

Written/Paper Submissions: Submit written/paper submissions in the following way:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery:* Mail or visit DOL–MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, VA 22202–5452. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202–693–9455 to make an appointment in keeping with the Department of Labor’s COVID–19 policy. Special health precautions may be required.

- MSHA will post your comment as well as any attachments, except for information submitted and marked as confidential, in the docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: S. Aromie Noe, Acting Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, at MSHA.information.collections@dol.gov (email); (202) 693–9440 (voice); or (202) 693–9441 (facsimile).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 103(h) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), 30 U.S.C. 813(h), authorizes MSHA to collect information necessary to carry out its duty in protecting the safety and health of miners. Further, section 101(a) of the Mine Act, 30 U.S.C. 811(a), authorizes the Secretary of Labor to develop, promulgate, and revise as may be appropriate, improved mandatory health or safety standards for the protection of life and prevention of injuries in coal and metal and nonmetal mines.

Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is a carcinogen that consists of tiny particles present in diesel-engine exhaust that can readily penetrate into the deepest recesses of the lungs. Despite ventilation, the confined underground mine work environment may contribute to significant concentrations of particles produced by equipment used in the mine. Underground miners are exposed to higher concentrations of DPM than any other occupational group. As a result, they face a significantly greater risk than other workers of developing such diseases as lung cancer, heart failure, serious allergic responses, and other cardiopulmonary problems.

The DPM regulation established a permissible exposure limit to total carbon, which is a surrogate for measuring a miner’s exposure to DPM. These regulations include a number of other requirements for the protection of miners’ health. The DPM regulations contain information collection requirements for underground metal

nonmetal mine operators under sections 57.5060, 57.5065, 57.5066, 57.5070, 57.5071, and 57.5075(a) and (b)(3).

II. Desired Focus of Comments

MSHA is soliciting comments concerning the proposed information collection related to Health Standards for Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure (Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines). MSHA is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information has practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of MSHA’s estimate of the burden related to the information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used in the estimate;
- Suggest methods to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the information collection on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Background documents related to this information collection request are available at <https://regulations.gov> and at DOL–MSHA located at 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, VA 22202–5452. Questions about the information collection requirements may be directed to the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** section of this notice.

III. Current Actions

This information collection request concerns provisions for health standards for diesel particulate matter exposure in underground metal and nonmetal mines. MSHA has updated the data with respect to the number of respondents, responses, burden hours, and burden costs supporting this information collection request from the previous information collection request.

Type of Review: Extension, without change, of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

OMB Number: 1219–0135.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 194.

Frequency: On occasion.

Number of Responses: 54,696.

Annual Burden Hours: 11,218 hours.

Annual Respondent or Recordkeeper

Cost: \$421,942.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the proposed information collection request; they will become a matter of public record and will be available at <https://www.reginfo.gov>.

Song-ae Aromie Noe,
Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2021–26727 Filed 12–9–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–43–P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Federal Register Notice of Request for Comments; Re: 2021 LSC Agricultural Worker Poverty Population Estimates

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.
ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) provides special population grants to effectively and efficiently fund civil legal aid services to address the legal needs of agricultural workers and their dependents through grants entitled “Basic Field—Agricultural Workers.” The funding for these grants is based on data regarding the eligible client population to be served. LSC obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor data about this population that updates the data the Department of Labor provided in 2016. LSC seeks comments on the updated data, which LSC will begin using for grant allocations on January 1, 2022.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by January 10, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Written comments must be submitted to agworkerpopulation@lsc.gov with attachments in Acrobat PDF format. If you cannot submit your comments by email, please contact LSC regarding alternatives for submission by calling Mark Freedman, Senior Associate General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation, 202–295–1623. Written comments sent to any other address or received after the end of the comment period may not be considered by LSC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Freedman, Senior Assistant General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation, 3333 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202–295–1623 (phone); 202–337–6519 (fax); mfreedman@lsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Legal Services Corporation (“LSC” or “Corporation”) was established through the LSC Act “for the purpose of providing financial support for legal assistance in noncriminal matters or

proceedings to persons financially unable to afford such assistance.” 42 U.S.C. 2996b(a). LSC performs this function primarily through distributing funding appropriated by Congress to independent civil legal aid programs providing legal services to low-income persons throughout the United States and its possessions and territories. 42 U.S.C. 2996e(a)(1)(A). LSC designates geographic service areas and structures grants to support services to the entire eligible population in a service area or to a specified subpopulation of eligible clients. 45 CFR 1634.2(c) & (d), 1634.3(b). LSC awards these grants through a competitive process. 45 CFR part 1634. Congress has mandated that LSC “insure those grants and contracts are made so as to provide the most economical and effective delivery of legal assistance to persons in both urban and rural areas.” 42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(3).

