

TABLE 1—APPROVED ALTERNATIVE TEST METHODS AND MODIFICATIONS TO TEST METHODS REFERENCED IN OR PUBLISHED UNDER APPENDICES IN 40 CFR PARTS 60 AND 63 POSTED BETWEEN JANUARY 2014 AND DECEMBER 2014

Alternative method decision letter/memo number	As an alternative or modification to . . .	For . . .	You may . . .
ALT-105	Method 25A—Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer or Method 25B—Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Nondispersive Infrared Analyzer.	Sources subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart BBBBBB; 40 CFR part 63, subpart R, and 40 CFR part 60, subpart XX.	Produce and use vendor certified calibration gases that meet the following requirements: prepared in accordance with ISO 6142; analyzed in accordance with ISO 6143; filled at ISO 17025 accredited laboratories; and have a total expanded uncertainty of less than 1% (relative) with caveats stipulated in the agency's approval letter dated May 12, 2014.
ALT-106	Method 18—Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography or Method 25A—Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer.	Spark ignition internal combustion engines subject to 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ.	Use an alternative testing approach using GC to separate and measure methane and ethane, followed by GC back-flush procedures to measure NMEOC in post-combustion emissions with caveats stipulated in the agency's approval letter dated June 6, 2014.
ALT-107	Test methods to demonstrate initial and annual compliance with CO testing requirements prescribed in paragraph 63.6630(e) of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.	Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.	Use a certified and quality assured CO and O ₂ CEMS that meet the criteria specified in the agency's approval letter dated November 20, 2013.
ALT-108	The minimum sample volume requirement of 30 dscf when using Method 29—Determination of Metals Emissions from Stationary Sources.	Sources subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart EEEEEEE, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production Area Source Category.	Use a 2-hour minimum sampling time in lieu of a 30 dscf minimum sample volume when Method 29 is applied.

Source owners or operators should review the specific broadly applicable alternative method approval letter on the EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/approalt.html before electing to employ it.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Federal Advisory Committee Act; Downloadable Security Technology Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, this notice advises interested persons that the first meeting of the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC or Commission) Downloadable Security Technology Advisory Committee (DSTAC) has been rescheduled for February 23, 2015 at the Commission headquarters in Washington, DC.

DATES: February 23, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Room TW-C305 (Commission Meeting Room), 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, contact Brendan Murray, Brendan.Murray@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418-1573 or Nancy Murphy, Nancy.Murphy@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, (202) 418-1043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The meeting will be held on February 23, 2015, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the Commission Meeting Room of the Federal Communications Commission, Room TW-C305, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554.

The DSTAC is a Federal Advisory Committee that will "identify, report, and recommend performance objectives, technical capabilities, and technical standards of a not unduly burdensome, uniform, and technology- and platform-neutral software-based downloadable security system." On December 8, 2014, the FCC, pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, established the charter for the DSTAC.

The meeting on February 23, 2015, will be the first meeting of the DSTAC. The meeting was initially set to be held on February 17, 2015, but was cancelled because of closure of the Federal

Government due to snow. At the meeting, the Committee will discuss (i) the scope of the report that it will deliver to the Commission, (ii) the ultimate goals of interested parties with respect to navigation device conditional access and content security, (iii) recommended working groups and the tasks for which they will be responsible, and (iv) any other topics related to the DSTAC's work that may arise.

The Commission will provide audio and/or video coverage of the meeting over the Internet from the FCC's Web page at <http://www.fcc.gov/live>. The public may submit written comments before the meeting to Brendan Murray, DSTAC Designated Federal Officer, by email to DSTAC@fcc.gov or by U.S. Postal Service Mail to 445 12th Street SW., Room 4-A726, Washington, DC 20554.

Open captioning will be provided for this event. Other reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities are available upon request. Requests for such accommodations should be submitted via email to fcc504@fcc.gov or by calling the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202)

418–0432 (tty). Such requests should include a detailed description of the accommodation needed. In addition, please include a way the FCC can contact you if it needs more information. Please allow at least five days' advance notice; last-minute requests will be accepted, but may be impossible to fill.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015–03611 Filed 2–18–15; 4:15 pm]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records Notices

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ACTION: Notice of revised Privacy Act system notices.

SUMMARY: The FTC is making technical revisions to several of the notices that it is required to publish under the Privacy Act of 1974 to describe its systems of records about individuals. This action is intended to make these notices clearer, more accurate, and up-to-date.

