

the half year. Final financial status reports are due within 90 days of expiration of the budget/project period. Standard Form 269 (long form) will be used for financial reporting.

C. All reports shall be submitted to the Grants Management Specialist in DGO.

Grantees are responsible and accountable for accurate reporting of the Progress Reports and Financial Status Reports which are generally due semi-annually. Financial Status Reports (SF-269) are due 90 days after each budget period and the final SF-269 must be verified from the grantee records on how the value was derived. Grantees are allowed a reasonable period of time in which to submit financial and performance reports.

Failure to submit required reports within the time allowed may result in suspension or termination of an active cooperative agreement, withholding of additional awards for the project, or other enforcement actions such as withholding of payments or converting to the reimbursement method of payment. Continued failure to submit required reports may result in one or both of the following: (1) The imposition of special award provisions; and (2) the non-funding or non-award of other eligible projects or activities. This applies whether the delinquency is attributable to the failure of the grantee organization or the individual responsible for preparation of the reports.

VII. Agency Contact(s)

1. Questions on the programmatic issues may be directed to: Jolene Aguilar, Program Specialist, Tena Larney, Program Analyst or Office of Tribal Self-Governance, Telephone No.: 301-443-7821; Fax No.: 301-443-1050; E-mail: jolene.aguilar@ihs.gov; E-mail tena.larney@ihs.gov.

2. Questions on grants management and fiscal matters may be directed to: Denise Clark, Grants Management Specialist, Division of Grants Operations, Telephone No.: 301-443-5204; Fax No.: 301-443-9602; E-mail: denise.clark@ihs.gov.

VIII. Other Information

The Public Health Service (PHS) strongly encourages all cooperative agreement and contract recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and promote the non-use of all tobacco products. In addition, Pub. L. 103-227, the Pro-Children Act of 1994, prohibits smoking in certain facilities (or in some cases, any portion of the facility) in which regular or routine education, library, day care, health care or early childhood development services are provided to children. This is consistent with the PHS mission to protect and advance the physical and mental health of the American people.

Dated: October 6, 2006.

Charles W. Grim, D.D.S., M.H.S.A.

Assistant Surgeon General, Director, Indian Health Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Aggression Prevention Among High-Risk Early Adolescents

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on June 20, 2006, pages 35437-35438, and allowed 60-days for public comment. No public comments were received. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health may not conduct or sponsor, and the

respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Proposed Collection

Title: Aggression Prevention Among High-Risk Early Adolescents Study.

Type of Information Collection Request: Extension, OMB control number 0925-0523, expiration date 9/30/2006. *Use of Information:* This study will assess the efficacy of an in-school, group-mentoring intervention designed to foster academic engagement and prevent aggressive and deviant behavior among early adolescent (approximately ages 11-12). The primary objectives of the study are to determine if participation in a weekly group-mentoring program during 6th grade significantly impacts adolescents' attitudes and behaviors regarding school engagement and aggression above and beyond educational materials for youth and parents. The findings will provide valuable information concerning: (1) The efficacy of in-school group-mentoring programs for improving youth attitudes, expectations, intent/motivation, and social competence; and (2) the extent to which such improvement increases academic engagement and decreases aggressive and deviant behavior among high-risk youth.

Frequency of Response: 3 times for youth; 1 time for parents. *Affected Public* Individuals or households.

Type of Respondents: Adolescents and parents/guardians. The annual reporting burden is as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 427 early adolescents and 150 parents; *Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent:* 2 for 6th graders, 1 for parents; *Average Burden Hours Per Response:* 1; and *Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours Requested:* 1177. There are no Capital Costs, Operating Costs, and/or Maintenance Costs to report.

Type of respondents	Estimated number of respondents	Estimated number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Estimated total annual burden hours requested
6th graders	300	2	1.0	600
7th graders	277	1	1.0	277
Parents/guardian	300	1	1.0	300
Total	877	1177

Request for Comments: Written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following points: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) 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; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, contact Bruce Simons-Morton, Ed.D, 6100 Executive Blvd., Suite 7B13M, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone 301-493-5674. E-mail: mortonb@mail.nih.gov.

