReports/SubcategoriesOverTime>. See also Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book 2020*, 4 (2021), https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/consumer-sentinel-network-data-book-2020/csn_annual_data_book_2020.pdf.

⁶ Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Explore Government Imposter Scams*, Tableau Public, <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/federal.trade.commission/viz/GovernmentImposter/Infographic> (last visited Nov. 4, 2021). See also Emma Fletcher, *Cryptocurrency buzz drives record investor scam losses, FTC Data Spotlight* (May 17, 2021), <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/blogs/data-spotlight/2021/05/cryptocurrency-buzz-drives-record-investment-scam-losses>.

⁷ See, e.g., *Compl. at 8-12, FTC v. Forms Direct, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-06294 (N.D. Cal. Filed Oct. 15, 2018) (government impersonator used domains including www.usimmigration.us and

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