

Estimated Number of Respondents: 775.

Estimated Annual Responses: 775.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 129.

(v) *SBA Form 3507, CARES Act*

Section 1102 Lender Agreement—Non-Bank and Non-Insured Depository Institution Lenders, collects information from depository or non-depository institutions and certain service providers that have contracted with insured depository institutions to support their lending activities to evaluate their eligibility to participate in the PPP.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 169.

Estimated Annual Responses: 169.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 70.

(vi) *SBA Form 3508, Paycheck Protection Program—Loan Forgiveness Application*. A borrower that received a First Draw PPP loan or a Second Draw PPP loan submits this completed form or the lender's equivalent form to its PPP lender so the lender can determine whether the application meets the criteria for loan forgiveness. This form is used by borrowers that are not eligible to use the SBA Form 3508EZ and the SBA Form 3508S.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 591,180.

Estimated Annual Responses:

591,180.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden:

1,773,539.

(vii) *SBA Form 3508EZ, Paycheck Protection Program—PPP Loan Forgiveness Application Form EZ*. A borrower that received a First Draw PPP loan or Second Draw PPP Loan submits this completed form or the lender's equivalent form to its PPP lender so that the lender can determine whether the application meets the criteria for loan forgiveness. This form is used by borrowers that did not reduce employee salary and wages by more than 25 percent during the covered period and are not subject to FTE reduction penalties, either because they did not reduce FTEs or they qualify for a safe harbor.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,773,539.

Estimated Annual Responses:

1,773,539.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden:

591,180.

(viii) *SBA Form 3508S, Paycheck Protection Program—PPP Forgiveness Application Form 3508S*. A borrower that received a First Draw PPP loan or a Second Draw PPP loan of \$150,000 or less submits this completed form or lender's equivalent form to its PPP lender, either directly or through SBA's PPP Platform. The information is used

to determine whether the application meets the criteria for loan forgiveness.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 9,458,875.

Estimated Annual Responses: 9,458,875.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 2,364,719.

(ix) *SBA Form 3508D—Paycheck Protection Program Borrower's Disclosure of Certain Controlling Interests*. A First Draw PPP Loan borrower that received a loan before December 27, 2020, uses this form to disclose to SBA that a Covered Individual, as defined in the Economic Aid Act, directly or indirectly held a Controlling Interest, as defined in the Economic Aid Act, at the time the borrower submitted its First Draw PPP Loan application to its PPP lender.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 350.

Estimated Annual Responses: 350.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 29.
(x) *[No Form Number] Lender Reporting Requirements Concerning Requests for Loan Forgiveness*. Lenders participating in the PPP are required to submit information to SBA to support the small business' requests for forgiveness and the lenders' decisions to approve or deny those requests. SBA will use the information to determine borrowers' and lenders' compliance with PPP requirements and the appropriate amount of loan forgiveness.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,467.

Estimated Annual Responses:

11,824,000.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden:

2,107,150.

(xi) *[No Form Number] Lender Reporting Requirements for Loan Review*. For a PPP loan of any size, SBA may undertake a review at any time in SBA's discretion. When a loan is selected for review by SBA, lenders are required to submit information that will allow SBA to determine whether the loan meets PPP requirements, including borrower eligibility, loan amounts, and eligibility for forgiveness. Some of the requested information (e.g., loan application, forgiveness application and forgiveness supporting documents) will be provided by the borrowers to the lenders.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,467.

Estimated Annual Responses:

2,000,000.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden:

1,000,000.

Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA invites the public to submit comments, including specific and

detailed suggestions on ways to improve the collection and reduce the burden on respondents. Commenters should also address (i) whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions, including whether it has any practical utility; (ii) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (iii) whether there are ways to minimize the information collection burden on those who are required to respond, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (iv) whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

Curtis B. Rich,

Management Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2021-26165 Filed 12-1-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-03-P

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SJI Board of Directors Meeting, Notice

AGENCY: State Justice Institute.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The SJI Board of Directors will be meeting on Monday, December 6, 2021 at 1:00 p.m. ET. The purpose of this meeting is to consider grant applications for the 1st quarter of FY 2022, and other business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan Mattiello, Executive Director, State Justice Institute, 12700 Fair Lakes Circle, Suite 340, Fairfax, VA 22033, 703-660-4979, contact@sjj.gov.
Authority: 42 U.S.C. 10702(f).