Comments Due Date: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30-days of the date of this publication.

Dated: October 4, 2006.

Paul Johnson,

NICHD Project Clearance Liaison, National Institutes of Health.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[USCG-2006-25843]

Use of Reports of Marine Casualty in Claims Process by National Pollution Funds Center

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of interpretation.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Coast Guard is providing a notice of interpretation that the prohibition in 46 U.S.C. 6308 on the use of any part of a report of a Coast Guard Marine Casualty Investigation Report (MCIR) in certain administrative proceedings does not prohibit use of such reports in the process used by the Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) for determining whether

to pay or deny claims under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

DATES: Effective October 13, 2006. Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before November 13, 2006.

ADDRESSES: You may mail comments and related material by only one of the following means:

(1) By mail to the Docket Management Facility (USCG-2006-25843), U.S. Department of Transportation, room PL-401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590-0001.

(2) By delivery to room PL-401 on the Plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is 202-366-9329.

(3) By fax to the Docket Management Facility at 202-493-2251.

(4) Electronically through the Web site for the Docket Management System at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

The Docket Management Facility maintains the public docket for the rulemaking. Comments and material received from the public will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at room PL-401, located on the Plaza level of the Nassif Building at the same address between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may electronically access the public docket on the internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

Electronic forms of all comments received into any of our dockets can be searched by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor unit, etc.) and is open to the public without restriction. You may review the Department of Transportation's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477-78), or you may visit <http://dms.dot.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on this notice, please contact Benjamin White, U.S. Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), telephone 202-493-6863.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard investigates and reports on marine casualties pursuant to 46 U.S.C. Chapter 63. Under 46 U.S.C. 6308 no part of a report of a marine casualty investigation "shall be admissible as evidence or subject to discovery in any civil or administrative proceedings, other than an

administrative proceeding initiated by the United States." Marine casualties may result in the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil to the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines or the exclusive economic zone. The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) processes claims against the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for oil removal costs and certain damages that result from such discharges or threats under authority of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.). The circumstances of a marine casualty will often bear on the entitlement of a claimant to payment of its claim, particularly for vessel owners or operators who may claim a complete defense to their own liability for such costs or damages or entitlement to limit their liability under OPA.

In the past, the NPFC has not considered such reports of marine casualty investigations on the grounds that a broad interpretation of 46 U.S.C. 6308 might proscribe their use in the NPFC's claims processes. However, this resulted, in some instances, in the NPFC having to duplicate the investigative process in order to gather evidence that was included in a Marine Casualty Investigation Report (MCIR). This, in turn, resulted in delays while those duplicative investigative efforts were carried out. Further, in those instances where the claimant sought to make a MCIR a part of the record of its claim, the NPFC's position resulted in the claimant being denied the opportunity to do so or have that report considered by NPFC. In order to avoid duplication of efforts and expedite the claims process, the Coast Guard has recently examined the provisions of 46 U.S.C. 6308 to determine whether Congress, in fact, intended the broad interpretation followed by the NPFC in the past.

The Coast Guard has concluded that the statute in question, 46 U.S.C. 6308, was not meant to prohibit the use by NPFC of all or parts of a MCIR in its claims process under 33 U.S.C. 2713. The plain language of 46 U.S.C. 6308 does not indicate an intent to include the NPFC's claims process, because that process is an internal, informal agency process. The NPFC's claims process is administrative. However, it is not an administrative proceeding as the term is used in 46 U.S.C. 6308, which refers to proceedings subject to rules of evidence and discovery. The statute does not appear to be directed at the Coast Guard's internal use of its MCIRs, or a process as informal as the NPFC's claims process. To interpret the statute otherwise would result in unnecessary duplication of government and claimant investigative resources, a result that was