DATES: This notice shall become final and effective on February 23, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: G. Richard Gold, Alex Tang, or Lorie L. Pankey, Attorneys, Office of the General Counsel, FTC, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2424.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To inform the public, the FTC publishes in the **Federal Register** and posts on its Web site a “system of records notice” (SORN) for each system of records about individuals that the FTC currently maintains within the meaning of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 552a. See <http://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia/foia-reading-rooms/privacy-act-systems>. Each SORN describes the records maintained in each system, including the categories of individuals that the records in the system are about (e.g., FTC employees or consumers). Each system notice also contains information explaining how individuals can find out from the agency if that system contains any records about them.

On June 12, 2008, the FTC republished and updated all of the FTC's SORNs, describing all of the agency's systems of records covered by the Privacy Act in a single document for ease of use and reference. 73 FR 33592. To ensure the SORNs remain accurate,

FTC staff reviews each SORN on a periodic basis. As a result of this systematic review, the FTC made revisions to several of its SORNs on April 17, 2009, 74 FR 17863, and on August 27, 2010, 75 FR 52749. Based on subsequent review, the FTC is making the following technical revisions to several of its SORNs and one of the appendices.¹

I. FTC Law Enforcement Systems of Records

FTC–I–8 (Stenographic Reporting Services Request System—FTC). This SORN covers the database system that the FTC uses to log and fulfill requests by FTC attorneys for stenographic services in FTC investigations, litigation and other FTC matters. The Commission is including additional types of records under “category of records” and changing the retrievability section to reflect the capabilities of a new internal software program used to track stenographic services. The FTC also is clarifying that the information maintained in this system can include a deponent's home address and that this type of information is destroyed by the FTC when no longer needed.

II. Federal Trade Commission Personnel Systems of Records

FTC–II–1 (General Personnel Records—FTC),

FTC–II–2 (Unofficial Personnel Records—FTC),

FTC–II–3 (Workers' Compensation—FTC),

FTC–II–4 (Employment Application-Related Records—FTC),

FTC–II–8 (Employee Adverse Action and Disciplinary Records—FTC),

FTC–II–10 (Employee Health Care Records—FTC), and

FTC–II–12 (e-Train Learning Management System—FTC).

These SORNs relate to FTC employee records. The Human Resources Management Office (HRMO) is now the Human Capital Management Office (HCMO). We have revised the titles of system managers and other references in these SORNs to reflect this change. For *FTC–II–2 (Unofficial Personnel Records—FTC)*, we also have clarified the retention and disposal section.

FTC–II–7 (Ethics Program Records—FTC). This SORN covers financial disclosure forms, ethics agreements and other records related to conflict of

interest determinations. This SORN also pertains to other ethics records about individual FTC employees, including material addressing outside activities, post-employment, and travel reimbursement concerns. The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) has published two Government-wide SORNs that together cover records in this FTC system. See OGE/GOVT–1 (Public Financial Disclosure Reports and Other Name-Retrieved Ethics Program Records), OGE/GOVT–2 (Confidential Financial Disclosure Reports). See 68 FR 3098, 24744 (2003). We have revised *FTC–II–7* to make it more consistent with the OGE SORNs.

FTC–II–11 (Personnel Security, Identity Management, and Access Control Records System—FTC). This SORN covers security-related records for determining the eligibility of FTC employees or other authorized individuals (e.g., on-site contractors) for access to FTC facilities and resources, as well as records related to granting and controlling such access. The FTC has clarified that those materials obtained from the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Investigative Services (OPM–FIS) remain the property of OPM–FIS and are subject to that agency's SORN.²

III. Federal Trade Commission Financial Systems of Records

FTC–III–1 (Personnel Payroll System—FTC). This SORN covers payroll processing and retirement records for FTC employees. As noted above, the Human Resources Management Office (HRMO) is now the Human Capital Management Office (HCMO), and the FTC has revised the title of the system manager for this system to reflect this change.

FTC–III–3 (Financial Management System—FTC). This SORN covers FTC records of payments or reimbursements for travel by its employees and others and payments for the acquisition of other goods or services. The FTC has revised *FTC–III–3* to update the hyperlink to the related SORN published by Department of the Interior (DOI), which processes and manages financial data for the FTC. See DOI–91 (Federal Financial System), 78 FR 55284 (Sept. 10, 2013).

IV. FTC Correspondence Systems of Records

FTC–IV–1 (Consumer Information System—FTC). This SORN covers consumer complaints and information

¹ The FTC is not adding or changing any routine uses of its system records, adding any new systems, or making other significant system changes that would require prior public comment or notice to the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) and Congress. See U.S.C. 552a(e)(11) and 552a(r); OMB Circular A–130, Appendix I.

² This is OPM/CENTRAL–9 (Personnel Investigations Records), which was most recently amended at 75 FR 28307 (May 20, 2010).