

Advisory Committee was established by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111–203, and subsequently codified in the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*, at 7 U.S.C. 2(a)(15), and is not subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.* The Agricultural Advisory Committee, Global Markets Advisory Committee, Market Risk Advisory Committee, and the Technology Advisory Committee are discretionary committees under the FACA. The Commission also establishes subcommittees that report to advisory committees as needed. Advisory committee and subcommittee members are generally representatives, but depending on the issues to be addressed, the Commission will appoint special government employees and officials from other federal agencies from time to time. Representatives provide the viewpoints of entities or recognizable groups, and they are expected to represent a particular and known bias. On the other hand, special government employees are expected to provide their own independent judgment in committee deliberations and are expected to discuss and deliberate in a manner that is free from conflicts of interest.² Advisory committee and subcommittee members generally serve 2, 3 or 4-year terms, and appointments are made following the establishment of a new subcommittee or as committee or subcommittee vacancies arise.

The CFTC identifies candidates for advisory committee and subcommittee membership through a variety of methods, including public requests for nominations; recommendations from existing advisory committee members; consultations with knowledgeable persons outside the CFTC (industry, consumer groups, other state or federal government agencies, academia, etc.); requests to be represented received from individuals and organizations; and Commissioners' and CFTC staff's professional knowledge of those experienced in the derivatives and underlying commodities markets. Following the identification process, the CFTC develops a list of proposed members with the relevant points of view needed to ensure membership balance. The Commission then votes to appoint individuals, or specified organizations, to serve.³

The collection of information is necessary to support the CFTC Advisory Committee Program which includes committees, most of which are governed by the FACA, and subcommittees that report directly to the CFTC FACA committees, as noted above. Pursuant to the FACA, an agency must ensure that a committee is balanced with respect to the viewpoints represented and the functions to be performed by that committee. Consistent with this, in order to select individuals for potential membership on an advisory committee, the CFTC must determine that potential members are qualified to serve on an advisory committee and that the viewpoints are properly balanced on the committee. The CFTC is also required to ensure that committee members are properly designated as special government employees or representatives.⁴ While CFTC subcommittees are not subject to the FACA, the selection process for subcommittee members who are not already serving on the parent committee is similar to that of new committee members. Additionally, the agency follows similar member selection procedures for the agency's non-FACA committee.

CFTC staff would use the information collected to determine the experience and expertise of potential advisory committee and subcommittee members, ensure that the membership on a committee or subcommittee is balanced, and ensure that committee and subcommittee members are properly designated as representatives or special government employees.

The CFTC seeks to collect the following information: Information that supports an individual's experience and expertise to serve on an advisory committee or subcommittee, including letters of interest, recommendation letters, nomination letters (including self-nominations), resumes, curriculum vitae or other similar biographical information document. Additionally, information that ensures membership balance (*e.g.*, represented viewpoint category) and appropriate designation of an individual as either a representative or special government employee.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.⁵ On May 17, 2022, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** a notice of a proposed

information collection and provided 60 days for public comment on the proposed extension, 87 FR 29855 (“60-Day Notice”). The Commission did not receive any relevant comments on the 60-Day Notice.

Burden Statement: The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to be as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 91.

Estimated Average Burden Hours per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 91.

Frequency of Collection: As needed.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Dated: May 2, 2023.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–09630 Filed 5–4–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

[Docket ID: USA–2023–HQ–0009]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Department of the Army, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: 30-Day information collection notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by June 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Duncan, 571–372–7574, whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Understanding Soldiers' Experiences with Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination; DoD-wide

² 18 U.S.C. 202(a).

³ Appendix A to subpart C of 41 CFR 102–3, the Federal Advisory Committee Management Final Rule notes that the FACA does not specify the manner in which advisory committee members must be appointed.

⁴ See, OGE DO–04X9, DO–04–022, and DO–05–012.

⁵ 44 U.S.C. 3512, 5 CFR 1320.5(b)(2)(i) and 1320.8(b)(3)(vi).

Data Collection and Analysis for the Department of Defense Qualitative and Quantitative Data Collection in Support of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault Recommendations; OMB Control Number 0704–0644.

