

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2006–0947, online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method), by email to a-and-r-docket@epamail.epa.gov, 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen VanSickle, Clean Air Markets Division, Office of Atmospheric Programs (6204J), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 343–9220; fax number: (202) 343–2361; email address: vansickle.karen@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 www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, 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>.

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it to: (i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (ii) evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for

review and approval. At that time, EPA will issue another **Federal Register** notice to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB.

Abstract: The NO_x SIP Call was created to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from power plants and other large combustion sources. NO_x is a prime ingredient in the formation of ground-level ozone (smog), a pervasive air pollution problem in many areas of the eastern United States. The NO_x SIP Call requires affected states to include certain provisions in their state implementation plans (SIPs) addressing emissions of NO_x that adversely affect air quality in other states. Although most large combustion sources affected under the NO_x SIP Call are also subject to monitoring requirements under the Acid Rain Program or the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule, this information collection is being renewed because some industrial sources in certain States are still required to monitor and report emissions data to EPA under these rules, so we will account for their burden. All data received by EPA will be treated as public information. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in 40 CFR are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

Form numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those which participate in the NO_x SIP Call.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (Sections 110(a) and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act).

Estimated number of respondents: EPA estimates that there are 356 units that will continue to conduct monitoring solely under the NO_x SIP call.

Frequency of response: Yearly, quarterly, occasionally.

Total estimated burden: 140,226 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: \$20,622,606 (per year), includes \$9,194,261 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in estimates: There is an increase of 8,281 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This increase is due to assumptions made in the previous ICR regarding the number of respondents. In the previous ICR, EPA estimated fewer sources would continue to follow the Part 75 monitoring requirements due to amendments to the NO_x SIP Call. The

ICR is based on updated information regarding the actual numbers of sources.

Reid P. Harvey,

Director, Clean Air Markets Division, Office of Atmospheric Programs, Office of Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 2021–07032 Filed 4–5–21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FRS 19500]

Intent To Establish the 911 Strike Force Federal Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces its intent to establish a Federal Advisory Committee (FAC), known as the “Ending 9–1–1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force” (911 Strike Force).

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. Evanoff, Designated Federal Officer, Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, (202) 418–0848, or email: John.Evanoff@fcc.gov; or Jill Coogan, Deputy Designated Federal Officer, Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, (202) 418–1499, or email: jill.Coogan@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Acting Chairwoman of the Federal Communications Commission, as required by section 902 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law 116–260 (Don't Break Up the T-Band Act of 2020), is taking appropriate steps to establish the 911 Strike Force, a FAC, which Congress has deemed necessary and in the public interest. After consultation with the General Services Administration, the Commission intends to establish the charter on or before June 25, 2021, and the 911 Strike Force will have authorization to operate until approximately 270 days from the enactment of section 902 (September 23, 2021), or until such time as it has completed its statutory duties, but in no case more than two (2) years from its establishment.

As required by section 902(d)(3), the 911 Strike Force shall study how the

Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion of 911 fees and charges by states and other taxing jurisdictions (911 fee diversion). In carrying out this study, the 911 Strike Force shall: “(i) determine the effectiveness of any Federal laws, including regulations, policies, and practices, or budgetary or jurisdictional constraints regarding how the Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9–1–1 fees or charges;

(ii) consider whether criminal penalties would further prevent diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9–1–1 fees or charges; and (iii) determine the impacts of diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9–1–1 fees or charges.” Not later than approximately September 23, 2021, the 911 Strike Force shall publish on the website of the Commission and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the findings of the study required by section 902, including “(i) any recommendations regarding how to most expeditiously end the diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9–1–1 fees or charges, including actions that can be taken by Federal departments and agencies and appropriate changes to law or regulations; and (ii) a description of what progress, if any, relevant Federal departments and agencies have made in implementing the recommendations under clause (i).” Pursuant to section 902(d)(3)(C), “[t]he Strike Force shall be composed of such representatives of Federal departments and agencies as the Commission considers appropriate, in addition to— (i) State attorneys general; (ii) States or taxing jurisdictions found not to be engaging in diversion of 9–1–1 fees or charges; (iii) States or taxing jurisdictions trying to stop the diversion of 9–1–1 fees or charges; (iv) State 9–1–1 administrators; (v) public safety organizations; (vi) groups representing the public and consumers; and (vii) groups representing public safety answering point professionals.”

Advisory Committee

The 911 Strike Force will be organized under, and will operate in accordance with, the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App. 2). The 911 Strike Force will be solely advisory in nature. Consistent with FACA and its requirements, each meeting of the 911 Strike Force will be open to the public unless otherwise noticed. A notice of

each meeting will be published in the **Federal Register** at least fifteen (15) days in advance of the meeting. Records will be maintained of each meeting and made available for public inspection. All activities of the 911 Strike Force will be conducted in an open, transparent, and accessible manner. The 911 Strike Force shall terminate approximately 270 days from the enactment of section 902 (September 23, 2021), but in no case more than two (2) years from the filing date of its charter. The first meeting date and agenda topics will be described in a Public Notice issued and published in the **Federal Register** at least fifteen (15) days prior to the first meeting date. In addition, as needed, working groups or subcommittees will be established to facilitate the 911 Strike Force’s work between meetings of the full 911 Strike Force. Meetings of the 911 Strike Force will be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Accessible Formats: To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), 1–888–835–5322 (TTY).

Federal Communications Commission.

Lisa Fowlkes,

Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2021–07089 Filed 4–1–21; 4:15 pm]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FR ID: 19555]

Privacy Act of 1974; Matching Program

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of a new matching program.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (“Privacy Act”), this document announces the establishment of a computer matching program the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC” or “Commission” or “Agency”) and the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) will conduct with the Iowa Department of Human Services (Department). The purpose of this matching program is to verify the eligibility of applicants to and subscribers of the Emergency Broadband Benefit Program, which is administered by USAC under the direction of the FCC, or other federal programs that use

qualification for the FCC’s Lifeline Program as an eligibility criterion. More information about this program is provided in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Written comments are due on or before May 6, 2021. This computer matching program will commence on May 6, 2021, and will conclude 18 months after becoming effective.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Margaret Drake, FCC, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554, or to Privacy@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Drake at 202–417–1707 or Privacy@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Emergency Broadband Benefit Program (EBBP) was established by Congress in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, Public Law 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182. EBBP is a program that will help low-income Americans obtain discounted broadband service and one-time co-pay for a connected device (laptop, desktop computer or tablet). This program was created specifically to assist American families’ access to broadband, which has proven to be essential for work, school, and healthcare during the public health emergency that exists as a result of COVID–19. A household may qualify for the EBBP benefit under various criteria, including an individual qualifying for the FCC’s Lifeline program.

In a Report and Order adopted on March 31, 2016, the Commission ordered USAC to create a National Lifeline Eligibility Verifier (“National Verifier”), including the National Lifeline Eligibility Database (LED), that would match data about Lifeline applicants and subscribers with other data sources to verify the eligibility of an applicant or subscriber. The Commission found that the National Verifier would reduce compliance costs for Lifeline service providers, improve service for Lifeline subscribers, and reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the program. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 directs the FCC to leverage the National Verifier to verify applicants’ eligibility for EBBP. The purpose of this matching program is to verify the eligibility of EBBP applicants and subscribers by determining whether they receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits administered by the Iowa Department. Under FCC rules, consumers receiving these benefits qualify for Lifeline discounts and also for EBBP benefits.