Jonathan D. Mattiello,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2021-26206 Filed 12-1-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-SC-P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Termination of Action in the Digital Services Tax Investigation of India and Further Monitoring

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On October 8, 2021, India joined the United States and 134 other jurisdictions participating in the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting in reaching a political agreement on a two-pillar solution to address tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the world economy. As part of Pillar 1, all

parties agreed to remove existing Digital Services Taxes (DSTs) and other relevant similar measures, and to coordinate the withdrawal of these taxes. On November 24, 2021, India and the United States issued statements describing a transitional approach to India's DST prior to entry into force of Pillar 1. These statements reflect a political agreement that, in defined circumstances, the DST liability that U.S. companies accrue in India during the interim period will be creditable against future taxes accrued under Pillar 1 of the OECD agreement. Based on the commitment of India to remove its DST pursuant to Pillar 1 and on India's political agreement to this transitional approach prior to Pillar 1's entry into force, the U.S. Trade Representative has determined to terminate the section 301 action taken in the investigation of India's DST. In coordination with the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), USTR will monitor implementation of the removal of India's DST as provided for under Pillar 1 and the transitional approach agreed to by India.

DATES: The additional duties on products of India are terminated as of November 28, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions concerning this notice, please contact Benjamin Allen, Thomas Au, Patrick Childress, or Kate Hadley, Assistant General Counsels at (202) 395-9439, (202) 395-0380, (202) 395-9531, and (202) 395-3911, respectively, Robert Tanner, Director, Services and Investment at (202) 395-6125, or Brendan Lynch, Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for South and Central Asian Affairs at (202) 395-2851.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Proceedings in the Investigation

This investigation is addressed to India's 2020 "equalisation levy", which is referred to throughout the investigation as India's DST. *See, e.g.*, 86 FR 30356 (June 7, 2021) and the India DST report, published at <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/enforcement/301Investigations/Report%20on%20India%E2%80%99s%20Digital%20Services%20Tax.pdf>. For further background on the proceedings in the section 301 investigation of India's DST, please see prior notices including: 85 FR 34709 (June 5, 2020); 86 FR 2478 (January 12, 2021); 86 FR 16824 (March 31, 2021); and 86 FR 30356 (June 7, 2021).

On June 2, 2021, the U.S. Trade Representative determined to take action in the form of additional duties on certain products of India and to

immediately suspend those additional duties for up to 180 days. 86 FR 30356 (June 7, 2021).

II. OECD/G20 Negotiations

One-hundred forty-one jurisdictions are engaged in international tax negotiations under the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. On October 8, 2021, India joined the United States and 134 other participants in reaching political agreement on a Statement on a Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy. OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project, *Statement on a Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy* (Oct. 8, 2021) at <https://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/statement-on-a-two-pillar-solution-to-address-the-tax-challenges-arising-from-the-digitalisation-of-the-economy-october-2021.pdf> (the OECD/G20 Two-Pillar Solution). The statement provides that Pillar 1 will be implemented through a multilateral convention. With respect to DSTs, the statement provides:

The Multilateral Convention (MLC) will require all parties to remove all Digital Services Taxes and other relevant similar measures with respect to all companies, and to commit not to introduce such measures in the future. No newly enacted Digital Services Taxes or other relevant similar measures will be imposed on any company from 8 October 2021 and until the earlier of 31 December 2023 or the coming into force of the MLC. The modality for the removal of existing Digital Services Taxes and other relevant similar measures will be appropriately coordinated.

III. India's Agreement

On November 24, 2021, The Ministry of Finance of the Government of India and Treasury issued statements reflecting a political agreement on a transitional approach to India's DST while implementing Pillar 1. *India and USA agree on a transitional approach on Equalisation Levy 2020*, Ministry of Fin. of the Gov't of India (Nov. 24, 2021), <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1774692>; *Treasury Announces Agreement on the Transition from Existing Indian Equalization Levy to New Multilateral Solution Agreed by the OECD-G20 Inclusive Framework*, U.S. Dep't of the Treas. (Nov. 24, 2021), <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0504>. Under this agreement and in defined circumstances, the liability from India's DST that U.S. companies accrue in India during the interim period will be creditable against future taxes accrued under Pillar 1 of the OECD

agreement. The period during which the credit accrues will be from April 1, 2022, until either the implementation of Pillar 1 or March 31, 2024, whichever is earlier. In return, the United States commits to terminate the existing section 301 trade action on goods of India, and not to impose further trade actions against India with respect to its existing DST until the earlier of the date the Pillar 1 multilateral convention comes into force or March 31, 2024. *Id.*

IV. Termination of Action

Section 307 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2417), provides that "[t]he Trade Representative may modify or terminate any action, subject to the specific direction, if any, of the President with respect to such action, that is being taken under section [301] of this title if . . . such action is being taken under section [301(b)] of this title and is no longer appropriate." The U.S. Trade Representative has found that the political agreement of India to the OECD/G20 Two-Pillar Solution, which provides for the removal of DSTs upon entry into force of Pillar 1, and the transitional approach agreed to by India provide a satisfactory resolution of the matters covered by the section 301 investigation of India's DST. Accordingly, pursuant to section 307 of the Trade Act, the U.S. Trade Representative has determined that the suspended trade action in this investigation is no longer appropriate and that the action should be terminated.

