Dated: May 9, 2023.

Jeffrey G. Lantz,

Director of Commercial Regulations and Standards.

[FR Doc. 2023–10816 Filed 5–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

2023 CISA SBOM-a-Rama

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Announcement of public event.

SUMMARY: The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will facilitate a public event to build on existing community-led work around Software Bill of Materials (''SBOM'') on specific SBOM topics.

DATES: Wednesday June 14, 2023, from 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, or 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Pacific Standard Time.

ADDRESSES: The event will be a hybrid event held at the USC Hotel, 3540 S Figueroa St, Los Angeles, CA 90007, as well as virtually, with connection information and dial-in information available at *https://www.cisa.gov/ SBOM.* A form to allow individuals to register their interest in either in-person or virtual participation will be available at *https://cisa.gov/SBOM.* See the ''Participation in the SBOM-a-Rama'' section in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** caption for more information on how to participate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Murphy, (202) 961–4350, Email: *justin.murphy@cisa.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A Software Bill of Materials (''SBOM'') has been identified by the cybersecurity community as a key aspect of modern cybersecurity, including software security and supply chain security. Executive Order 14028 declares that ''the trust we place in our digital infrastructure should be proportional to how trustworthy and transparent that infrastructure is, and to the consequences we will incur if that trust is misplaced.'' [1] SBOMs play a key role in providing this transparency.

E.O. 14028 defines SBOM as ''a formal record containing the details and supply chain relationships of various components used in building software.'' [2] The E.O. further notes that ''[s]oftware developers and vendors

often create products by assembling existing open source and commercial software components. The SBOM enumerates these components in a product.'' [3] Transparency from SBOMs aids multiple parties across the software lifecycle, including software developers, purchasers, and operators.[4] Recognizing the importance of SBOMs in transparency and security, and that SBOM evolution and refinement would be most effective coming from the community, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is facilitating a public event around SBOM, which is intended to advance the software and security communities' understanding of SBOM creation, use, and implementation across the broader technology ecosystem.

I. SBOM Background

The idea of a software bill of materials is not novel.[5] It has been discussed and explored in the software industry for many years, building on industrial and supply chain innovations.[6] Academics identified the potential value of a ''software bill of materials'' as far back as 1995,[7] and tracking use of third-party code is a longstanding software best practice.[8]

Still, SBOM generation and sharing across the software supply chain was not seen as a commonly accepted practice in modern software. In 2018, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) convened the first ''multistakeholder process'' to ''promot[e] software component transparency.'' [9] Over the subsequent three years, this stakeholder

community developed guidance to help foster the idea of SBOM, including high-level overviews, initial advice on implementation, and technical resources.[10] When the NTIA-initiated multistakeholder process concluded, NTIA noted that ''what was an obscure idea became a key part of the global agenda around securing software supply chains.'' [11] In July 2022, CISA facilitated eight public listening sessions [12] around four open topics (two for each topic): Cloud & Online Applications, Sharing & Exchanging SBOMs, Tooling & Implementation, and On-ramps & Adoption. These public listening sessions resulted in the formation of four public, community-led workstreams around each of the four topics. The groups have been convening on a weekly basis since August 2022. More information can be found at *https://cisa.gov/SBOM.*

CISA believes that the concept of SBOM and its implementation need further refinement. Work to help scale and operationalize SBOM implementation should continue to come from a broad-based community effort, rather than be dictated by any specific entity. To support such a community effort to advance SBOM technologies, processes, and practices, CISA will facilitate the 2023 CISA SBOM-a-Rama.

II. Topics for CISA SBOM-a-Rama

The goal of this meeting is to help the broader software and security community understand the current state of SBOM and what efforts have been made by different parts of the SBOM community, including CISA-facilitated community-led work and other activity from sectors and governments. Attendees are invited to ask questions, share comments, and raise further issues that need attention. Specific presentations will be made on the community-led efforts around sharing SBOMs, cloud and online applications, tools and implementation, the Vulnerability Exploitability eXchange (VEX) model, and SBOM on-ramps and adoption. The event will also feature presentations and discussion on sectors' and governments' efforts around the world.

[1] E.O. 14028, Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity, 1, 86 FR 26633 (May 17, 2021).

[2] *Id.* at 10(j), 86 FR 26633 at 26646 (May 17, 2021).

