of Rights[4] and the *AI Risk Management Framework*[5] within the innovation ecosystem?

9. What statutory changes, if any, should be considered as to U.S. inventorship law, and what consequences do you foresee for those statutory changes? For example:

a. Should AI systems be made eligible to be listed as an inventor? Does allowing AI systems to be listed as an inventor promote and incentivize innovation?

b. Should listing an inventor remain a requirement for a U.S. patent?

10. Are there any laws or practices in other countries that effectively address inventorship for inventions with significant contributions from AI systems?

11. The USPTO plans to continue engaging with stakeholders on the intersection of AI and intellectual property. What areas of focus (*e.g.,* obviousness, disclosure, data protection) should the USPTO prioritize in future engagements?

Katherine K. Vidal,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2023–03066 Filed 2–13–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No.: PTO–P–2021–0037]

Sixth Extension of the Modified COVID–19 Prioritized Examination Pilot Program for Patent Applications

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: To continue to support the acceleration of innovations in the fight against COVID–19 during the public health emergency, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO or Office) is extending the modified COVID–19 Prioritized Examination Pilot Program, which provides prioritized examination of certain patent applications. Requests that are compliant with the pilot program's requirements and are filed on or before May 11, 2023, will be accepted.

DATES: The COVID–19 Prioritized Examination Pilot Program is extended as of February 14, 2023, to run until May 11, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Tamayo, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration (571–272–77285, *raul.tamayo@uspto.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 2020, the USPTO published a notice on the implementation of the COVID–19 Prioritized Examination Pilot Program. *See* COVID–19 Prioritized Examination Pilot Program, 85 FR 28932 (May 14, 2020) (COVID–19 Track One Notice). The pilot program was implemented to support the acceleration of innovations in the fight against COVID–19. The COVID–19 Track One Notice indicated that an applicant may request prioritized examination without payment of the prioritized examination fee and associated processing fee if: (1) the patent application's claim(s) covered a product or process related to COVID–19, (2) the product or process was subject to an applicable Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for COVID–19 use, and (3) the applicant met other requirements noted in the COVID–19 Track One Notice.

Since the COVID–19 Track One Notice, the USPTO has modified the pilot program by removing the limit on the number of patent applications that could receive prioritized examination and extending the pilot program five times through notices published in the **Federal Register**. The most recent notice (87 FR 78661, December 22, 2022) extended the program until February 15, 2023.

As of January 9, 2023, 364 patents had issued from applications granted prioritized status under the pilot program. The average total pendency for those applications was 356 days. The shortest pendency from filing date to issue date for those applications was 75 days.

The USPTO is further extending the pilot program by setting the expiration date as May 11, 2023. The extension aligns with the January 30, 2023, announcement by the White House that it plans to extend the public health emergency to May 11, 2023, and then end it on that date. See *www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/SAP-H.R.-382-H.J.-Res.-7.pdf.*

Following the expiration of this extension, the pilot program will be terminated in favor of the Office dedicating its resources to its other prioritized examination programs. Patent applicants interested in expediting the prosecution of their patent application may instead seek to use the Prioritized Examination (Track One) Program. Patent applications accorded prioritized examination under the pilot program will not lose that status merely because the application is still pending after the date the pilot program is terminated but will instead retain prioritized examination status until that status is terminated for one or more reasons, as described in the COVID–19 Track One Notice.

The Track One Program permits an applicant to have a patent application advanced out of turn (accorded special status) for examination under 37 CFR 1.102(e) if the applicant timely files a request for prioritized (Track One) examination accompanied by the appropriate fees and meets the other conditions of 37 CFR 1.102(e). *See* § 708.02(b)(2) of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (9th ed., rev. 10.2019, June 2020). The current USPTO fee schedule is available at *www.uspto.gov/Fees.*

The Track One Program does not have the restrictions of the COVID–19 Prioritized Examination Pilot Program regarding the types of inventions for which special status may be sought, as the Track One Program does not require a connection to any particular technology. Moreover, under the Track One Program, an applicant can avoid delays associated with the determination of whether a patent application presents a claim that covers a product or process related to COVID–19 and whether the product or process is subject to an applicable FDA approval for COVID–19 use.

Katherine K. Vidal,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2023–03216 Filed 2–13–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 88 FR 8262, February 8, 2023.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: 1:00 p.m. EST, Wednesday, February 15, 2023.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: The place of the meeting has changed. This meeting will now take place virtually. The meeting time and date, Closed status, and matters to be considered, as previously announced, remain unchanged.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Christopher Kirkpatrick, 202–418–5964.

