

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this document, EPA will receive written comments relating to the proposed Agreement. EPA will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the proposed Agreement if comments received disclose facts or considerations that indicate that the proposed Agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. EPA's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection online and/or at EPA Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007-1866.

John Prince,

Acting Director, Superfund & Emergency Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2.

[FR Doc. 2021-26284 Filed 11-30-21; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0635; FRL 9323-01-OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NESHAP for Primary Copper Smelters (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NESHAP for Primary Copper Smelters (EPA ICR No. 1850.09, OMB Control No. 2060-0476), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through November 30, 2021. Public comments were previously requested, via the **Federal Register** on February 8, 2021 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before January 3, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0635, online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method), or by mail to: EPA Docket

Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

Submit written comments and recommendations to OMB for the proposed information collection within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Muntasir Ali, Sector Policies and Program Division (D243-05), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, 27711; telephone number: (919) 541-0833; email address: ali.muntasir@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at <https://www.regulations.gov> or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202-566-1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Primary Copper Smelters (40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQ) were proposed on April 20, 1998; promulgated on June 6, 2002; and most-recently amended on November 19, 2020. These regulations apply to each existing and new copper concentrate dryer, smelting furnace, slag cleaning vessel, copper converter department, and the entire group of fugitive emission sources located at a primary copper smelter facility that is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. Major sources of HAP emissions are sites that emit, or have the potential to emit, any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAPs at a rate of 22.68 megagrams (25 tons) or more per year. New facilities include

those that commenced either construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQ.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Primary copper smelters.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQ).

Estimated number of respondents: 2 (total).

Frequency of response: Semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 6,380 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: \$761,000 (per year), which includes \$5,480 in annualized capital/startup and/or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an overall decrease in burden from the most-recently approved ICR. This increase is not due to any program changes, but is due to a decrease in the estimated number of sources subject to the NESHAP. The Agency has identified, through recent rulemaking efforts, that one of three primary copper smelters located in the United States is no longer a major source of HAP. Therefore, approximately two respondents will be subject to these standards over the three-year period covered by this ICR.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2021-25963 Filed 12-1-21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-XXXX and OMB 3060-0463; FR ID 60521]

Information Collections Being Submitted for Review and Approval to Office of Management and Budget

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, the FCC seeks specific comment on how it can

further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before January 3, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. Your comment must be submitted into www.reginfo.gov per the above instructions for it to be considered. In addition to submitting in www.reginfo.gov also send a copy of your comment on the proposed information collection to Cathy Williams, FCC, via email to PRA@fcc.gov and to Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov. Include in the comments the OMB control number as shown in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918. To view a copy of this information collection request (ICR) submitted to OMB: (1) Go to the web page <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>, (2) look for the section of the web page called “Currently Under Review,” (3) click on the downward-pointing arrow in the “Select Agency” box below the “Currently Under Review” heading, (4) select “Federal Communications Commission” from the list of agencies presented in the “Select Agency” box, (5) click the “Submit” button to the right of the “Select Agency” box, (6) when the list of FCC ICRs currently under review appears, look for the Title of this ICR and then click on the ICR Reference Number. A copy of the FCC submission to OMB will be displayed.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), the FCC invited the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: (a) Whether the proposed collection of

information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission’s burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might “further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.”

OMB Control Number: 3060–0463.

Title: Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities; Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program; Misuse of Internet Protocol (IP) Captioned Telephone Service, CG Docket Nos. 03–123, 10–51, and 13–24.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit; Individuals or household; State, Local and Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 5,072 respondents; 7,988 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.1 hours (6 minutes) to 80 hours.

Frequency of Response: Annually, semi-annually, eight times a year, monthly, on occasion, one-time, and quarterly reporting requirements; Recordkeeping and Third-Party Disclosure requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefit. The statutory authority for the information collection requirements is found at section 225 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 225. The law was enacted on July 26, 1990, in Title IV of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101–336, 104 Stat. 327, 366–69.

Total Annual Burden: 14,524 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$291,700.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: Confidentiality is an issue to the extent that individuals and households provide personally identifiable information, which is covered under the FCC’s updated system of records notice (SORN), FCC/CGB–1, “Informal Complaints, Inquiries, and Requests for Dispute Assistance.” As required by the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a, the Commission also published a SORN, FCC/CGB–1 “Informal Complaints,

Inquiries, and Requests for Dispute Assistance,” in the **Federal Register** on August 15, 2014 (79 FR 48152) which became effective on September 24, 2014.

