

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Mr. Nicholas A. Fraser, Desk Officer for NARA, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; fax: 202–395–5167; or electronically mailed to Nicholas_A_Fraser@omb.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collection and supporting statement should be directed to Tamee Fechhelm at telephone number 301–837–1694 or fax number 301–713–7409.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13), NARA invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed information collections. NARA published a notice of proposed collection for this information collection on February 15, 2012 (77 FR 8901 and 8902). No comments were received. NARA has submitted the described information collection to OMB for approval.

In response to this notice, comments and suggestions should address one or more of the following points: (a) Whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of NARA; (b) the accuracy of NARA's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of information technology; and (e) whether small businesses are affected by this collection. In this notice, NARA is soliciting comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Selective Service Record Request.

OMB number: 3095–00XX.

Agency form numbers: NA Form 13172.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Individuals or households.

Estimated number of respondents: 3,200.

Estimated time per response: 2 minutes.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 107.

Abstract: The National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) administers the Selective Service System (SSS) records. The SSS records contain both classification records and registration cards of

registrants born before January 1, 1960. When registrants or other authorized individuals request information from or copies of SSS records they must provide on forms or letters certain information about the registrant and the nature of the request. Requestors use NA Form 13172, Selective Service Record Request to obtain information from SSS records stored at NARA facilities.

Dated: April 26, 2012.

Michael L. Wash,

Executive for Information Services/CIO.

[FR Doc. 2012–10609 Filed 5–1–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Notice of Availability for the Final Certification Criteria for Non-Federal Regional Information Coordination Entities (RICE) as Approved by the Interagency Ocean Observing Committee (IOOC)

AGENCY: National Science Foundation (NSF).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation publishes this notice on behalf of the IOOC to announce the release of the final RICE certification criteria. These certification criteria establish eligibility for non-federal assets to be integrated into the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observation System (IOOS) and to ensure compliance with all applicable standards and protocols. These certification criteria were developed in response to a requirement in the Integrated Coastal Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3601–3610) and are applicable to RICES as defined in the Act, including Regional Associations.

ADDRESSES: The final certification criteria are available on the IOOC Web site: <http://www.iooc.us>. For the public unable to access the Internet, printed copies can be requested by contacting the IOOC Support Office at the address below. The public is encouraged to submit questions electronically to certification@iooc.us. If you are unable to access the Internet, questions may be submitted via fax or regular mail. Faxed questions should be sent to 202–332–8887 with Attn: IOOC Support Office. Questions may be submitted in writing to the Consortium for Ocean Leadership, Attention: IOOC Support Office, 1201 New York Avenue NW., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about this notice, please contact the IOOC Support Office,

telephone: 202–787–1622; Email: certification@iooc.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On 30 March 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009. Among the requirements in the Act is a directive to the IOOC to “develop contract certification standards and compliance procedures for all non-Federal assets, including regional information coordination entities, to establish eligibility for integration into the System and to ensure compliance with all applicable standards and protocols established by the Council, and ensure that regional observations are integrated into the System on a sustained basis.” The IOOC chartered two working groups consisting of subject matter experts on IOOS data partners and regional entities to draft recommended certification criteria. The recommended draft criteria were approved by the IOOC on 20 October 2011 and released for public input. After a sixty-day public comment period and adjudication of public input the IOOC drafted final certification criteria.

The IOOC is the federal interagency committee established to lead the interagency planning and coordination of ocean observing activities including IOOS. Eleven federal agencies participate in the IOOC, with NOAA serving as the lead federal agency for IOOS implementation and administration.

Dated: April 27, 2012.

Bob Houtman,

Co-Chair, Interagency Ocean Observation Committee.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2012–10560 Filed 5–1–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Notice of Permit Applications Received Under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–541)

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice of Permit Applications Received under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, Public Law 95–541.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is required to publish a notice of permit applications received to conduct activities regulated under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978. NSF has published regulations under

the Antarctic Conservation Act at Title 45 Part 670 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This is the required notice of permit applications received.

DATES: Interested parties are invited to submit written data, comments, or views with respect to this permit application by June 1, 2012. This application may be inspected by interested parties at the Permit Office, address below.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Permit Office, Room 755, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Polly A. Penhale at the above address or (703) 292-7420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Science Foundation, as directed by the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-541), as amended by the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act of 1996, has developed regulations for the establishment of a permit system for various activities in Antarctica and designation of certain animals and certain geographic areas requiring special protection. The regulations establish such a permit system to designate Antarctic Specially Protected Areas.

The applications received are as follows:

Permit Application: 2013-003

1. *Applicant:* Steven D. Emslie, Department of Biology and Marine Biology, University of North Carolina, Wilmington, NC 28403.

