

modify or amend Section 1201 would require consideration of the United States' international obligations.

C. Relationship to Software Study

The scope of this study is limited to the operation and effectiveness of section 1201. It is not intended to focus on broader issues concerning the role of copyright with respect to software embedded in everyday products. Those issues are the subject of a separate and concurrent Copyright Office study.⁵⁶ Although, as noted, section 1201 certainly has implications for the use of such products, members of the public who wish to address the impact of other provisions of copyright law on embedded software are encouraged to submit comments in that separate process. More information about the Software-Enabled Consumer Products Study may be found at <http://www.copyright.gov/policy/software/>.

II. Subjects of Inquiry

The Office invites written comments on the specific subjects below. A party choosing to respond to this Notice of Inquiry need not address every subject, but the Office requests that responding parties clearly identify and separately address each subject for which a response is submitted.

General

1. Please provide any insights or observations regarding the role and effectiveness of the prohibition on

agreements/colombia-fta/final-text; Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-Costa Rica-Dom. Rep.-El Sal.-Guat.-Hond.-Nicar., art 15.5.7, Aug. 5, 2004, 43 I.L.M. 514, <https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/cafta-dr-dominican-republic-central-america-fta/final-text>; United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-Jordan, art. 4(13), Oct. 24, 2000, 41 I.L.M. 63, <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/jordan-fta/final-text>; United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-S. Kor. art. 18.4.7, June 30, 2007, 46 I.L.M. 642, <https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/korus-fta/final-text>; United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-Morocco, art. 15.5.8, June 15, 2004, 44 I.L.M. 544, <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/morocco-fta/final-text>; United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-Oman, art. 15.4.7, Jan. 19, 2006, <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/oman-fta/final-text>; United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement, U.S.-Pan., art. 15.5.7, June 28, 2007, <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/panama-tpa/final-text>; United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, U.S.-Peru, art. 16.7.4, Apr. 12, 2006, <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/peru-tpa/final-text>; United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, U.S.-Sing., art. 16.4.7, May 6, 2003, 42 I.L.M. 1026, <https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/singapore-fta/final-text>.

⁵⁶ See Software-Enabled Consumer Products Study: Notice and Request for Public Comment, 80 FR 77668 (Dec. 15, 2015).

circumvention of technological measures in section 1201(a).

2. How should section 1201 accommodate interests that are outside of core copyright concerns, for example, in cases where circumvention of access controls protecting computer programs implicates issues of product interoperability or public safety?

Rulemaking Process

3. Should section 1201 be adjusted to provide for presumptive renewal of previously granted exemptions—for example, when there is no meaningful opposition to renewal—or otherwise be modified to streamline the process of continuing an existing exemption? If so, how?

4. Please assess the current legal requirements that proponents of an exemption must satisfy to demonstrate entitlement to an exemption. Should they be altered? If so, how? In responding, please comment on the relationship to traditional principles of administrative law.

5. Please provide additional suggestions to improve the rulemaking process.

Anti-Trafficking Prohibitions

6. Please assess the role of the anti-trafficking provisions of sections 1201(a)(2) and 1201(b) in deterring copyright infringement, and address whether any amendments may be advisable.

7. Should section 1201 be amended to allow the adoption of exemptions to the prohibition on circumvention that can extend to exemptions to the anti-trafficking prohibitions, and if so, in what way? For example, should the Register be able to recommend, and the Librarian able to adopt, exemptions that permit third-party assistance when justified by the record?

Permanent Exemptions

8. Please assess whether the existing categories of permanent exemptions are necessary, relevant, and/or sufficient. How do the permanent exemptions affect the current state of reverse engineering, encryption research, and security testing? How do the permanent exemptions affect the activities of libraries, archives, and educational institutions? How might the existing permanent exemptions be amended to better facilitate such activities?

9. Please assess whether there are other permanent exemption categories that Congress should consider establishing—for example, to facilitate access to literary works by print-disabled persons?

Other

10. To what extent and how might any proposed amendments to section 1201 implicate the United States' trade and treaty obligations?

11. Please identify any pertinent issues not referenced above that the Copyright Office should consider in conducting its study.

Dated: December 22, 2015.

Maria A. Pallante,

Register of Copyrights, U.S. Copyright Office.

