FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act; Notice of Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 9:00 a.m. (Eastern Time), August 27, 2012.

PLACE: 10th Floor Board Room, 77 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20002.

STATUS: Parts will be open to the public and parts will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Parts Open to the Public

1. Approval of the Minutes of the July 23, 2012 Board Member Meeting
2. Thrift Savings Plan Activity Report by the Executive Director
   a. Monthly Participant Activity Report
   b. Monthly Investment Performance Report
   c. Legislative Report
3. DoL/KPMG Audit Report
4. Communications Strategy Presentation
5. Personnel

Parts Closed to the Public

1. Procurement
2. Security
3. Personnel

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Kimberly Weaver, Director, Office of External Affairs, (202) 942–1640.

Dated: August 21, 2012.

James B. Petrick,

Secretary, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. 2012–20868 Filed 8–21–12; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6760–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0075; Docket 2012–0076; Sequence 19]

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Submission for OMB Review; Government Property

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comments regarding an extension to an existing OMB clearance.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement concerning Government Property. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 76 FR 18497, on April 4, 2011. No comments were received.

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of functions of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways in which we can minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through the use of appropriate technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Submit comments on or before September 24, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by Information Collection 9000–0075 by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov: http://www.regulations.gov.* Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching the OMB control number. Select the link ''Submit a Comment'' that corresponds with ''Information Collection 9000–0075''. Follow the instructions provided at the ''Submit a Comment'' screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and ''Information Collection 9000–0075'' on your attached document.
- *Fax:* 202–501–4067.
- *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1275 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20417. ATTN: Hada Flowers/IC 9000–0075.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite Information Collection 9000–0075, in all correspondence related to this collection. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Curtis E. Glover, Sr., Procurement Analyst, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA (202) 501–1448 or email *curtis.glover@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

Property, as used in Part 45, means all property, both real and personal. It includes facilities, material, special tooling, special test equipment, and agency-peculiar property. Government property includes both Government-furnished property and contractor-acquired property.

Contractors are required to establish and maintain a property system that will control, protect, preserve, and maintain all Government property because the contractor is responsible and accountable for all Government property under the provisions of the contract including property located with subcontractors. This clearance covers the following requirements:

(a) FAR 45.606–1 requires a contractor to submit inventory schedules.

(b) FAR 45.606–3(a) requires a contractor to correct and resubmit inventory schedules as necessary.

(c) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(ii) requires contractors to receive, record, identify and manage Government property.

(d) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(iii) requires contractors to create and maintain records of all Government property accountable to the contract.

(e) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(iv) requires contractors to periodically perform, record, and report physical inventories during contract performance.

(f) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(vi) requires contractors to have a process to create and provide reports.

(g) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(viii) requires contractors to promptly disclose and report Government Property in its possession that is excess to contract performance.

(h) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(ix) requires contractors to disclose and report to the Property Administrator the need for replacement and/or capital rehabilitation.

(i) FAR 52.245–1(f)(1)(x) requires contractors to perform and report to the Property Administrator contract property closeout.

(j) FAR 52.245–1(f)(2) requires contractors to establish and maintain source data, particularly in the areas of recognition of acquisitions and dispositions of material and equipment.

(k) FAR 52.245–1(j)(4) requires contractors to submit inventory disposal schedules to the Plant Clearance Officer.

(l) FAR 52.245–9(d) requires a contractor to identify the property for which rental is requested.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

The estimated number of respondents published in the **Federal Register** at 76 FR 18497, on April 4, 2011 was incorrectly stated at 4,875 rather than 14,875. This is corrected, and as a result, the estimated total burden hours is revised to 4,350,650. These estimated

total burden hours are lower than the previously approved estimated total burden hours of 6,226,350. The estimated total burden hours are lower because the amendments under FAR Case 2010–009 removed the requirement for Government approval of contractor scrap procedures, and submission of inventory schedules and scrap lists from a contractor without scrap procedurs, prior to allowing the contractor to dispose of ordinary production scrap. The practice unnecessarily burdened contractors that generated small amounts of scrap.

Number of Respondents: 14,875.

Responses per Respondent: 910.267.

Total Responses: 13,540,225.

Average Burden Hours per Response: .3213.

Total Burden Hours: 4,350,650.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1275 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20417, telephone (202) 501–4755.

Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0075, Government Property, in all correspondence.

Dated: August 17, 2012.

William Clark,

Acting Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Govenrmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–20741 Filed 8–22–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2012–N–0892]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Communicating Composite Scores in Direct-to-Consumer Advertising

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on research entitled, ''Communicating Composite Scores in Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) Advertising.'' This study is designed to explore how consumers understand and interpret composite endpoint scores in DTC ads.

DATES: Submit written or electronic comments on the collection of information by October 22, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit electronic comments on the collection of information to *http://www.regulations.gov*. Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Gittleson, Office of Information Management, Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., PI50–400B, Rockville, MD 20850, 301–796–5156, *Daniel.Gittleson@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Communicating Composite Scores in Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) Advertising—(OMB Control Number 0910–NEW)

I. Regulatory Background

Section 1701(a)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u(a)(4)) authorizes FDA to conduct research relating to health information. Section 903(b)(2)(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 393(b)(2)(c)) authorizes FDA to conduct research relating to drugs and other FDA regulated products in carrying out the provisions of the FD&C Act.

II. Composite Scores

To market their products, pharmaceutical companies must demonstrate to FDA the efficacy and safety of their drugs, typically through well-controlled clinical trials (Refs. 1 and 2). In some cases, drug efficacy can be measured by a single endpoint, such as high blood pressure (Ref. 3). Often, however, efficacy is measured by multiple endpoints that are sometimes combined into an overall score called a composite score (Refs. 4 and 5). For example, nasal allergy relief is measured by examining individual symptoms such as runny nose, congestion, nasal itchiness, and sneezing. Each symptom is measured on its own. An overall score is computed from the individual symptom measurements; if a drug has a significantly better overall score than the comparison group (e.g., placebo), it can be marketed for the relief of allergy symptoms. However, although a drug may have a significantly better score overall, it may not have a significantly better score on a particular aspect (e.g., runny nose). Scientists and medical professionals have had training to understand the difference between composite score endpoints and single endpoints, but members of the general public may not understand the difference.

Given the frequency of DTC advertising, it is important to determine whether consumers understand composite scores as they are currently communicated and how best to communicate such scores to lay audiences in general. Because most DTC prescription drug ads do not explicitly state that they used composite scores to demonstrate efficacy or they provide little explanation of how these scores are calculated, it is also important to understand whether consumers