AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm111462.htm for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2).

Dated: October 3, 2012.

Jill Hartzler Warner,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Special Medical Programs.

[FR Doc. 2012–24861 Filed 10–9–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

Periodically, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) publishes abstracts of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of the clearance requests submitted to OMB for review, email *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or call the HRSA Reports Clearance Office on (301) 443–1984.

The following request has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995:

Proposed Project: Maternal and Child Health Bureau Performance Measures for Discretionary Grants (OMB No. 0915–0298): Revision

The Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) intends to continue to collect performance data for Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS), Community Integrated Service Systems (CISS), and other grant programs administered by MCHB.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) proposes to continue using reporting requirements for SPRANS projects, CISS projects, and other grant programs administered by MCHB, including national performance measures previously approved by OMB, and in accordance with the ''Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993'' (Pub. L. 103–62). This Act requires the establishment of measurable goals for federal programs that can be reported as part of the budgetary process, thus linking funding decisions with performance. Performance measures for MCHB discretionary grants were initially approved in January 2003. Approval from OMB is being sought to continue the use of these measures. Some of these measures are specific to certain types of programs and will not apply to all grantees. Through the experience of utilizing these measures, we are enhancing them to better reflect program goals. Specifically, additional outcome measures that can be utilized by grantees that predominantly provide infrastructure services are being developed for submission to OMB.

The estimated response burden is as follows:

Form	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Total responses	Burden hours per response	Total burden hours
Grant Report	900	1	900	41	36,900

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of this notice to the desk officer for HRSA, either by email to *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Please direct all correspondence to the ''attention of the desk officer for HRSA.''

Dated: October 3, 2012.

Bahar Niakan,

Director, Division of Policy and Information Coordination.

[FR Doc. 2012–24889 Filed 10–9–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods Evaluation Report and Recommendations for Identifying Chemical Eye Hazards With Fewer Animals; Availability of Report; Notice of Transmittal to Federal Agencies

SUMMARY: The NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods (NICEATM) announces availability of an Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) test method evaluation report (TMER) that provides recommendations for identifying chemical eye hazards with fewer animals.

ICCVAM concludes that using a classification criterion of one or more positive animals in a three-animal test to identify chemicals and products that are eye hazards will maintain hazard classification equivalent to that provided by current testing procedures, while using up to 50% to 83% fewer animals. ICCVAM recommends consideration of this classification criterion together with eye safety testing procedures that use a maximum of three animals per test substance. This recommendation also harmonizes the number of animals used for eye safety testing across U.S. regulatory agencies and international test guidelines.

The report and recommendations have been transmitted to Federal agencies for their review and response to ICCVAM.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. William S. Stokes, Director, NICEATM, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), P.O. Box 12233, Mail Stop: K2–16, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Phone: 919–541–2384, Fax: 919–541–0947, Email: *niceatm@niehs.nih.gov*. Hand Deliver/Courier address: NICEATM, NIEHS, Room 2034, 530 Davis Drive, Morrisville, NC 27560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: Eye safety testing procedures vary among U.S. agencies. Current testing procedures specified in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (16 CFR 1500.42) provide criteria and procedures for identifying eye hazards based on rabbit eye test results (CPSC,

2010); however, current testing procedures (16 CFR 1500.42) do not provide criteria to classify results obtained from a three-animal test. NICEATM, in collaboration with ICCVAM, conducted an analysis to determine classification criteria based on results from a three-animal test that would maintain hazard classification equivalent to that provided by current testing procedures (16 CFR 1500.42).

The process for developing the ICCVAM recommendations began with a critical review of the analysis (Haseman *et al.,* 2011) and existing data by the ICCVAM Interagency Ocular Toxicity Working Group (OTWG). As part of ICCVAM's ongoing international collaborations, scientists from the European Union Reference Laboratory for Alternatives to Animal Testing and the Japanese Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods served as liaisons to the OTWG. The analysis (Haseman *et al.,* 2011) was provided to the Scientific Advisory Committee on Alternative Toxicological Methods (SACATM) at the June 17–18, 2010 meeting (75 FR 26758, May 12, 2010) for comment. The public was also given an opportunity to comment at that meeting. The OTWG then developed draft ICCVAM recommendations regarding classification criteria based on results from a three-animal test that would maintain hazard classification equivalent to that provided by current testing procedures (16 CFR 1500.42). The draft ICCVAM recommendations and supporting analysis (Haseman *et al.,* 2011) were made available on the NICEATM–ICCVAM Web site (*http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/ocutox/reducenum.htm*) for comment by the broad stakeholder community (76 FR 50220, August 12, 2011).