[FR Doc. 2015–32678 Filed 12–28–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–30–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice (15–122)]

Privacy Act of 1974; Privacy Act System of Records

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed revisions to existing Privacy Act systems of records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is issuing public notice its proposal to modify a previously noticed system of records and rescind another previously noticed system. This notice publishes details of the proposed updates as set forth below under the caption **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: Submit comments within 30 calendar days from the date of this publication. The changes will take effect at the end of that period, if no adverse comments are received.

ADDRESSES: Patti F. Stockman, Privacy Act Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546–0001, (202) 358–4787, NASA–PAOfficer@nasa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: NASA Privacy Act Officer, Patti F. Stockman, (202) 358–4787, NASA–PAOfficer@nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, and as part of its biennial System of Records review, NASA is making the following minor modifications of its system of records Exchange Records on Individuals/NASA 10XROI: Inclusion of a statement of purpose for the system of records; updates of system and subsystem managers; clarification of routine uses; and correction of previous typographical errors. Further, NASA

proposes to rescind its separate system of records Johnson Space Center Exchange Activities Records/JSC 72XOPR (October 17, 2011, 76 FR 64115) because all information contained in these records is adequately described by NASA 10XROI, revised herein.

Renee P. Wynn,

NASA Chief Information Officer.

NASA 10XROI

SYSTEM NAME:

Exchange Records on Individuals.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

None.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Locations 1–9, 11, 12, 18, and 19, as set forth in Appendix A.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information on present and former employees of, and applicants for employment with, NASA Exchanges, recreational associations, and employees' clubs at NASA Centers; and civil servants and contractors, and their dependents, who are members of or participants in NASA Exchange programs, activities, clubs and/or recreational associations. Finally, the system maintains information on children, and their parents or guardians, who participate in Exchange-operated child care and educational development programs.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

For present and former employees of NASA Exchange entities including child care and educational development center programs, records in the system relate to personnel actions and determinations during their application to and employment by the NASA Exchange. Records contain information about individuals and their employment such as name, birth date, Social Security Number, home contact information, marital status, references, veteran preference, tenure, disabilities, position description, unemployment claims; salary, leave and payroll deduction information; and job performance and personnel actions.

For civil servants, contractors, and others who apply for and participate in Exchange-sponsored programs, activities, clubs and/or recreational associations, records include employee or contractor identification number, organization, location, telephone number, and other information directly related to status or interest in participation in such activities.

For civil servant or contractor dependents who apply for Exchange scholarships, records in the system include information such as parents' home and work address and telephone numbers, income, and financial assistance they will provide the student; the student's high school and colleges applied to, high school graduation date, class ranking, and transcripts; and student community activities and personal goals.

For current or former participants in Exchange-operated child care and development centers, records in the system include identification and other information facilitating enrollment in the entity and proper care of the children. Specific records include information such as home and work addresses, email addresses, and telephone numbers; financial payment information; emergency contact names, addresses and telephone numbers; children's names and pictures as well as their health care and insurance providers; medical histories; physical, emotional, or other special care requirements; and child care and educational development center correspondence with parents/guardians such as authorizations to release the child to another person or field trip permission slips.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

51 U.S.C. 20113(a) *and* (c)(5); 44 U.S.C. 3101; and 40 U.S.C. 590.

PURPOSE(S):

Records in this system are used to facilitate individuals' participation in and use of NASA Exchange programs and fitness and childcare facilities; for application evaluation and award of Exchange higher education scholarships; and to execute personnel actions and determinations for applicants to, and employees of, the Exchange entities at NASA Centers.

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

Any disclosures of information will be compatible with the purpose for which the Agency collected the information. The following are routine uses: (1) To provide information to insurance carriers with regard to worker's compensation, health and accident, and retirement insurance coverages; (2) to provide employment or credit information to third parties as requested by a current or former Exchange employee to whom the records pertain; (3) to provide various Federal, State, and local taxing authorities itemized listing of

withholdings for individual income taxes; (4) to respond to State employment compensation requests for wage and separation data on former employees; (5) to report previous job injuries to worker's compensation organizations; (6) for person to notify in an emergency; (7) to report unemployment records to appropriate State and local authorities; and (8) NASA standard routine uses as set forth in Appendix B.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Records in this system are maintained on electronic media and/or as hard-copy documents.

RETRIEVABILITY:

All records are retrieved from the system by the individual's name. For children or parents/guardians associated with child care facilities, records may be retrieved by either the child's or parent's/guardian's name.