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Take, and Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs), The applicant plans to enter ASPA 102—Rookery Islands; ASPA 103—Arderly and Odbert Islands; ASPA 104—Sabrina Island; ASPA 105 Beaufort Island; ASPA 106 Cape Hallett; ASPA 107—Dion Islands; ASPA 108—Green Island; ASPA 109—Moa Island; ASPA 110—Lynch Island; ASPA 111—Southern Powell Island; ASPA 112—Coopermine Peninsula; ASPA 113—Litchfield Island; ASPA 114—North Coronation Island; ASPA 115—Lagotellerie Island; ASPA 116—New College Valley, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird; ASPA 117—Avian Island; ASPA 121—Cape Royds; ASPA 124—Cape Crozier; ASPA 125—Fildes Peninsula; ASPA 126—Byers Peninsula; ASPA 127—Haswell Island; ASPA 128—Western Shore of Admiralty Bay; ASPA 129—Rothera Point, Adelaide Island; ASPA 132—Potter Peninsula; ASPA 133—Harmony Point, Nelson

Island; ASPA 134 Cierva Point, Danco Coast; SPA 135—Bailey Peninsula; ASPA 136—Clark Peninsula; ASPA 139—Biscoe Point, Anvers Island; ASPA 143—Marine Plain, Mule Peninsula; ASPA 149—Cape Shirreff; ASPA 150—Ardley Island; ASPA 158—Cape Adare; ASPA 160—Cape Geology; and, ASPA 171—Narebski Point. Access to these sites will be on an opportunistic basis. The applicant plans to conduct surveys and excavations of modern and abandoned penguin colonies. Ice-free areas will be surveyed on foot to locate evidence of breeding colony (pebbles and/or bone concentrations, rich vegetation). These sites will be sampled by placing a test pit, no more than 1 x 1m in size, and excavating in 5–10 cm levels until bedrock or non-ornithogenic are encountered. Upon completion of the excavation, test pits will be refilled and any vegetation disturbed on the surface will be replaced. Collected sediment will be taken to the laboratory for processing. These sediments will be washed through fine-mesh screens; all organic remains will be sorted and preserved for identification and analysis.

The applicant also plans to salvage whole or partial specimens, up to 10 of each species, of Antarctic seabirds and whole eggs that are found dead on beaches and at colonies. All of these specimens will be shipped to the home institution for identification and analysis.

Location

ASPA 102—Rookery Islands; ASPA 103—Arderly and Odbert Islands; ASPA 104—Sabrina Island; ASPA 105 Beaufort Island; ASPA 106 Cape Hallett; ASPA 107—Dion Islands; ASPA 108—Green Island; ASPA 109—Moa Island; ASPA 110—Lynch Island; ASPA 111—Southern Powell Island; ASPA 112—Coopermine Peninsula; ASPA 113—Litchfield Island; ASPA 114—North Coronation Island; ASPA 115—Lagotellerie Island; ASPA 116—New College Valley, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird; ASPA 117—Avian Island; ASPA 121—Cape Royds; ASPA 124—Cape Crozier; ASPA 125—Fildes Peninsula; ASPA 126—Byers Peninsula; ASPA 127—Haswell Island; ASPA 128—Western Shore of Admiralty Bay; ASPA 129—Rothera Point, Adelaide Island; ASPA 132—Potter Peninsula; ASPA 133—Harmony Point, Nelson Island; ASPA 134 Cierva Point, Danco Coast; SPA 135—Bailey Peninsula; ASPA 136—Clark Peninsula; ASPA 139—Biscoe Point, Anvers Island; ASPA 143—Marine Plain, Mule Peninsula; ASPA 149—Cape Shirreff; ASPA 150—Ardley Island; ASPA 158—Cape Adare;

ASPA 160—Cape Geology; and, ASPA 171—Narebski Point.

DATES: October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2017.

Nadene G. Kennedy,

Permit Officer, Office of Polar Programs.

[FR Doc. 2012-10490 Filed 5-1-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-P

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Reaching Zero: Actions to Eliminate Substance-Impaired Driving Forum

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) will convene a Public Forum to address Substance-Impaired Driving which will begin at 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 15, 2012. NTSB Chairman Deborah A.P. Hersman will chair the two-day forum and all five Board Members will participate. The forum is open to all and free to attend (there is no registration).

Substance-impaired driving kills over ten thousand Americans every year and injures many more. Over 90 percent of all transportation deaths occur on our roads and one-third of these fatalities involve impairment from alcohol or drugs.

Since the invention of the automobile, policymakers, law enforcement, safety activists, and communities have struggled with how to stop substance-impaired driving; and it has been a major NTSB concern for more than 40 years. The agency has conducted special safety studies and produced dozens of accident reports generating over 100 safety recommendations on the issue. However, the Board has not made a new recommendation on substance-impaired driving in a decade. During that time, traffic deaths from all causes have dropped, but the percentage of those killed by a substance-impaired driver has remained unchanged.

The forum will identify the most effective, data-driven, science-based actions needed to “reach zero” accidents resulting from substance-impaired driving. This includes taking a fresh look at the Board’s previous work and assessing the need for updated or new safety recommendations. Panels will critically examine the knowledge, interventions, and public policy considerations needed to address this national safety problem aggressively.

All of these areas will be explored through expert panelists including representatives of federal, state, and local governments; leading researchers, law enforcement, the judiciary, industry, treatment experts, and