ICCVAM considered the analysis (Haseman *et al.,* 2011), all public comments, and the SACATM comments in preparing the final ICCVAM test method recommendations. The recommendations are provided in the *ICCVAM Test Method Evaluation Report: Identifying Chemical Eye Hazards with Fewer Animals* (NIH Publication No. 12–7930), which is available on the NICEATM–ICCVAM Web site (*http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/ocutox/reducenum-TMER.htm*). ICCVAM concludes that using a classification criterion of one or more positive animals in a three-animal test to identify chemicals and products that are eye hazards will maintain hazard classification equivalent to that provided by current testing procedures (16 CFR 1500.42 [CPSC, 2010]), while using up to 50% to 83% fewer animals. ICCVAM, therefore, recommends consideration of this classification together with eye safety testing procedures that use a maximum of three animals per test substance. Consistent with ICCVAM's duty to foster interagency and international harmonization (42 U.S.C. 285*l*-3), this recommendation harmonizes the number of animals used for eye safety testing across U.S. regulatory agencies and international test guidelines. The ICCVAM TMER includes relevant ocular toxicity regulations and guidelines, applicable **Federal Register** notices, public comments, and SACATM meeting minutes.

Background Information on ICCVAM, NICEATM, and SACATM

ICCVAM is an interagency committee composed of representatives from 15 Federal regulatory and research agencies that require, use, generate, or disseminate toxicological and safety testing information. ICCVAM conducts technical evaluations of new, revised, and alternative safety testing methods and integrated testing strategies with regulatory applicability and promotes the scientific validation and regulatory acceptance of testing methods that more accurately assess the safety and hazards of chemicals and products and that reduce, refine (enhance animal well-being and lessen or avoid pain and distress), or replace animal use. The ICCVAM Authorization Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 285*l*–3) established ICCVAM as a permanent interagency committee of the NIEHS under NICEATM. NICEATM administers ICCVAM, provides scientific and operational support for ICCVAM-related activities, and conducts independent validation studies to assess the usefulness and limitations of new, revised, and alternative test methods and strategies. NICEATM and ICCVAM welcome the public nomination of new, revised, and alternative test methods and strategies for validation studies and technical evaluations. Additional information about NICEATM and ICCVAM can be found on the NICEATM–ICCVAM Web site (*http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov*).

SACATM was established in response to the ICCVAM Authorization Act (Section 285*l*–3[d]) and is composed of scientists from the public and private sectors. SACATM advises ICCVAM, NICEATM, and the Director of the NIEHS and NTP regarding statutorily mandated duties of ICCVAM and activities of NICEATM. SACATM provides advice on priorities and activities related to the development, validation, scientific review, regulatory acceptance, implementation, and national and international harmonization of new, revised, and alternative toxicological test methods. Additional information about SACATM, including the charter, roster, and records of past meetings, can be found at *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/167.*

References

CPSC. 2010. Federal Hazardous Substances Act Regulations. 16 CFR 1500. Available: *http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title16-vol2/pdf/CFR-2011-title16-vol2-chapII-subchapC.pdf.*

Haseman J.K., Allen D.G., Lipscomb E.A., Truax J.F., Stokes WS. 2011. Using fewer animals to identify chemical eye hazards: revised criteria necessary to maintain equivalent hazard classification. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol 61: 98–104.

Dated: October 3, 2012.

John R. Bucher,

Associate Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 2012–24868 Filed 10–9–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable materials, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities Special Emphasis Panel; NIMHD Social, Behavioral, Health Services, and Policy Research on Minority Health and Health Disparities (R01).

Date: November 7–9, 2012.

Time: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Hilton Rockville Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Maryline Laude-Sharp, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute on Minority Health and Health