Type of Request: New.

Junior Focus Groups

Number of Respondents: 500.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 500.

Average Burden per Response: 60 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 500.

Mid-Level Focus Groups

Number of Respondents: 500.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 500.

Average Burden per Response: 60 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 500.

Senior Focus Groups

Number of Respondents: 320.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 320.

Average Burden per Response: 60 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 320.

Installation Commander Focus Groups

Number of Respondents: 6.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 6.

Average Burden per Response: 30 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 3.

Total

Number of Respondents: 1,326.

Annual Responses: 1,326.

Annual Burden Hours: 1,323.

Needs and Uses: This study will use focus groups discussions with Soldiers and leaders (*i.e.*, Soldiers in command positions) to gain a deeper understanding of what Soldiers actually experience during sexual harassment (SH) and gender discrimination (GD) events than can be gleaned from quantitative survey data. Focus group discussions will focus on environmental factors that contribute to SH/GD, including the general climate and culture in Army units that may contribute to or prevent these behaviors from occurring. Results of this study will help the Army to identify critical gaps in current prevention training efforts and materials from a diverse range of perspectives (*i.e.*, inclusive of differing rank/grade levels, by gender).

Analysis of qualitative data collected through focus group discussions will produce foundational knowledge to enable evidence-based implementation of the Independent Revision

Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC) Recommendations 2.3 (“Implement community-level prevention strategies unique to Service members’ environments.”) and 2.3a (“The Services and the National Guard Bureau should resource and implement prevention strategies at organizational and community levels,” under POAM milestones 7–15) in the Army. Study findings are also directly related to a number of additional IRC recommendations, including Recommendations 2.1c/2.4/3.2/3.5/3.5a/3.5b/3.6/4.4c/4.4d.

Qualitative data will be collected via focus groups of active-duty Soldiers (under the rank of flag officer) across six CONUS installations. These focus groups cover a number of topics including unit members’ understanding of what behaviors constitute SH and GD; factors that contribute to the climate for SH and GD (*i.e.*, risk and protective factors); reporting and intervention by unit members and leaders; and recommendations for what Army prevention training should include. Focus groups will be conducted separately for men and women, officers and enlisted, and by rank (junior, mid-level, and senior). There are a total of six focus group protocols: junior enlisted/officer (E1–E4/O1–O2), mid-level enlisted/officer (E5–E6/O3–O4), and senior enlisted/officer (E7–E9/O5–O6). These focus groups are intended to be 60 minutes. A 30-minute discussion protocol tailored to installation commanders (generally at the O6 level) is also included.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: Once.

Respondent’s Obligation: Voluntary.

OMB Desk Officer: Ms. Jasmeet Seehra.

You may also submit comments and recommendations, identified by Docket ID number and title, by the following method:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, Docket ID number, and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

DOD Clearance Officer: Ms. Angela Duncan.

Requests for copies of the information collection proposal should be sent to Ms. Duncan at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.

Dated: April 27, 2023.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2023–09638 Filed 5–4–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

[Docket No. DARS–2023–0019]

Acquisition of Items for Which Federal Prison Industries Has a Significant Market Share

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: DoD is publishing the updated annual list of product categories for which the Federal Prison Industries’ share of the DoD market is greater than five percent.

DATES: May 25, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Granfield, 978–799–0906.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 19, 2009, a final rule was published in the **Federal Register** at 74 FR 59914, which amended the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) subpart 208.6 to implement section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110–181). Section 827 changed DoD competition requirements for purchases from Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) by requiring DoD to publish an annual list of product categories for which FPI’s share of the DoD market was greater than five percent, based on the most recent fiscal year data available. Product categories on the current list, and the products within each identified product category, must be procured using competitive or fair opportunity procedures in accordance with DFARS 208.602–70.

The Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting (DPC), issued a memorandum dated April 25, 2023, that provided the current list of product categories for which FPI’s share of the DoD market is greater than five percent based on fiscal year 2022 data from the Federal Procurement Data System. The product categories to be competed effective May 25, 2023, are the following: