

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

Standard routine uses 1. through 9. apply. In addition:

a. A record from this system may be disclosed to the public, news media, trade associations, or organized groups to provide information of interest to the public about the activities and the accomplishments of USPS or its employees.

b. A record relating to a person held in custody pending or during arraignment, trial, sentence, or extradition proceedings or after conviction may be disseminated to a federal, state, local, or foreign prison, probation, parole, or pardon authority or to any other agency or individual involved with the maintenance, transportation, or release of such a person.

c. A record relating to a case or matter may be disseminated to a foreign country, through the United States Department of State or directly to the representative of such country, under an international treaty, convention, or executive agreement; or to the extent necessary to assist such country in apprehending or returning a fugitive to a jurisdiction that seeks that individual's return.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Automated database, computer storage media, and paper.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

By name or other personal identifier, subject category, or assigned case number.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Records are retained up to 15 years. Exceptions may be granted for longer retention in specific instances. Records existing on paper are destroyed by burning, pulping, or shredding. Records existing on computer storage media are destroyed according to the applicable USPS media sanitization practice.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

Paper records, computers, and computer storage media are located in controlled-access areas under supervision of program personnel. Access to these areas is limited to authorized personnel, who must be identified with a badge. Access to records is limited to individuals whose official duties require such access. Contractors and licensees are subject to contract controls and unannounced on-site audits and inspections.

Computers are protected by mechanical locks, card key systems, or other physical access control methods. The use of computer systems is regulated with installed security software, computer logon identifications, and operating system controls including access controls, terminal and transaction logging, and file management software.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Requests for access must be made in accordance with the Notification Procedure above and USPS Privacy Act regulations regarding access to records and verification of identity under 39 CFR 266.5.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

See Notification Procedure and Record Access Procedures above.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Individuals wanting to know if information about them is maintained in this system of records must address inquiries to the system manager and include full name, address, and information sufficient to ascertain the investigation and the individual's involvement.

EXEMPTION(S) PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k), USPS has established regulations at 39 CFR 266.9 that exempt records in this system depending on their purpose.

HISTORY:

April 29, 2005, 70 FR 22516.

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Ruth Stevenson,

Chief Counsel, Ethics & Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021-27303 Filed 12-16-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

National Nanotechnology Initiative Meetings

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The National Nanotechnology Coordination Office (NNCO), on behalf of the Nanoscale Science, Engineering, and Technology (NSET) Subcommittee of the Committee on Technology, National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), will facilitate stakeholder discussions of targeted nanotechnology topics through workshops and webinars, as well as community of community of research and network meetings between the publication date of this Notice and December 31, 2022.

DATES: The NNCO will hold one or more workshops and webinars, as well as community of research and network meetings between the publication date of this Notice and December 31, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Event information, including addresses, will be posted on [nano.gov](https://www.nano.gov/resources/research-community/meetings-and-events). For information about upcoming workshops and webinars, please visit <https://www.nano.gov/resources/research-community/meetings-and-events> and <https://www.nano.gov/PublicWebinars>. For more information on the networks and communities of research, please visit <https://www.nano.gov/resources/research-community/networks-and-communities>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding this Notice, please contact Patrice Pages at info@nnco.nano.gov or 202-517-1041.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These public meetings address the charge in the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act for NNCO to provide "for public input and outreach . . . by the convening of regular and ongoing public discussions." Workshop and webinar topics may include technical subjects; environmental, health, and safety issues related to nanomaterials (nanoEHS); business case studies; or other areas of potential interest to the nanotechnology community. Areas of focus for the communities of research may include research on nanoEHS; nanotechnology education; nanomedicine; nanomanufacturing; or other areas of potential interest to the nanotechnology community. The communities of research are not intended to provide any government agency with advice or recommendations; such action is outside of their purview.

Registration: Due to space limitations, pre-registration for workshops is required. Workshop registration is on a first-come, first-served basis. Registration information will be available at <https://www.nano.gov/resources/research-community/meetings-and-events>. Registration for the webinars will open approximately two weeks prior to each event and will be capped at 500 participants or as space limitations dictate. Individuals planning to attend a webinar can find registration information at <https://www.nano.gov/PublicWebinars>. Written notices of participation for workshops, webinars, networks, or communities of research should be sent by email to info@nnco.nano.gov.

Meeting Accommodations: Individuals requiring special accommodation to access any of these

public events should contact info@nnco.nano.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Dated: December 14, 2021.

Stacy Murphy,
Operations Manager, White House Office of
Science and Technology Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021-27344 Filed 12-16-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3270-F2-P

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Orbital Debris Research and Development Interagency Working Group Listening Sessions

AGENCY: Office of Science and
Technology Policy (OSTP).