The U.S. Trade Representative's determination was made in consultation with Treasury and considers the advice of the interagency Section 301 Committee, consultations with representatives of the domestic industry concerned, and public comments and advisory committee advice received during the investigations.

In order to implement the termination of the section 301 action in the investigation of India's DST, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by the Annex to this notice.

V. Ongoing Monitoring

Section 306(a) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2416(a)) provides that "[t]he Trade Representative shall monitor the implementation of each measure undertaken, or agreement that is entered into, by a foreign country to provide a satisfactory resolution of a matter subject to investigation. . . ." Section 306(b) (19 U.S.C. 2416(b)) provides that "[i]f, on the basis of the monitoring

carried out under subsection (a), the Trade Representative considers that a foreign country is not satisfactorily implementing a measure or agreement referred to in subsection (a), the Trade Representative shall determine what further action the Trade Representative shall take under section [301(a)].” Pursuant to section 306(a) of the Trade Act, the U.S. Trade Representative, in coordination with Treasury, will monitor the implementation of the political agreement on an OECD/G20 Two-Pillar Solution as pertaining to DSTs, India’s agreement as reflected in the November 24 statements, and associated measures. Pursuant to section 306(b) of the Trade Act, if the U.S. Trade Representative, in consultation with Treasury, subsequently considers that India is not satisfactorily implementing these political agreements or associated measures, then the U.S. Trade Representative will consider further action under section 301.

Annex

The U.S. Trade Representative has decided to terminate the additional duties under heading 9903.90.03 of the HTSUS on articles the product of India, as provided for in U.S. notes 24(a) and 24(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS. The termination of these additional duties is effective on November 28, 2021.

In accordance with this determination, the U.S. Trade Representative has determined to modify the HTSUS by: (1) Deleting U.S. notes 24(a) and 24(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS; and (2) by deleting HTSUS heading 9903.90.03. The modifications of the HTSUS are effective on November 28, 2021. Any provisions of previous notices issued in this investigation that are inconsistent with this notice are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

Greta Peisch,

General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2021–26198 Filed 12–1–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3290–F2–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0910]

Proposed Standardized Curricula Part 135 Delivered by Part 142 Training Centers, Aircraft Master Schedule

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of the proposed aircraft master schedule for the standardized curricula for certain air carriers and operators whose pilots receive training from FAA-certificated training centers. The FAA invites public comment.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on these proposed documents by December 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments identified by docket number FAA–2021–0910 using any of the following methods:

Mail: U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Hand Delivery or Courier: Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Fax: Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202–493–2251.

Privacy: DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at <http://www.regulations.gov> at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joshua Tarkington, Flight Standards, Air Transportation Division, Training and Simulation Group (AFS–280), Joshua.Tarkington@faa.gov, (860) 708–3839. Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The standardized curriculum concept for Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 135 training provided by part 142 training centers is a voluntary approach to training. Additional information about standardized curricula is available in Advisory Circular (AC) 142–1, Standardized Curricula Delivered by Part 142 Training Centers.

Background

The FAA tasked the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee (ARAC) in March 2020, which was further designated to the Training Standardization Working Group (TSWG), with providing advice and recommendations to the ARAC on the most effective ways to achieve standardization (where appropriate) and significant administrative efficiency in check pilot qualification, flight instructor qualification, and part 135 air carrier training curricula delivered by part 142 training centers, known as the Standardized Curriculum Concept. TSWG membership includes representatives from training centers, aircraft manufacturers, operators, and aviation industry organizations.

Standardized curricula will provide a common method for quality training accessible to any certificate holder that obtains approval to use the curriculum in its FAA-approved training program. The Standardized Curriculum Concept aims to provide an efficient means to approve training curricula offered by part 142 training centers while increasing the consistency of training, testing, and checking delivered to part 135 operators. The use of standardized curricula is strictly voluntary and is one means to comply with the applicable regulatory requirements of parts 135 and 142. The standardized curriculum does not modify existing regulatory requirements for pilot training or qualification.

One of the tasks to the ARAC included the following:

- Development of a master schedule that lists the priority of aircraft or series of aircraft for standardized curriculum development.

In order to determine a prioritized list of aircraft for which a standardized curriculum would be appropriate, the working group reviewed training data from centers that represent approximately 80% of air carrier training events. The TSWG chose this methodology to provide a valid sampling of training centers and preferred aircraft training platforms. The group reviewed the aircraft-specific data and ranked the highest density training events to the lowest. This approach ensured the aircraft priority matched industry demand.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites public comments on the TSWG proposed Standardized Curricula for Part 135 Delivered by Part 142 Training Centers, Aircraft Master Schedule. The FAA will consider the public comments submitted during this