Privacy Impact Assessment: The FCC completed a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) on June 28, 2007. It may be reviewed at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/privacy-act-information#pia>. The Commission is in the process of updating the PIA to incorporate various revisions to it as a result of revisions to the SORN.

Needs and Uses: On December 21, 2001, the Commission released the 2001 TRS Cost Recovery Order, document FCC 01–371, published at 67 FR 4203, January 29, 2002, in which the Commission, among other things:

(1) Required internet-based TRS providers to submit certain projected TRS-related cost and demand data to the TRS Fund administrator to be used to calculate the rate; and

(2) directed the TRS Fund administrator to expand its data collection forms accordingly.

In 2003, the Commission released the 2003 Second Improved TRS Order, published at 68 FR 50973, August 25, 2003, which among other things required that TRS providers offer certain local exchange carrier (LEC)-based improved services and features where technologically feasible, including a speed dialing requirement which may entail voluntary recordkeeping for TRS providers to maintain a list of telephone numbers. See also 47 CFR 64.604(a)(3)(vi)(B).

In 2007, the Commission released the Section 225/255 VoIP Report and Order, published at 72 FR 43546, August 6, 2007, extending the disability access requirements that apply to telecommunications service providers and equipment manufacturers under 47 U.S.C. 225, 255 to interconnected voice over internet protocol (VoIP) service providers and equipment manufacturers. As a result, under rules implementing section 225 of the Act, interconnected VoIP service providers are required to publicize information about telecommunications relay services (TRS) and 711 abbreviated dialing access to TRS. See also 47 CFR 64.604(c)(3).

In 2007, the Commission also released the 2007 Cost Recovery Report and Order and Declaratory Ruling, published at 73 FR 3197, January 17, 2008, in which the Commission:

(1) Adopted a new cost recovery methodology for interstate traditional TRS, interstate speech-to-speech service (STS), captioned telephone service (CTS), and Internet Protocol captioned telephone service (IP CTS) based on the

Multi-state Average Rate Structure (MARS) plan, under which interstate TRS compensation rates are determined by weighted average of the states' intrastate compensation rates, and which includes for STS additional compensation approved by the Commission for STS outreach;

(2) adopted a cost recovery methodology for Internet Protocol (IP) Relay based on a price cap like methodology;

(3) adopted a cost recovery methodology for video relay service (VRS) that adopted tiered rates based on call volume;

(4) clarified the nature and extent that certain categories of costs are compensable from the Fund; and

(5) addressed certain issues concerning the management and oversight of the Fund, including prohibiting financial incentives offered to consumers to make relay calls.

The 2007 TRS Cost Recovery Order requires that state relay administrators and TRS providers submit to the TRS Fund administrator the following information annually, for intrastate traditional TRS, STS, and CTS:

(1) The per-minute compensation rate(s) and other compensation received for the provision of TRS;

(2) whether the rate applies to session minutes or conversation minutes, which are a subset of session minutes;

(3) the number of intrastate session minutes; and

(4) the number of intrastate conversation minutes.

Also, STS providers must file a report annually with the TRS Fund administrator and the Commission on their specific outreach efforts directly attributable to the additional compensation approved by the Commission for STS outreach.

In 2011, to help prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, the Commission adopted three VRS orders to curtail these harmful practices. Each of these orders (collectively, the 2011 VRS Orders) included information collection requirements.

On April 6, 2011, in document FCC 11–54, the Commission released the 2011 Fraud Prevention Order, published at 76 FR 30841, May 27, 2011, which included several measures designed to eliminate the waste, fraud and abuse, while ensuring that VRS remains a viable and a valuable communication tool for Americans who use it on a daily basis.