SAFEGUARDS:

Electronic records are maintained on secure NASA servers and protected in accordance with all Federal standards and those established in NASA regulations at 14 CFR 1212.605. Additionally, server and data management environments employ infrastructure encryption technologies both in data transmission and at rest on servers. Approved security plans are in place for information systems containing the records in accordance with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) and OMB Circular A–130, Management of Federal Information Resources. Only authorized personnel requiring information in the official discharge of their duties are authorized access to records through approved access or authentication methods. Access to electronic records is achieved only from workstations within the NASA Intranet or via a secure Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection that requires two-factor hardware token authentication or via employee PIV badge authentication from NASA-issued computers. Non-electronic records are secured in locked rooms or files.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Records are maintained in Agency files and destroyed in accordance with NASA Records Retention Schedules, Schedule 9 Item 6/D.

SYSTEM MANAGERS AND ADDRESSES:

Contractor Industrial Relations Officer, Location 1.

Subsystem Managers: Exchange Store Operations Manager, Location 1; Exchange Council Chair, Location 2, Exchange Operations Manager, Locations 3–5; Chairperson, Exchange Council, Location 6 and 7; Treasurer, NASA Exchange, Location 8; Exchange Operations Manager, Locations 9, 12, and 19; President, NASA Exchange, Location 11; and NSSC Exchange Counsel, Location 18. Locations are as set forth in Appendix A.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Individuals may obtain information from the cognizant subsystem managers listed above.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Information on oneself or one's child may be obtained by submitting a written request to the appropriate system or subsystem manager listed above.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

The NASA rules for access to records and for contesting contents and appealing initial determinations by the individual concerned appear in the NASA rules at 14 CFR part 1212.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information is obtained directly from the individual on whom the record is maintained and the individual's supervisor, or from parents/guardians of children enrolled in the child care and educational development centers.

EXEMPTIONS: NONE.

[FR Doc. 2015–32719 Filed 12–28–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–13–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) has submitted the following information collection requirement to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. This is the second notice for public comment; the first was published in the **Federal Register** at 80 FR 64024, and one comment was received. NSF is forwarding the proposed renewal submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance simultaneously with the publication of this second notice. The full submission may be found at: <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

Comments regarding (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; or (d) ways to 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 should be addressed to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB, Attention: Desk Officer for National Science Foundation, 725–17th Street, NW, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, and to Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1265, Arlington, Virginia 22230 or send email to slimpto@nsf.gov. Comments regarding these information collections are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30 days of this notification. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling 703–292–7556.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne H. Plimpton at (703) 292–7556 or send email to slimpto@nsf.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays).

NSF may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Comment:* On October 23, 2015, we published in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 64024) a 60-day notice of our intent to request renewal of this information collection authority from OMB. In that notice, we solicited public comments for 60 days ending December 21, 2015. One comment was received from the public notice from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB). In their comment, FASEB provided support for the Biological

Sciences Proposal Classification Forms, noting that they provide “additional means for maintaining a stringent merit review process and data-driven oversight of NSF’s research portfolio.”

Response: NSF thanks FASEB for its support of the Biological Classification forms and is proceeding with the clearance request.

Title of Collection: “Biological Sciences Proposal Classification Form”
OMB Approval Number: 3145–0203.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to renew an information collection for three years.

Proposed Project: Five organizational units within the Directorate of Biological Sciences of the National Science Foundation will use the Biological Sciences Proposal Classification Form. They are the Division of Biological Infrastructure (DBI), the Division of Environmental Biology (DEB), the Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences (MCB), the Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS) and Emerging Frontiers (EF). All scientists submitting proposals to these units will be asked to complete an electronic version of the Proposal Classification Form. The form consists of brief questions about the substance of the research and the investigator's previous federal support. Each division will have a slightly different version of the form. In this way, submitters will only confront response choices that are relevant to their discipline.

Use of the Information: The information gathered with the Biological Sciences Proposal Classification Form serves two main purposes. The first is facilitation of the proposal review process. Since peer review is a key component of NSF's grant-making process, it is imperative that proposals are reviewed by scientists with appropriate expertise. The information collected with the Proposal Classification Form helps ensure that the proposals are evaluated by specialists who are well versed in appropriate subject matter. This helps maintain a fair and equitable review process.

The second use of the information is program evaluation. The Directorate is committed to investing in a range of substantive areas. With data from this collection, the Directorate can calculate submission rates and funding rates in specific areas of research. Similarly, the information can be used to identify emerging areas of research, evaluate changing infrastructure needs in the research community, and track the amount of international research. As the National Science Foundation is