

quarters to assign the servicer an annual tier ranking. Until then, based on current § 36.4318, VA will continue to presume each servicer to rank in tier two. VA is not planning to implement a TRS pilot. However, leading up to the TRS becoming effective, VA intends to test certain aspects of the TRS internally with live servicer-reported data. To the extent that VA is able, would there be any benefits to servicers if VA were to provide this information to servicers on a quarterly basis?

Question 5: What would be the anticipated burden for a servicer to participate in an error resolution process? Should VA provide servicers with such option in developing the TRS?

To derive the quarterly performance scores for each servicer, the TRS would apply a range of calculations onto a considerable volume of data. VA is considering a number of different criteria upon which to base the quarterly score on servicer performance, including: Delinquency rate, roll rate, default resolution rate percentage, quality of service, foreclosure timeline management, data quality and regulatory infractions, and recidivism rate. Subsequently, for each servicer, the TRS would aggregate the quarterly scores to calculate the annual score, and finally, the TRS would use the annual score to assign a tier ranking. It is conceivable that, due to inaccurate or incomplete data, the quarterly score, the annual score, and/or the annual tier ranking could be incorrect.

VA might, within a certain number of days, allow a servicer to contest a quarterly or annual score or annual tier ranking by submitting supporting evidence to VA. VA is interested in understanding the potential burden to servicers to prepare such supporting evidence and submit it to VA.

Question 6: Should VA consider providing a new VA servicer with a provisional tier ranking after 12 months of servicing has elapsed?

For a new servicer, including a new servicer who acquires a portfolio of existing VA loans, VA is considering whether to presume the new servicer to rank in tier two until at least 12 months and four full quarters of servicing has elapsed. Once the new servicer completes at least 12 months and four full quarters of servicing, VA could continue to presume the new servicer to rank in tier two until VA next completes its annual scoring and tier ranking of all servicers. In some cases, this could result in VA presuming a new servicer to rank in tier two for up to 23 months. Alternatively, after the new servicer completes at least 12 months and four full quarters of servicing, VA could

assign the new servicer a provisional tier rank based on the quarterly scores of four prior full quarters. The provisional tier rank would be in place until VA next completes its annual scoring and tier ranking of all servicers. VA invites comments as to which approach the public finds more reasonable and why.

Question 7: Are there other servicer tier ranking systems that VA should review and consider, in part or full, for developing its TRS? Please describe.

Question 8: Based on other servicer tier ranking system(s) that servicers may have implemented, approximately how long does it take a servicer to review and understand a new servicer tier ranking system?

Question 9: Based on other servicer tier ranking system(s) that servicers may have implemented, as an estimate, what costs and burdens do servicers expect to incur for implementing a new servicer tier ranking system? Please describe the type(s) of cost(s) and provide dollar figures, if available.

Question 10: Based on other servicer tier ranking system(s) that servicers may have implemented, what impact, if any, would a lower tier ranking (and smaller incentive payments) have on servicer participation in the VA home loan program? Would smaller incentive payments, due to a lower tier ranking, result in any costs for borrowers, either existing or new?

Signing Authority

Denis McDonough, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on April 12, 2022, and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Luvenia Potts,

Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2022-08276 Filed 4-18-22; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 22-151; RM-11927; DA 22-404; FRS 83016]

Television Broadcasting Services Hampton, Virginia

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission has before it a petition for rulemaking filed by WVEC Television, LLC (Petitioner), the licensee of WVEC, channel 11, Hampton, Virginia. The Petitioner requests the substitution of channel 35 for channel 11 at Hampton in the Table of Allotments.

DATES: Comments must be filed on or before May 19, 2022 and reply comments on or before June 3, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve counsel for the Petitioner as follows: Michael Beder, Esq., Associate General Counsel, TEGNA, Inc., 8350 Broad Street, Suite 2000, Tysons, Virginia 22102.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at (202) 418-1647; or Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In support of its channel substitution request, the Petitioner states that the Commission has recognized that VHF channels have certain characteristics that pose challenges for their use in providing digital television service, including propagation characteristics that allow undesired signals and noise to be receivable at relatively far distances. According to the Petitioner, it has received many complaints from viewers unable to receive a reliable signal on channel 11, despite being able to receive the NBC, CBS, and FOX network affiliates in the Norfolk, Virginia market, all of which operate on UHF channels. The proposed channel change would not cause any loss of service to viewers of WVEC's existing coverage area.

This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, MB Docket No. 22-151; RM-11927; DA 22-404, adopted April 13, 2022, and released April 13, 2022. The full text of this document is available for download at <https://www.fcc.gov/edocs>. To request materials in accessible formats (braille, large print, computer diskettes, or audio recordings), please send an email to FCC504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Government Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (VOICE), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden

“for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,” pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

Members of the public should note that all *ex parte* contacts are prohibited from the time a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is issued to the time the matter is no longer subject to Commission consideration or court review, *see* 47 CFR 1.1208. There are, however, exceptions to this prohibition, which can be found in Section 1.1204(a) of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 1.1204(a).

See Sections 1.415 and 1.420 of the Commission’s rules for information regarding the proper filing procedures for comments, 47 CFR 1.415 and 1.420.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.
Thomas Horan,
Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Proposed Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to amend 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 73.622 in paragraph (j), amend the Table of Allotments under Virginia by revising the entry for Hampton to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Table of allotments.

Community	Channel No.
VIRGINIA	
Hampton	35

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 220413–0094]

RIN 0648–BL28

Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS issues this proposed rule to revise regulations for the commercial individual fishing quota (IFQ) Pacific halibut (halibut) fisheries for the 2022 IFQ fishing year. This proposed rule would remove limits on the maximum amount of halibut IFQ that may be harvested by a vessel, commonly known as vessel use caps, in IFQ regulatory Areas 4A (Eastern Aleutian Islands), 4B (Central and Western Aleutian Islands), 4C (Central Bering Sea), and 4D (Eastern Bering Sea). This action is needed to provide additional flexibility to IFQ participants in 2022 to ensure allocations of halibut IFQ can be harvested by the limited number of vessels operating in these areas. This action is within the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to establish additional regulations governing the taking of halibut that are in addition to, and not in conflict with, those adopted by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). This action is intended to promote the goals and objectives of the IFQ Program, the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act), and other applicable laws.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 4, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by FDMS Docket number NOAA–NMFS–2022–0037, by any of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and enter NOAA–NMFS–2022–0037 in the Search box. Click on the “Comment” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit written comments to Glenn Merrill, Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Alaska Region NMFS. Mail comments to P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802–1668.

- **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 by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

Electronic copies of the Categorical Exclusion and the Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) (herein referred to as the “Analysis”) prepared for this action are available from www.regulations.gov or from the NMFS Alaska Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/alaska>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Abby Jahn, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for Action

The IPHC promulgates regulations governing the halibut fishery under the Convention between the United States and Canada for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (Convention). The IPHC’s regulations are subject to approval by the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce. NMFS publishes the IPHC’s regulations as annual management measures pursuant to 50 CFR 300.62. The 2022 IPHC annual management measures published on March 7, 2022 (87 FR 12604).

Additionally, the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act), 16 U.S.C. 773c(a) and (b), provides the Secretary of Commerce with general responsibility to carry out the Convention and the Halibut Act, including the authority to adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Convention. The Halibut Act, 16 U.S.C. 773c(c), also provides the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) with authority to develop regulations, including limited access regulations, that are in addition to, and not in conflict with, approved IPHC regulations. Regulations recommended by the Council may be implemented by NMFS only after approval by the Secretary of Commerce.

The Council has exercised its authority in developing halibut management programs for the