On July 28, 2011, in document FCC 11–118 the Commission released the VRS Certification Order, published at 76 FR 47469, August 5, 2011, amending its rules for certifying internet-based TRS

providers as eligible for payment from the Interstate TRS Fund (Fund) for their provision of internet-based TRS. On October 17, 2011, in document FCC 11–155, the Commission released the Second VRS Certification Order, published at 76 FR 67070, October 31, 2011, addressing three petitions related to the VRS Certification Order by revising the burdens contained in the requirements for the submission of documentation of a provider's VRS equipment and technologies and the submission of documentation regarding sponsorship arrangements.

The following are the final information collection requirements contained in the 2011 VRS Orders:

(1) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), or other senior executive of a TRS provider shall certify, under penalty of perjury, that: (1) Minutes submitted to the Interstate TRS Fund (Fund) administrator for compensation were handled in compliance with the Commission's rules and are not the result of impermissible financial incentives to generate calls, and (2) cost and demand data submitted to the Fund administrator related to the determination of compensation rates are true and correct.

(2) VRS providers shall: (a) Submit to the Commission and the TRS Fund administrator a call center report twice a year and (b) notify the Commission and the TRS Fund administrator at least 30 days prior to any change to their call centers' locations.

(3) VRS providers shall submit detailed call data records (CDRs) and speed of answer compliance data to the Fund administrator.

(4) TRS providers shall use an automated record keeping system to capture the CDRs and shall submit such data electronically in standardized form to the TRS Fund administrator.

(5) Internet-based TRS providers shall retain the CDRs that are used to support payment claims submitted to the Fund administrator for a minimum of five years, in an electronic format.

(6) VRS providers shall: (a) Maintain copies of all third-party contracts or agreements and make them available to the Commission and the TRS Fund administrator upon request; and (b) describe all agreements in connection with marketing and outreach activities in their annual submissions to the TRS Fund administrator.

(7) TRS providers shall provide information about their TRS whistleblower protections to all employees and contractors, in writing.

In 2018, the Commission released the IP CTS Modernization Order, published

at 83 FR 30082, June 27, 2018, in which the Commission:

(1) Determined that it would transition the methodology for IP CTS cost recovery from the MARS plan to cost-based rates and adopted interim rates; and

(2) added two cost reporting requirements for IP CTS providers: (i) In annual cost data filings and supplementary information provided to the TRS Fund administrator, IP CTS providers that contract for the supply of services used in the provision of TRS, shall include information about payments under such contracts, classified according to the substantive cost categories specified by the TRS Fund administrator; and (ii) in the course of an audit or otherwise upon demand, IP CTS providers must make available any relevant documentation. 47 CFR 64.604(c)(5)(iii)(D)(1), (6).

OMB Control Number: 3060–XXXX.

Title: Section 20.23(b)(1), (3)–(5), (7); (c)(1)–(2), (3), (3)(iii)–(iv), (4)(i)–(ii), (v); and (d), Contraband wireless devices in correctional facilities.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: New information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents and Responses: 531 respondents and 16,389 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1–10 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time application and self-certification response, one-time DCFO authorization request response, on occasion qualifying request response, on occasion reversal response, recordkeeping requirement, third party notification requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for the currently approved information collection is contained in sections 1, 2, 4(i), 4(j), 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(j), 301, 302a, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 332.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 142,568 hours.

Total Annual Costs: No costs.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: Certain information collected during the CIS application and certification process will be treated as confidential from public inspection. To the extent necessary, respondents may request confidential treatment of information collected. See 47 CFR 0.459.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: On July 13, 2021, the Commission released a Second Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Promoting Technological Solutions to Combat Contraband Wireless Devices in Correctional Facilities, GN Docket No. 13–111, in which the Commission took further steps to facilitate the deployment and viability of technological solutions used to combat contraband wireless devices in correctional facilities. In the Second Report and Order, the Commission adopted a framework requiring the disabling of contraband wireless devices detected in correctional facilities upon satisfaction of certain criteria. The Commission further addressed issues involving oversight, wireless provider liability, and treatment of 911 calls. Finally, the Commission adopted rules requiring advance notice of certain wireless provider network changes to promote and maintain contraband interdiction system effectiveness.

