

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.*

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**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.

**PORTIONS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC:**

Between 1:30–2:15 p.m. EST, the following matters will be considered: Committee Chair's opening remarks; Presentation on NSF's Annual Performance Report, and Committee discussion.

**CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

Point of contact for this meeting is: Chris Blair, 703/292–7000. Members of the public may observe the public portion of the meeting, which will be streamed to the NSB YouTube channel. A link to the YouTube page can be found at <https://www.nsf.gov/nsb/meetings/index.jsp#up>.

**Chris Blair,**

Executive Assistant to the National Science Board Office.

[FR Doc. 2022–01380 Filed 1–20–22; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

**Agency Information Collection  
Activities: Proposed Collection;  
Comment Request**

**AGENCY:** National Science Foundation.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The National Science Foundation (NSF) is announcing plans to renew this collection. In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we are providing opportunity for public comment on revisions to the Business Systems Review (BSR) Guide. After obtaining and considering public comment, NSF will prepare the submission requesting Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance of this collection for no longer than 3 years.

**DATES:** Written comments should be received by March 25, 2022 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments regarding the information collection and requests for copies of the proposed information collection request should be addressed to Suzanne Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Ave., Rm. E 7400, Alexandria, VA 22314, or by email to [splimpto@nsf.gov](mailto:splimpto@nsf.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Suzanne Plimpton on (703) 292–7556 or send email to [splimpto@nsf.gov](mailto:splimpto@nsf.gov).

Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a

day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This clearance request is for a renewal of the NSF Business Systems Review Guide (BSR). It aligns with the Uniform Guidance (UG) and the *NSF Research Infrastructure Guide* which is intended for use by NSF staff and by external proponents of major facility projects for use in planning. The primary purpose of this revision is to clarify the BSR process, update references to the revised UG, and address new requirements and policy in the UG and NSF terms and conditions. The draft version of the NSF BSR Guide is available on the NSF website at: [http://www.nsf.gov/bfa/lfo/lfo\\_documents.jsp](http://www.nsf.gov/bfa/lfo/lfo_documents.jsp). To facilitate review, a Change Log with brief comment explanations of the changes is provided in the guide.

*Comments:* In addition to the type of comments identified above, comments are also invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. After obtaining and considering public comment, NSF will prepare the submission requesting OMB clearance of this collection for no longer than 3 years.

*Title of Collection:* Business Systems Review Guide.

*OMB Approval Number:* 3145–0255.

*Expiration Date of Approval:* January 31, 2024.

*Type of Request:* Intent to seek approval to extend with revision an information collection for three years.

*Proposed Project:* The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Pub. L. 81–507) set forth NSF's mission and purpose:

“To promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense. \* \* \*”

The Act authorized and directed NSF to initiate and support:

Basic scientific research and research fundamental to the engineering process;

Programs to strengthen scientific and engineering research potential;

Science and engineering education programs at all levels and in all the various fields of science and engineering;

Programs that provide a source of information for policy formulation; and

Other activities to promote these ends.

Among Federal agencies, NSF is a leader in providing the academic community with advanced instrumentation needed to conduct state-of-the-art research and to educate the next generation of scientists, engineers and technical workers. The knowledge generated by these tools sustains U.S. leadership in science and engineering (S&E) to drive the U.S. economy and secure the future. NSF's responsibility is to ensure that the research and education communities have access to these resources, and to provide the support needed to utilize them optimally, and implement timely upgrades.

The scale of advanced instrumentation ranges from small research instruments to shared resources or facilities that can be used by entire communities. The demand for such instrumentation is very high, and is growing rapidly, along with the pace of discovery. For major facilities and shared infrastructure, the need is particularly high. This trend is expected to accelerate in the future as increasing numbers of researchers and educators rely on such large facilities, instruments, and databases to provide the reach to make the next intellectual leaps.

NSF currently provides support for facility construction from two accounts: the Major Research Equipment and Facility Construction (MREFC) account, and the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account. The MREFC account, established in FY 1995, is a separate budget line item that provides an agency-wide mechanism, permitting directorates to undertake large facility projects, roughly \$100M or greater, and mid-scale projects in the range of approximately \$20–\$100M.

Facilities are defined as shared-use infrastructure, instrumentation and equipment that are accessible to a broad community of researchers and/or educators. Facilities may be centralized or may consist of distributed installations. They may incorporate large-scale networking or computational infrastructure, multi-user instruments or networks of such instruments, or other infrastructure, instrumentation and equipment having a major impact on a broad segment of a scientific or