Throughout the United States and U.S. territories, LSC provides Basic Field—General grants to support legal services for eligible clients. LSC provides funding for those grants on a per-capita basis using the poverty population as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau every three years. Public Law 104–134, tit. V, 501(a), 110 Stat. 1321, 1321–50 (1996), as amended by Public Law 113–6, div. B, tit. IV, 127 Stat. 198, 268 (2013) (LSC funding formula adopted in 1996, incorporated by reference in LSC’s appropriations thereafter, and amended in 2013). Since its establishment in 1974, LSC has also provided subpopulation grants to support legal services for the needs of agricultural workers through Basic Field—Agricultural Worker grants under the authority of the LSC Act to structure grants for the most economic and effective delivery of legal assistance. 42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(3).

LSC provides funding for Basic Field—Agricultural Worker grants on a per-capita basis by determining the size of the agricultural worker poverty population and separating that population from the overall poverty population for the applicable geographic area or areas. LSC expects programs receiving these grants to serve the legal needs of a broad range of eligible agricultural workers and their dependents who have specialized legal needs that are most effectively and efficiently served through a dedicated grant program.

The United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA) collects data regarding agricultural workers for federal grants serving the needs of the American agricultural worker population. The U.S. Census Bureau

does not maintain data regarding agricultural workers. In 2016 LSC contracted with ETA for these data, including state-by-state breakdowns. A description of those data and their development is available at: <https://www.lsc.gov/grants/basic-field-grant/lsc-service-areas/agricultural-worker-population-estimates-2016-update>.

In 2020 and 2021, LSC began the process of updating this data. LSC sought and obtained input from legal aid programs serving these eligible clients and from the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. More information about that process is available at: <https://www.lsc.gov/grants/basic-field-grant/lsc-service-areas/agricultural-worker-population-estimate-2021-update>.

With consideration of the input provided, LSC contracted with ETA to provide more current data regarding agricultural worker population for grants beginning January 1, 2022. ETA has provided updated estimates based on an estimation methodology designed to improve the accuracy and validity of the estimates. The changes in data will result in changes in funding levels for these grants. LSC will begin using these estimates for grant allocations starting January 1, 2022.

The updated estimates, the estimation methodology and additional materials are available at: <https://www.lsc.gov/grants/basic-field-grant/lsc-service-areas/agricultural-worker-population-estimate-2021-update>.

LSC invites public comment on this issue. Interested parties may submit comments to LSC before the deadline stated above.

Dated: December 7, 2021.

Mark Freedman,

Senior Associate General Counsel.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

[Docket No. 2021–7]

Deferred Registration Examination Study: Notice and Request for Public Comment

AGENCY: U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Notice of inquiry.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Copyright Office is undertaking a public study to evaluate the merits of providing an option to defer examination of copyright registration application materials until a

later request by the applicant. To aid in this effort, the Office is soliciting input from interested members of the public.

DATES: Written comments must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on January 24, 2022.

ADDRESSES: For reasons of government efficiency, the Copyright Office is using the *regulations.gov* system for the submission and posting of public comments in this proceeding. All comments are therefore to be submitted electronically through *regulations.gov*. Specific instructions for submitting comments are available on the Copyright Office website at <https://www.copyright.gov/policy/deferred-examination>. If electronic submission of comments is not feasible due to lack of access to a computer and/or the internet, please contact the Office using the contact information below for special instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Megan Efthimiadis, Assistant to the General Counsel, by email at mefth@copyright.gov or telephone at (202) 707–8350.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 24, 2021, Senator Thom Tillis sent a letter seeking the Copyright Office’s “expertise and guidance regarding adjusted copyright examination and registration requirements.”¹ He requested that the Office complete “a study regarding the feasibility, benefits, and costs of creating an option for deferring examination of an application.”² The letter further provides:

The study should focus on adding an option for registering a work in which the registrant can obtain an effective date of registration upon submission of an application and deposit, while choosing to defer the examination of the submitted work until the registrant subsequently requests such an examination. It should also consider and address what, if any, statutory changes would be necessary to enable applicants who are given such an effective date of registration to be able to commence a civil lawsuit in light of *Fourth Estate Pub. Ben. Corp. v. Wall-Street.com, LLC*, 139 S. Ct. 881 (2019). . . . [T]his study must also take particular account of the needs of the Library to maintain and grow its collections.³

¹ Letter from Senator Thom Tillis, Ranking Member, S. Comm. on the Judiciary, Subcomm. on Intellectual Prop., to Shira Perlmutter, Register of Copyrights, U.S. Copyright Office at 1 (May 24, 2021), <https://www.copyright.gov/policy/deferred-examination>.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.* at 1–2.