In establishing rules requiring wireless providers to disable contraband wireless devices in correctional facilities and adopting a framework to enable designated correctional facility officials (DCFOs) relying on an authorized Contraband Interdiction System (CIS) to submit qualifying requests to wireless providers to disable contraband wireless devices in qualifying correctional facilities, the Commission found that a rules-based process will provide a valuable additional tool for departments of corrections to address contraband wireless device use. The framework includes a two-phase authorization process: (1) CIS applicants will submit applications to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (Bureau) describing the legal and technical qualifications of the systems; and (2) CIS applicants will perform on-site testing of approved CISs at individual correctional facilities and file a self-certification with the Commission. After both phases are complete, DCFOs will be authorized to submit qualifying requests to wireless providers to disable contraband devices using approved CISs at each correctional facility. In addition, the Commission adopted rules requiring wireless providers to notify certain types of CIS operators of major technical changes to ensure that CIS effectiveness is maintained. The Commission found that these rules will provide law enforcement with the tools necessary to disable contraband wireless devices, which, in turn, will help combat the serious threats posed by the illegal use of such devices.

The new information collection in 47 CFR 20.23(b)(1) regarding the application to obtain new CIS certification will be used by the Bureau to determine whether to certify a system and ensure that the systems are designed to support operational readiness and minimize the risk of disabling a non-contraband device, and ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that only devices that are in fact contraband will be identified for disabling. Bureau certification will also enable targeted industry review of solutions by allowing interested stakeholders to provide feedback on the application for certification, including the proposed test plan.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(b)(3) include the requirement that the CIS operator must file with the Bureau a self-certification that complies with paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of section 20.23, confirming that the testing at that specific correctional facility is complete and successful, and the CIS operator must serve notice of the testing on all relevant wireless providers prior to testing and provide such wireless providers a reasonable opportunity to participate in the tests. Self-certification will help the Bureau to ensure that qualifying requests identify contraband wireless devices accurately and in accordance with legal requirements. In addition to being used by the Bureau, the self-certification will be relied upon by the DCFO in conjunction with qualifying requests for disabling at a particular correctional facility. The serving of notice to the wireless providers will give them awareness and an opportunity to participate in the process.

The new information collections in 47 CFR 20.23(b)(4) requires that wireless providers objecting to the certification filing submit objections to the Bureau within five business days and serve the DCFO and the CIS operator, which allows all stakeholders to participate in the process and raise objections. Section 20.23(b)(5) requires that CIS operators retest and recertify their systems at least every three years and comply with the same requirements as for initial self-certification. This requirement will enable the Bureau to ensure the ongoing accuracy and reliability of a given CIS at a particular facility. Section 20.23(b)(7) requires that a CIS operator retain records for at least five years and provide them upon request to the Bureau, which will support the Bureau's efforts to identify issues with CIS operations, resolve interference issues, and resolve complaints related to misidentification of contraband devices.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(c)(1)–(2) include the requirement that individuals that seek to be recognized on the Commission's DCFO list must send a letter to the Contraband Ombudsperson in order for the Commission to approve that person for the qualified DCFO list and provide certainty to wireless providers that disabling requests are made by duly authorized individuals. Qualifying requests that include the required information will be used by wireless carriers to prevent use of contraband devices on their network and on other wireless provider networks.

The new collections 47 CFR 20.23(c)(3)(iii)–(iv) provide that, upon receiving a disabling request from a DCFO, the wireless provider must verify the request, may reject the request and must notify the DCFO whether it is accepting or rejecting the request. This process ensures that a wireless provider responds to a DCFO within a reasonable timeframe—while giving the provider an opportunity to determine if there is an error—and to give the DCFO time to respond quickly if the request has been rejected. The wireless provider may contact the customer of record to notify them of the disabling and involve them in the process.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(c)(4) provide that a wireless provider may reverse a disabled device where it determines that the device was erroneously identified as contraband, and the wireless provider must notify the DCFO of the reversal. The wireless provider may choose to involve the DCFO in the review and reversal process. The DCFO must also provide notice to the Contraband Ombudsperson of the number of erroneously disabled devices. This process ensures the integrity of the contraband device disabling process by giving the wireless provider the opportunity to reverse a disabled device—with the ability to extend review to the DCFO—and by creating safeguards to make sure that the process is efficient and reliable.

