

breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

(g) To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when FMCS determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (1) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (2) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

These records are maintained in hard copy and electronic form in locations only accessible to authorized personnel. Electronic records are stored on the agency's internal servers with restricted access. Hard copy records are stored in a locked cabinet accessible to authorized Human Resources staff and designated deciding officials.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

These records are retrieved by the name or other programmatic identifier assigned to an individual in the electronic database and paper filing system.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

All records are retained and disposed of in accordance with General Records Schedule 2.3, issued by the National Archives and Records Administration. Records are updated as needed, retained for three years after separation and/or for the entirety of the employee's active employment, and destroyed by shredding or deleting.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

Records are located in a locked file storage area or stored electronically in locations only accessible to authorized personnel. Access is restricted, and accessible to limited Human Resources officials, and/or individuals in a need-to-know capacity. FMCS buildings are guarded and monitored by security personnel, cameras, ID checks, and other physical security measures.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

If an employee would like access to their Religious Accommodation Form, please send a request with the specific information needed to the resource mailbox at FMCSMedicalInfo@fmcs.gov. A copy of the requested information will be provided via email in an encrypted file.

CONTESTING RECORDS PROCEDURES:

See 29 CFR 1410.6, Requests for correction or amendment of records, on how to contest the content of any records. Privacy Act requests to amend or correct records may be submitted to the Chief Privacy Officer at privacy@fmcs.gov or Chief Privacy Officer, FMCS, 250 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20427. Also, see <https://www.fmcs.gov/privacy-policy/>.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

See 29 CFR 1410.3(a), Individual access requests.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

None.

Dated: October 22, 2021.

Sarah Cudahy,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2021-23408 Filed 10-26-21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP-1755]

Notice of Review and Request for Comment

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Notice of review and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Reserve is conducting a review under the Primary Dealers Act of 1988 of the treatment of U.S. firms operating in the Spanish government debt market. As part of that review, the Board requests public comment on the treatment of U.S. firms in the Spanish government debt market, and specifically on whether Spain grants to U.S. companies the same competitive opportunities to underwrite and distribute Spanish government debt instruments that Spain accords to Spanish companies.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 26, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. OP-1755, by any of the following methods:

- **Agency website:** <http://www.federalreserve.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/foia/ProposedRegs.cfm>.
- **Email:** regs.comments@federalreserve.gov. Include docket number in the subject line of the message.
- **Fax:** (202) 452-3819 or (202) 452-3102.

• **Mail:** Ann E. Misback, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551.

All public comments are available from the Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/foia/ProposedRegs.cfm as submitted, unless modified for technical reasons or to remove personally identifiable information at the commenter's request. Accordingly, comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information. Public comments may also be viewed electronically or in paper in Room 146, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sophia H. Allison, Senior Special Counsel (202-452-3565 or sophia.h.allison@frb.gov), Legal Division, or Brett Berger, Senior Adviser (202-452-6427 or brett.d.berger@frb.gov), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Primary Dealers Act of 1988, 22 U.S.C. 5341-5342 (Act), the Federal Reserve may not designate a person of a foreign country as a primary dealer, or allow a person of a foreign country to retain designation as a primary dealer, if that person's country does not grant to U.S. companies the same competitive opportunities to underwrite and distribute that country's government debt instruments as that country accords to its domestic companies. A "person of a foreign country" includes any foreign individual or company that directly or indirectly controls a primary dealer. The Board has made determinations under the Act with respect to six foreign countries: Japan (1989), the United Kingdom (1989), Switzerland (1989), Germany (1990), France (1992), and the Netherlands (1998).

A U.S. bank holding company owned by a Spanish firm intends to acquire a U.S. broker-dealer that is currently designated as a primary dealer. Under the Act, the broker-dealer would not be permitted to retain its designation as a primary dealer following its acquisition by the Spanish firm without a determination under the Act that Spain affords the same competitive opportunities to U.S. firms to underwrite and distribute Spanish government debt instruments as Spain accords to Spanish firms.

