

of the validation count (plus or minus one percent for a GPRA-related element).

The software also draws samples of most transaction types from the extract files. Guided by a state-specific handbook, the validators review these sample records against documentation in the state's management information system to determine whether the transactions in the extract file are supported by system documentation. This qualitative check determines whether the state management information system accurately reflects data elements of UI transactions. The UI Benefits extract files are considered to pass this "quality" review if random samples indicate that no more than five percent of the records contain errors. The UI Tax extract files are subjected to different "quality" tests. An extract file of a population is considered valid only if the reported count differs from the reconstructed (validation) count by no more than the appropriate criterion of plus or minus two percent or plus or minus one percent and the samples of transactions have satisfied all quality tests.

For Federal fiscal years 2011 and beyond, all states are required to conduct a complete validation every three years. In the following three cases, the three-year rule does not apply and a re-validation must occur within one year: (1) Groups of reported counts that are summed for purposes of making a Pass/Fail determination and do not pass validation by being within plus or minus two percent of the reconstructed counts or the extract file does not pass all quality tests; (2) the validation applies to the two UI Benefits populations and one UI Tax population used for GPRA measures; and (3) reports are produced by new reporting software following a state's information technology modernization effort. Every year, states must also certify that Module 3, the state specific validation manual of the UI Benefits and UI Tax information systems, are up to date. Section 303(a)(6) of the Social Security Act authorizes this information collection.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a

valid Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB control number 1205-0431.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information 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).

*Agency:* DOL-ETA.

*Type of Review:* Extension without changes.

*Title of Collection:* Unemployment Insurance (UI) Data Validation (DV).

*Form:* ETA Handbooks 361 and 411.

*OMB Control Number:* 1205-0431.

*Affected Public:* State Workforce Agencies.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 53.

*Frequency:* Varies.

*Total Estimated Annual Responses:* 53.

*Estimated Average Time per Response:* Varies.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 23,644.

*Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden:* \$0.

*Authority:* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

**Angela Hanks,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.*

[FR Doc. 2022-01245 Filed 1-21-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-FW-P**

## **NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

**[Notice: (22-006)]**

### **Notice of Deep Space Food Challenge Phase 2**

**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

**ACTION:** Notice of Deep Space Food Challenge Phase 2.

**SUMMARY:** Phase 2 of the Deep Space Food Challenge is open, and teams that wish to compete may now register. NASA seeks to stimulate research and technology solutions to support future missions and inspire new national aerospace capabilities through public prize competitions called Centennial Challenges. The Deep Space Food Challenge is one such competition. Centennial Challenges are managed at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama and are part of the Prizes, Challenges, and Crowdsourcing program within NASA's Space Technology Mission Directorate at the agency's Headquarters in Washington. Phase 2 of the Deep Space Food Challenge is a prize competition with a total prize purse of \$1,000,000 USD, (one million United States dollars) to be awarded to Competitor Teams that build and successfully demonstrate prototypes of novel technologies, systems and approaches for food production for long duration space exploration missions. Teams are not required to have participated in Phase 1 and must meet eligibility requirements in order to participate. NASA is providing the prize purse for U.S. Teams, and the Methuselah Foundation will be conducting the Challenge on behalf of NASA. NASA is considering a Phase 3 (full system demonstration phase) of the competition depending on the outcome of the Phase 2 competition. **DATES:** Challenge registration for Phase 2 opened January 20, 2022 and will remain open until February 28, 2022. No further requests for registration will be accepted after the stated deadline. Other important dates, including deadlines for key deliverables from the Teams, are listed on the Challenge website: [deepspacefoodchallenge.org](https://deepspacefoodchallenge.org). **ADDRESSES:** Phase 2 of the Deep Space Food Challenge requires competitors to

build and demonstrate their prototypes at their own facility. Required samples from the prototypes will be sent to external laboratories for testing as described in the Official Rules document.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To register for or get additional information regarding the Deep Space Food Challenge, please visit: [deepspacefoodchallenge.org](https://deepspacefoodchallenge.org).

Questions and comments regarding the challenge should be addressed to Monsi Roman, Centennial Challenges Program Manager, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL 35812. Email address: [hq-stmd-centennialchallenges@mail.nasa.gov](mailto:hq-stmd-centennialchallenges@mail.nasa.gov). For general information on NASA prize competitions, challenges, and crowdsourcing opportunities, please visit: [nasa.gov/solve](https://nasa.gov/solve).

