without the exhibits and signature pages, the cost is $20.50.

Jeffrey Sands,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–22083 Filed 10–8–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging Proposed Consent Decree

In accordance with Departmental Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States* v. *Thomas J. Byrd, Jr.,* Civil Action No. 19–cv–18601, was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey on Wednesday, October 2, 2019.

This proposed Consent Decree concerns a complaint filed by the United States against Thomas J. Byrd, Jr., pursuant to Section 301 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1311, and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, 33 U.S.C. 403, to obtain injunctive relief from and impose civil penalties against the Defendant for conducting earthmoving activities that resulted in the unauthorized discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. The proposed Consent Decree resolves these allegations against the Defendant by requiring the Defendant to conduct specific restoration activities, under the supervision of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The Department of Justice will accept written comments relating to this proposed Consent Decree for thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this Notice. Please address comments to Allan Urgent, Senior Litigation Counsel, United States Attorney's Office, District of New Jersey, 970 Broad Street, Suite 700, Newark, NJ 07102 and refer to *United States* v. *Thomas J. Byrd, Jr.,* 19–cv–18601 (DJ #90–5–1–1–20812).

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Clerk's Office at the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, 50 Walnut Street, Newark, NJ 07102. For other locational information, please visit *https://www.njd.uscourts.gov/.* In addition, the proposed Consent Decree may be examined electronically at *http://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees.*

Cherie L. Rogers,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Defense Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–22054 Filed 10–8–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[CPCLO Order No. 009–2019]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A–108, notice is hereby given that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a component within the United States Department of Justice (DOJ or Department), proposes to modify an existing system of records notice titled The Next Generation Identification (NGI) System, JUSTICE/FBI–009. The FBI proposes to add iris images as another biometric in NGI, include fingerprints voluntarily submitted to NGI by individuals appealing firearms denials or seeking a review of their NGI identity records, include the testing environments of NGI, and clarify the biographic records in NGI.

DATES: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) and (11), the public has 30 days in which to comment on the routine uses, described below. Please submit any comments by November 8, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The public, OMB, and Congress are invited to submit any comments by mail to the United States Department of Justice, Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties, ATTN: Privacy Analyst, 145 N St. NE, Suite 8W–300, Washington, DC 20530; by facsimile at 202–307–0693; or by email at *privacy.compliance@usdoj.gov.* To ensure proper handling, please reference the above CPCLO Order No. on your correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roxane M. Panarella, Privacy Attorney, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306; telephone (202) 324–3000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NGI SORN is being republished due to several changes since its last publication in May of 2016. The following updates are being made: (1) The inclusion of iris images as a biometric; (2) the inclusion of individuals who voluntarily provide fingerprints and associated information in order to appeal firearm denials; (3) the inclusion of individuals who voluntarily provide fingerprints and associated information in order to obtain their own identity history records; (4) the inclusion of data in the testing environments of NGI; and (5) the clarification that some identity records contain only biographic information.

Iris images: As described in the previously published NGI SORN, one of the significant changes from the FBI's predecessor system, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), was the implementation of NGI's additional biometric services. While IAFIS had been primarily a fingerprint system, NGI now offers the retention and searching of additional biometrics, such as facial images and palm prints. NGI continues to rely on ten-print fingerprints for positive identification but its identity records may contain multi-modal biometrics to augment those fingerprints and associated biographic information. For the past few years, the FBI has conducted a pilot to determine if iris images would be an appropriate and useful addition to the NGI operational environment. The FBI has coordinated with criminal justice and scientific partners to determine the efficacy of using iris images for biometric identification purposes. Based on the pilot findings, the FBI has determined that iris matching is highly accurate; therefore, the addition of iris images in the NGI operational environment would be of great value. The FBI plans to permit authorized users of NGI to enroll and search iris images in the near future. Although the May 2016 NGI SORN used the terms ''biometrics'' and ''biometric images'' which would include iris images, in the interest of clarity, the FBI has decided to specifically add ''iris images'' to all appropriate categories of individuals and categories of records in this SORN.

Firearms denials: In accordance with the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993, the FBI uses the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to conduct background checks on potential buyers of firearms. If the FBI denies the transfer of the firearm based on federal or state prohibiting criteria, the individual has a right, per federal statute, to request the reason for the denial and to appeal that denial. An individual may voluntarily provide fingerprints to the FBI in support of the appeal. The FBI has been conducting NICS background checks for decades; however, with the passage of the Fix NICS Act in 2018, it sought ways to expedite the appeal process. If an individual submits fingerprints, the FBI now conducts electronic searches of the fingerprints and associated biographic information in NGI to locate relevant criminal history. The fingerprints and other personally identifiable