The new collections in 47 CFR 20.23(d) regarding notification from CMRS licensees to MAS operators of technical changes to their network are required so that MAS operators are given sufficient time to make necessary adjustments to maintain the effectiveness of their interdiction systems. In order to ensure that issues regarding notification to solutions providers of more frequent, localized wireless provider network changes are appropriately considered, CMRS licensees and MAS operators must negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement for notification for those

types of network adjustments not covered by the notice requirement. CMRS licensees must provide notice of technical changes associated with an emergency immediately after the exigency to ensure that MAS operators continue to be notified of network changes that could impact MAS effectiveness.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-26210 Filed 12-1-21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FR ID: 59971]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC, Commission, or Agency) proposes to modify an existing system of records, FCC-2, Business Contacts and Certifications, subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. This action is necessary to meet the requirements of the Privacy Act to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the existence and character of records maintained by the Agency. The Commission uses the information on individuals and businesses contained in the records in this system to collect and maintain points of contact at regulated entities and in related industries, and ensure compliance with FCC rules through certifications of information provided to the Commission. This modification expands the purpose of the system of records to include collecting and maintaining point of contact information for contractors, vendors, and those performing collateral duties for the FCC, and to ensure compliance with applicable federal laws, in addition to FCC rules.

DATES: This modified system of records will become effective on December 2, 2021. Written comments on the routine uses are due by January 3, 2022. The routine uses will become effective on January 3, 2022, unless written comments are received that require a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Margaret Drake, at privacy@fcc.gov, or at Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554 at (202) 418-1707.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Drake, (202) 418-1707, or privacy@fcc.gov (and to obtain a copy of the Narrative Statement and the Supplementary Document, which includes details of the modifications to this system of records).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

FCC-2, BUSINESS CONTACTS AND CERTIFICATIONS.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC, 20554; Universal Service Administrative Company, 700 12th Street NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005; or FISMA compliant contractor.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Federal Communications Commission (FCC); Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC); or FISMA compliant contractor.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 155, 257, 303; and 5 U.S.C. 602(c) and 609(a)(3).

PURPOSES OF THE SYSTEM:

The FCC and organizations administering programs on behalf of the FCC use this system to collect and maintain points of contact at entities regulated by the FCC and in related industries, as well as contractors, vendors, and those performing collateral duties for the FCC, to ensure compliance with applicable federal laws and FCC rules through certifications of information provided to the Commission.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals and businesses.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Contact information, such as name, username, signature, phone numbers, emails, and addresses, as well as work and educational history.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information in this system is provided by individuals or businesses who serve as points of contact at FCC contractors, vendors, those providing collateral duties to the FCC, regulated entities, and in related industries or certify data on behalf of an entity.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C.

552a(b) of the Privacy Act, all or a portion of the records or information contained in this system may be disclosed to authorized entities, as is determined to be relevant and necessary, outside the FCC as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows.

1. **Public Access—Information** regarding points of contact at regulated entities and in related industries, as well as certifications made by individuals on behalf of an entity, may be made available for public inspection to comply with FCC regulations that require public disclosure of this information.

2. **Third Parties—To third parties**, including individuals and businesses in the communications industry, FCC vendors and their contractors, and other federal agencies to administer or support programs on behalf of the FCC.

3. **Adjudication and Litigation—To disclose to the Department of Justice (DOJ), or to other administrative or adjudicative bodies before which the FCC is authorized to appear, when:** (a) The FCC or any component thereof; or (b) any employee of the FCC in his or her official capacity; or (c) any employee of the FCC in his or her individual capacity where the DOJ or the FCC have agreed to represent the employee; or (d) the United States is a party to litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and the use of such records by the DOJ or the FCC is deemed by the FCC to be relevant and necessary to the litigation.

4. **Law Enforcement and Investigation—To disclose pertinent information to the appropriate Federal, State, local, tribal agency, or component of an agency, such as the FCC's Enforcement Bureau, responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, or implementing a statute, rule, regulation, or order, where the FCC becomes aware of an indication of a violation or potential violation of civil or criminal law or regulation.**

5. **Congressional Inquiries—To provide information to a Congressional office from the record of an individual in response to an inquiry from that Congressional office made at the written request of that individual.**

6. **Government-wide Program Management and Oversight—To provide information to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to obtain that department's advice regarding disclosure obligations under the Freedom of Information Act; or to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to obtain that office's advice regarding obligations under the Privacy Act.**