[4] *See https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/ai-bill-of-rights/.*

[5] *See https://www.nist.gov/itl/ai-risk-management-framework.*

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: February 9, 2023.

Christopher Kirkpatrick,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–03179 Filed 2–10–23; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2010–0041]

Collection of Information; Proposed Extension of Approval; Comment Request—Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) announces that the CPSC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for extension of approval of a collection of information for the Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database, previously under OMB Control No. 3041–0146. On December 8, 2022, the CPSC published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the agency's intent to seek this extension. CPSC received one comment in support of the collection of information in response to that notice. By publication of this notice, the Commission announces that CPSC has submitted to the OMB a request for extension of approval of that collection of information, without change.

DATES: Written comments on this request for extension of approval of information collection requirements should be submitted by March 16, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments about this request by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax: 202–395–6881. Comments by mail should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the CPSC, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. In addition, written comments that are sent to OMB, also should be submitted electronically at: *http://www.regulations.gov,* under Docket No. CPSC–2010–0041.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, or a copy of the supporting statement, contact: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *cgillham@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Section 212 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) added to the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) a new section 6A, which requires the CPSC to establish and maintain a publicly available, searchable database (Database) on the safety of consumer products and other products or substances regulated by the CPSC. Among other things, section 6A requires the CPSC to collect reports of harm from the public for potential publication in the publicly available Database, and to collect and publish comments from manufacturers about reports of harm.

In a proposed rule published on May 24, 2010 (75 FR 29156), the CPSC announced that a proposed collection of information in conjunction with the Database, called the Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database, had been submitted to OMB for review and clearance under 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520. The CPSC issued a final rule on the Database on December 9, 2010 (75 FR 76832). The final rule interprets various statutory requirements in section 6A of the CPSA pertaining to the information to be included in the Database. The final rule also establishes provisions regarding submitting reports of harm; providing notice of reports of harm to manufacturers; publishing reports of harm and manufacturer comments in the Database; and dealing with confidential and materially inaccurate information.

OMB approved the collection of information for the Database under control number 3041–0146. OMB's most recent extension of approval, issued on March 31, 2020, will expire on March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the CPSC is seeking an extension of approval of this collection of information.

B. Response To Comment

One individual commenter stated that this collection of information is necessary for general consumer safety, but that the public lacks knowledge of the Database. The commenter states that CPSC should prioritize a campaign regarding the existence and purpose of the Database to benefit consumers. The commenter states that the burden estimates could be reduced through automated and electronic collection techniques, and that these options should be explored, but that CPSC must maintain data quality. CPSC appreciates the commenter's feedback and generally agrees with the commenter's statements. CPSC is not making any changes to the burden estimates for this information collection based on this comment.

C. Information Collected Through the Database

The primary purpose of this information collection is to populate the publicly searchable Database of consumer product safety information mandated by section 6A of the CPSA. The Database information collection has four components: reports of harm, manufacturer comments, branding information, and the Small Batch Manufacturer Registry (SBMR).

Reports of Harm: Reports of harm communicate information regarding an injury, illness, or death, or any risk (as determined by CPSC) of injury, illness, or death, relating to the use of a consumer product or other product or substance regulated by the CPSC. Reports can be submitted to the CPSC by consumers; local, state, or federal government agencies; healthcare professionals; child service providers; public safety entities; and others. Reports may be submitted via the CPSC website (*www.SaferProducts.gov*), by telephone via a CPSC call center, or by email, fax, or mail using the incident report form (available for download or printing via the CPSC website). Reports may also originate as a free-form letter or email. Submitters must consent to including their report of harm in the publicly searchable Database.

Manufacturer Comments: Pursuant to the CPSIA, CPSC transmits a report of harm to the manufacturer or private labeler identified in the report, and the manufacturer or private labeler may then submit a comment to CPSC related to the report of harm (hereinafter ''manufacturer comment''). Manufacturer comments may be submitted through the business portal, by email, mail, or fax. The business portal is a feature of the Database that allows manufacturers and private labelers who register on the business portal to receive reports of harm and comment on such reports through the business portal. Use of the business portal expedites the receipt of reports of harm and business response times.

A manufacturer or private labeler may request that the CPSC designate information in a report of harm as confidential. Such a request may be made using the business portal, by email, by mail, or by fax. Additionally, any person or entity reviewing a report of harm or comment from a manufacturer or private labeler, either before or after publication in the Database, may request that the report or comment, or portions of the report or comment, be excluded from the