In order to make this determination, the Federal Reserve is conducting a review of the market in Spanish

government debt instruments. The Board requests comment on all aspects of the review. The Board specifically requests comment on the respects in which U.S. companies are accorded, or are not accorded, the same competitive opportunities in the underwriting and distribution of Spanish government debt instruments as Spain accords to Spanish companies. All comments received will be considered in the context of the review of this market.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2021-23428 Filed 10-26-21; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice-MA-2021-05; Docket No. 2021-0002; Sequence No. 27]

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); Applicability of the Federal Travel Regulation Part 301-13 to Employees Who Are Nursing

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03, Applicability of the Federal Travel Regulation Part 301-13 to Employees who are Nursing.

SUMMARY: GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03 provides guidance to agencies subject to the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) to clarify that “special needs” travel may include reasonable accommodations for employees who breastfeed.

DATES: *Applicability Date:* This notice is effective upon date of publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jill Denning, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Asset and Transportation Management, at travelpolicy@gsa.gov. Please cite Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Federal agencies can accommodate an employee's special needs while on temporary duty travel pursuant to the FTR, Part 301-13. Per § 301-13.2, an agency can pay for additional travel expenses to accommodate a special physical need which is either: (a) Clearly visible and discernible; or (b) substantiated in writing by a competent medical authority.

In recent years, agencies and employees have asked whether employees who breastfeed have a

special need that agencies may accommodate while the employee is on temporary duty travel (TDY).

Employees who breastfeed and go on official travel orders face a physical challenge that other employees who are not breastfeeding do not. Travel away from home usually requires the employee to be away from the child. While milk can be expressed beforehand and left for a caregiver, sometimes there is not enough to last the duration of the trip and milk must be safely stored and shipped back home.

In order to not force employees to make a choice between nursing or fulfilling work duties, Federal agencies may recognize that a nursing employee on official travel has a special need, as verified per regulatory requirements. Agencies may determine that the special need means that a spouse, nanny, or other attendant can accompany the employee on the trip at Government expense in order to watch the child in between the employee's reasonable break periods to breastfeed while working at the temporary duty station. If no attendant is necessary, an employee on official travel may still need to use services for storage and shipment of breast milk to the child.

GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03 can be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.gsa.gov/ftrbulletins>.

Krystal J. Brumfield,

Associate Administrator, Office of Government-wide Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket No. CDC-2018-0057]

Record of Decision; Acquisition of Site for Development of a Replacement Underground Safety Research Program Facility for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (CDC/NIOSH) in Mace, West Virginia

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in cooperation with the General Services Administration (GSA),

announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the acquisition of a Site in Mace, West Virginia, and the development of this Site into a replacement for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Underground Safety Research Program facility (Proposed Action). The acquisition and development will replace the former Lake Lynn Experimental Mine in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and will support research programs focused on miner health and safety issues. The site to be acquired and developed includes 461.35 acres located off U.S. Route 219 in Randolph and Pocahontas Counties near Mace, West Virginia (Site).

ADDRESSES: The ROD is available for viewing on the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> (reference Docket No. CDC-2018-0057).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sam Tarr, Office of Safety, Security, and Asset Management (OSSAM), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, H20-4, Atlanta, Georgia 30329-4027, phone: (770) 488-8170, or email: cdc-macewv-eis@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: CDC is dedicated to protecting health and promoting quality of life through the prevention and control of disease, injury, and disability. NIOSH was established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. NIOSH plans, directs, and coordinates a national program to develop and establish recommended occupational safety and health standards, conduct research and training, provide technical assistance, and perform related activities to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for every working person in the United States.

In 1997, when the mine safety and health function was transferred from the Bureau of Mines (BOM) to NIOSH, NIOSH took over the lease for a facility referred to as the Lake Lynn Experimental Mine (LLEM). The BOM had leased the LLEM facility since 1982. The LLEM is located 60 miles south of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The LLEM and its aboveground fire testing facility were primarily used for studies and research on mine explosions, mine seals, mine rescue, ventilation, diesel exhaust, new health and safety technologies, ground control, and fire suppression. After December 2012, the property was no longer available for long-term leasing. CDC attempted to purchase the underlying property on which LLEM is located, but NIOSH vacated the LLEM after market-based