For general information on the Canadian Space Agency please visit: <https://www.canada.ca/en/space-agency.html>. General questions and comments regarding the program should be addressed to [ASC.DefiAEL-DSFChallenge.CSA@canada.ca](mailto:ASC.DefiAEL-DSFChallenge.CSA@canada.ca).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Summary

Food is a critical component of human space exploration missions. When humans return to the lunar surface, the early missions are expected to use prepackaged foods similar to those in use on the International Space Station (ISS) today but extending the duration of lunar missions requires reducing resupply dependency on Earth. Thus, testing a sustainable system on the Moon that meets lunar crews' needs is a fundamental step for both lunar sustainability and will also support Mars exploration. As part of this, space agencies are focused on how to furnish crew members with a viable system that produces food for all long duration space missions. Solutions from the Deep Space Food Challenge could be part of the larger food system as an integrated solution that:

- Provides all daily nutritional needs
- Provides a variety of palatable and safe food choices
- Enables acceptable, safe, and quick preparation methods
- Limits resource requirements with no dependency on direct periodic resupply from Earth over durations increasing from months to years

In short, space agencies will need to provide their future crew members with nutritious foods they will enjoy eating within all of the constraints of current technology for life away from Earth. They must also ensure that the process

to create, grow, and/or prepare the food is not time consuming and not unpleasant. Although there are many food systems on Earth that may offer benefits to space travelers, the ability of these systems to meet spaceflight demands has not yet been established.

Additionally, food insecurity is a significant chronic problem on Earth in urban, rural, and harsh environments and communities. In places like the Arctic and Canada's North, the cost of providing fresh produce on the shelves can be incredibly high. This can also support greater food production in other milder environments, including major urban centers where vertical farming, urban agriculture and other novel food production techniques can play a more significant role.

Disasters can also disrupt supply chains, on which all people depend, and further aggravate food shortages. Developing compact and innovative advanced food system solutions can further enhance local production and reduce food supply chain challenges, providing new solutions for humanitarian responses to floods and droughts, and new technologies for rapid deployment following disasters.

The Deep Space Food Challenge will identify technology solutions that can:

- Help fill food gaps for a crew of 4 for a three-year round-trip mission with no resupply
- Improve the accessibility of food on Earth, in particular, via production directly in urban centers and in remote and harsh environments
- Achieve maximum food output with minimal inputs and minimal waste
- Create a variety of palatable, nutritious, and safe foods that requires little processing time for crew members

This Challenge seeks to incentivize Teams to develop novel technologies, systems and/or approaches for food production that need not meet the full nutritional requirements of future crews but can contribute significantly to and be integrated into a comprehensive food system.

##### I. Prize Amounts

Phase 2 of the Deep Space Food Challenge has a total prize purse of \$1,000,000 USD, (one million United States dollars).

Up to 10 top scoring U.S. Teams will be named "finalists" and will receive \$20,000 USD each from NASA and will move on to compete in the final on-site demonstration.

After the final on-site demonstration up to 5 top scoring U.S. Teams will each be awarded \$150,000 USD each and be

invited to compete in Phase 3 (should Phase 3 open for competition).

Additionally, a total of \$50,000 USD will be available for bonus prizes for up to 5 U.S. Teams to be awarded when finalists Teams are announced. U.S. Teams do not need to be named as a finalist in order to be awarded a bonus prize.

U.S. Teams must meet the eligibility requirements for the NASA Prize in order to receive a prize from NASA.

##### II. Eligibility To Participate and Win Prize Money

To be eligible to win a prize, competitors must register and comply with all requirements in the Official Rules. Interested Teams should refer to the official Challenge website ([deepspacefoodchallenge.org](https://deepspacefoodchallenge.org)) for full details on eligibility and registration.

##### III. Official Rules

The complete official rules for the Deep Space Food Challenge can be found at: [deepspacefoodchallenge.org](https://deepspacefoodchallenge.org).

**Deborah F. Bloxon,**

*NASA Federal Register Liaison Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2022-01310 Filed 1-21-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7510-13-P**

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

### Sunshine Act Meetings

The National Science Board's (NSB) Committee on Oversight hereby gives notice of the scheduling of a teleconference for the transaction of National Science Board business pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act and the Government in the Sunshine Act.

**TIME AND DATE:** Wednesday, January 26, 2022, from 1:00-2:15 p.m. EST.

**PLACE:** This meeting will be held by teleconference through the National Science Foundation.

**STATUS:** Parts of this meeting will be open to the public. The rest of the meeting will be closed to the public.

**MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:** Committee Chair's opening remarks; Approval of prior Committee minutes; Discussion of Committee plans for the remainder of the NSB term; Committee Chair's opening remarks; Presentation on NSF's Annual Performance Report, and Committee discussion.

**PORTIONS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC:** Between 1:00-1:30 p.m. EST, the following matters will be considered: Committee Chair's opening remarks; Approval of prior Committee minutes; Discussion of Committee plans for the remainder of the NSB term.