ACTION: Announcement of meetings.

SUMMARY: The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) is organizing a series of virtual listening sessions to hear about ideas, issues, and potential solutions related to the problem of orbital debris from members of the public who have an interest or stake in orbital debris research and development. Perspectives gathered during the virtual listening sessions will inform the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Orbital Debris Research and Development Interagency Working Group (ODRAD IWG) as it develops a government-wide orbital debris implementation plan, examining R&D activities as well as other considerations such as policy levers, international engagements, and other ideas outside of R&D solutions that may help build a cohesive implementation strategy. The implementation plan is a continuation of work done for the *National Orbital Debris Research and Development Plan (January 2021)*, which was a response to *Space Policy Directive—3 (June 2018)*, directing the United States to lead the management of traffic and mitigate the effects of debris in space.

DATES:

1. *Orbital Debris Remediation:*
Thursday, January 13, 2022, 1:00
p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET
 2. *Orbital Debris Mitigation:* Thursday,
January 20, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00
p.m. ET
- Registration deadline:
1. *Orbital Debris Remediation:*
Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 11:59
p.m. ET
 2. *Orbital Debris Mitigation:*
Wednesday, January 19, 2022, 11:59
p.m. ET

ADDRESSES: Register for a virtual listening session using the session-specific links below:

Debris Remediation: <https://ida-org.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJlsc-uupzgiGLyz7dJnKBzd5TYtWSIvFEY>

Debris Mitigation: <https://ida-org.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJlsdu2pqDsrHtcrkQltFEkScORq00AoDA4>

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ezinne Uzo-Okoro at OrbitalDebris@ostp.eop.gov or by calling 202-456-4444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Orbital Debris Interagency Working Group has commenced the development of an implementation plan to be released in 2022. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6622, OSTP is soliciting public input through these virtual listening sessions to obtain recommendations from a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from diverse industries, academia, other relevant organizations and institutions, and the general public. The public input provided in response to these virtual listening sessions will inform OSTP and NSTC as they work with Federal agencies and other stakeholders to develop an Orbital Debris implementation plan. This implementation plan builds on the Orbital Debris R&D plan published in January 2021.

Each listening session will be organized around a particular theme and audience, described below:

1. Session on Debris Remediation: Thursday, January 13, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET

Debris remediation is the active or passive manipulation of debris objects to reduce or eliminate the risk they pose to operational space assets. This may include fully removing debris from orbit, moving debris from orbits that pose a high risk to operational spacecraft into lower-risk orbits, and finding ways to repurpose or recycle existing debris. Debris remediation activities could substantially reduce the risk of debris impact in key orbital regimes. R&D priorities include: Develop remediation and repurposing technologies and techniques for large-debris objects; Develop remediation technologies and techniques for small-debris objects; Develop models for risk and cost-benefit analyses. The target audience includes companies interested in developing debris remediation services as a line of business, any entity that has an interest in being a customer for debris remediation services, and researchers performing pre-competitive

R&D that supports debris remediation capabilities.

Participants are encouraged to consider potential R&D, policy, regulatory, and international partnership actions when answering the following questions.

- What is the role of government, private sector, and academia?
- What can the Federal government do to incentivize the development of debris remediation capabilities in industry?
- What are the anticipated costs and development timelines for developing debris remediation services?

2. Session on Debris Mitigation: Thursday, January 20, 2022, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET

Limiting the creation of new debris through deliberate spacecraft and launch vehicle design choices may be the most cost-effective approach to managing new debris creation in orbit. Debris mitigation activities limit the creation of debris in key orbital regimes. Design choices could include improving the reliability of critical spacecraft subsystems, such as power and propulsion, improving passivation techniques, selecting spacecraft materials that can withstand impacts, enhanced shielding, and developing cost-effective solutions to improve maneuverability and end-of-life safe modes. We invite ideas for U.S. government actions to mitigate debris creation from the public including expert stakeholders in academia and industry. Actions could focus on buying down the risk and cost to implement new technologies to limit the creation of new debris, or even on incentives for implementing proven technologies for debris mitigation. Participants are encouraged to consider potential R&D, policy, regulatory, and international partnership actions when answering the following questions:

- What is the role of government, private sector, and academia in developing debris mitigation solutions?
- What specific actions, R&D or policy, could the government take to limit the creation of new debris on-orbit?
- What actions to limit debris creation are well understood, but require satellite or launch vehicle owners/operators to be educated or incentivized to implement?

Speakers will have 2 to 3 minutes each to make a comment. As many speakers will be accommodated as the scheduled time allows.

Staff from the IDA Science and Technology Policy Institute will