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] A brief summary of the history of a software bill of materials can be found in Carmody, S., Coravos, A., Fahs, G. et al. Building resilient medical technology supply chains with a software bill of materials. npj Digit. Med. 4, 34 (2021). *https:// doi.org/10.1038/s41746-021-00403-w.*

[6] See ''Toyota Supply Chain Management: A Strategic Approach to Toyota's Renowned System'' by Ananth V. Iyer, Sridhar Seshadri, and Roy Vasher—a work about Edwards Deming's Supply Chain Management *https://books.google.com/ books/about/Toyota_Supply_Chain_Management_ A_Strateg.html?id=JY5wqdeIrg8C.*

[7] Leblang D.B., Levine P.H., Software configuration management: Why is it needed and what should it do? In: Estublier J. (eds) Software Configuration Management Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 1005, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg (1995).

[8] The Software Assurance Forum for Excellence in Code (SAFECode), an industry consortium, has released a report on third party components that cites a range of standards. *Managing Security Risks Inherent in the Use of Third-party Components,* SAFECode (May 2017), *available at https:// www.safecode.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ SAFECode_TPC_Whitepaper.pdf.*

[9] National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Notice of Open Meeting, 83 FR 26434 (June 7, 2018).

[10] *Ntia.gov/SBOM.*

[11] NTIA, *Marking the Conclusion of NTIA's SBOM Process* (Feb. 9, 2022), *https:// www.ntia.doc.gov/blog/2022/marking-conclusion-ntia-s-sbom-process.*

[12] Public Listening Sessions on Advancing SBOM Technology, Processes, and Practices, *https:// www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/06/01/ 2022-11733/public-listening-sessions-on-advancing-sbom-technology-processes-and-practices.*

A full agenda will be posted in advance of the meeting at *https://cisa.gov/SBOM.*

III. Participation in the SBOM-a-Rama

This event is open to anyone. CISA welcomes participation from anyone interested in learning about the current state of SBOM practice and implementation, including private sector practitioners, policy experts, academics, and representatives from non-U.S. organizations. A form to allow individuals to register their interest in either in-person or virtual participation will be available at *https://cisa.gov/SBOM.*

Additional information regarding the 2023 CISA SBOM-a-Rama will be posted at *https://cisa.gov/SBOM.*

This notice is issued under the authority of 6 U.S.C. 652(c)(10)–(11), 659(c)(4), (9), (12).

Eric Goldstein,

Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2023–10825 Filed 5–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–9P–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7066–N–07]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Community Development Block Grant-Pathways to Removing Obstacles (CDBG–PRO) Housing Competition Application Collection; OMB Control No.: 2506–New

AGENCY: Office of Community Planning and Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* July 21, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection can be sent within 60 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 60-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments regarding this proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and can be sent to Colette Pollard, Reports Management Officer, REE, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8210, Washington, DC 20410–5000; or email at *PaperworkReductionActOffice@hud.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jessie Handforth Kome, Director, Office of Block Grant Assistance, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone number 202–708–3587 x5539 (this is not a toll-free number). Facsimile inquiries may be sent to Ms. Jessie Handforth Kome at 202–708–0033. Except for the "800" number, these telephone numbers are not toll-free. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.*

Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Pollard.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in section A.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: CDBG–PRO Housing Competition Application Collection.

OMB Approval Number: 2506–New.

Type of Request: New collection.

Form Number: N/A.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: HUD is issuing this NOFO under the authority of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117–328, enacted December 29, 2022) (Appropriations Act) for the identification and removal of barriers to affordable housing production and preservation. The most successful proposals in this competition will demonstrate not only how applicants identify and remove affordable housing barriers within their jurisdiction(s), but also demonstrate: (1) progress and a commitment to overcoming local barriers to facilitate the increase in affordable housing production and preservation; and (2) an acute demand for housing affordable to households with incomes below 100 percent of the area median income. HUD encourages applicants to also consider how their proposed activities will address issues related to affordable housing production and preservation, such as advancing equity, locating affordable housing near transit and other services, and developing and preserving affordable housing in accordance with input from community members and other stakeholders.

Respondents: State and local governments, metropolitan planning organizations and multijurisdictional entities.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 100+.

Estimated Number of Responses: 100.

Frequency of Response: 1.

Average Hours per Response: 3.

Total Estimated Burdens: $11,676.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
See above	100	1	100	3	300	$38.92	$11,676

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and