

- d. Open Source Software and Open Architectures
- e. Intelligent Architecture/Machines;
- f. Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning;
- g. Security and Privacy;
- h. Non-terrestrial Networks;
- i. Power-efficient and Sustainable Networks;
- j. Wireless Sensing;
- k. Internet of Things (IoT); and
- l. Spectrum Sharing, including Dynamic Spectrum Access?
- m. Security and Resiliency; and
- n. Semiconductor Technologies.

21. What can be done to enable seamless and ubiquitous access to heterogeneous 6G services across multiple radio access types (e.g. terrestrial radio, non-terrestrial/satellite communication)?

6G Safety, Security, and Environmental Concerns

22. How could 6G improve network resiliency during disaster and recovery operations, such as in hurricane response and other natural and man-made disasters that impact network performance?

23. How could 6G improve public safety and first responder mission critical communications?

24. Are there challenges in upgrading legacy public safety services (such as Enhanced 9–1–1, E9–1–1) to 5G that could affect 6G deployment? Will 6G exacerbate existing incompatibilities between commercial wireless networks and E9–1–1 service?

25. What impact will 6G have on the migration to Next Generation 9–1–1 (NG9–1–1) by public safety entities? Are there hurdles which will impair the ability of public safety entities to communicate with the general public and first responders as these stakeholders upgrade to 6G?

26. What steps should be taken to ensure that 6G technology can support critical services, e.g., mission critical services used by first responders and other National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) services, that require secure, highly available, and resilient networks?

27. Are there any concerns about the energy efficiency of 6G equipment and networks? If so, what steps could potentially be taken to reduce the energy consumption associated with this equipment?

28. Much of 6G's energy costs will come from operating the network. However, manufacturing, installing, and maintaining the physical infrastructure of 6G also has energy and environmental costs. Is the industry taking initiatives to reduce overall

energy necessary to build and install 6G network infrastructure, and if so, what are they? Is it feasible to recycle or retrofit legacy network equipment or Open Radio Access Network (RAN) components to cut back on electronic waste? What cybersecurity challenges have been faced in the development and deployment of 5G technology? How can such challenges be prevented in the development and deployment of 6G technology?

Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee 6G Report

29. CSMAC's 6G report, published in December 2023 and available at https://www.ntia.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/6g_subcommittee_final_report.pdf, addressed a wide array of topics including overarching 6G vision, 6G use cases, 6G technical capabilities, and potential uses for 6G by the government. We seek comment on its findings and recommendations. Are there subjects addressed by the CSMAC report that should be further explored? Is the CSMAC report missing any additional topics of consideration regarding 6G? Have events occurred since publication of the report that affect industry's understanding of 6G? Do you have additional information or views that you believe would be helpful to NTIA?

Instructions for Commenters: NTIA invites comments on the full range of issues that may be presented in this Notice, including issues that are not specifically raised in the above questions. Commenters are encouraged to address any or all of the above questions. Comments that contain references to studies, research, and other empirical data that are not widely available should include copies of the referenced materials with the submitted comments. Attachments to electronic comments should be machine-readable and should not be copy-protected. Responders should include the name of the person or organization filing the comment, which will facilitate agency follow-up for clarifications as necessary, as well as a page number on each page of their submissions. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted on the NTIA website, <http://www.ntia.gov/>, without change. All personal identifying information (for example, name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

Dated: May 17, 2024.

Stephanie Weiner,

Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

[FR Doc. 2024–11277 Filed 5–22–24; 8:45 am]

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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Wednesday, May 29, 2024—10:00 a.m. (Postponed from May 22, 2024).

PLACE: The meeting will be held remotely, and in person at 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

STATUS: Commission Meeting—Open to the Public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Decisional Matter: FY 2024 Proposed Operating Plan: Alignment and Midyear Review.

To attend remotely, please use the following link: <https://cpsc.webex.com/cpsc/j.php?MTID=m92b90dade65b93e5f55499b39d75511b>.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Alberta E. Mills, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, 301–504–7479 (Office) or 240–863–8938 (Cell).

Dated: May 21, 2024.

Alberta E. Mills,

Commission Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–11475 Filed 5–21–24; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Docket No. 24–30–LNG]

Cove Point LNG, LP; Application for Blanket Authorization To Export Previously Imported Liquefied Natural Gas to Non-Free Trade Agreement Countries on a Short-Term Basis

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) of the Department of Energy (DOE) gives notice (Notice) of receipt of an application (Application), filed on April 18, 2024, by Cove Point LNG, LP (Cove Point). Cove Point requests blanket authorization to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) previously imported into the United States by vessel from foreign