banding. The principal avian predators of the penguins (skuas, gulls, giant petrels and sheathbills) are also monitored and, when possible, adults and chicks will be banded, weighed and measured for behavioral and demographic studies. In addition, the applicant may census, band and measure cape petrels and blue-eyed shags. The applicant may collect samples of penguin and skua blood from adults of each species. The number of takes per annum of each avian species will be as follows: chinstrap penguin, 3320; Adelie penguin, 2880; Gentoo penguin, 3020; brown skua, 600; south polar skua, 600; giant petrel, 600; kelp gull, 100; blue-eyed shag, 150; snowy sheathbill, 45; cape petrel, 200. All sampling protocols involve techniques that are standard within the seabird community. Those protocols related to the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) are described by CCAMLR.

The U.S. AMLR Program requests permission to conduct extensive studies at the Cape Shirreff and Copacabana Research sites. Additionally, the Program anticipates conducting intermittent peninsula-wide pinniped and seabird surveys. As such, the applicant requests access to all ASPAs in the South Shetland Islands and in the Antarctic Peninsula. Entry to sites will be made via U.S. AMLR charter or NSF vessels, with immediate access via zodiac operations. Peninsula-wide pinniped and seabird surveys may include the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and photogrammetry. U.S. AMLR researchers will adhere to ASPA protections at all times and plan all activities to minimize disruption to flora and fauna. All species, pinniped and avian, are subject to harmful interference due to census (aerial or ground) and other work described in this application.

Location
Antarctic Peninsula region, South Shetland Islands vicinity: Cape Shirreff and Copacabana research sites. Additionally, the Program anticipates conducting intermittent peninsula-wide pinniped and seabird surveys. As such, the applicant requests access to all ASPAs in the South Shetland Islands and in the Antarctic Peninsula. Entry to sites will be made via U.S. AMLR charter or NSF vessels, with immediate access via zodiac operations. Peninsula-wide pinniped and seabird surveys may include the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and photogrammetry. U.S. AMLR researchers will adhere to ASPA protections at all times and plan all activities to minimize disruption to flora and fauna. All species, pinniped and avian, are subject to harmful interference due to census (aerial or ground) and other work described in this application.

ASPA 123, Potter Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 133, Harmony Point, Nelson Island, South Shetland Island
ASPA 134, Cierva Point Offshore Islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPA 139, Biscoe Point, Anvers Island
ASPA 140, Shores of Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 144, Chile Bay
ASPA 145, Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 146, South Bay, Doumer Island, Palmer Archipelago
ASPA 148, Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPA 149, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 150, Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 151, Lions Rump, King George Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 152, Western Bransfield Strait, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPA 153, East Dallmann Bay, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPA 171, Narebski Point, Barton Peninsula, King George Island

Dates: October 1, 2016–July 30, 2021

Nadene G. Kennedy,
Polar Coordination Specialist, Division of Polar Programs

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Nature McGinn, ACA Permit Officer, at the above address or ACApermits@nsc.gov or (703) 292–7149.

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 a requiring special protection. The regulations establish such a permit system to designate Antarctic Specially Protected Areas.

Application Details
Permit Application: 2017–014

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested
Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPs). The applicant plans to transit through three marine ASPAs (ASPA 145 Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands; ASPA 152 Western Bransfield Strait and ASPA 153 Eastern Dallmann Bay) only when necessary and when transit through the areas does not jeopardize the values to be protected as described in each management plan.

Location
ASPA 145 Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 152 Western Bransfield Strait
ASPA 153 Eastern Dallmann Bay

Dates: September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Permit Application: 2017–015

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested
Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPs). The following ASPAs contain historic huts from the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration: ASPA 155 Cape Evans, Ross Island; ASPA 157 Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross; ASPA
Permit Application: 2017–016


Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPA). The following sites will potentially be visited: ASPA 105 Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea; ASPA 116 New College Valley, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island; ASPA 121 Cape Royds, Ross Island; ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island; ASPA 124 Cape Crozier, Ross Island; ASPA 155 Cape Evans, Ross Island; ASPA 157 Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross; ASPA 158 Hut Point, Ross Island; ASPA 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land.

The purpose is to gather professional video footage, still photographs, and to interview scientists. Any footage, pictures, interviews, and information gathered during site visits to the ASPA’s could potentially be used in outreach videos, archived for future use, or be published in The Antarctic Sun, the official online news publication of the U.S. Antarctic Program which is managed by the National Science Foundation. Visits to the ASPA’s listed in this application will be limited as operational, scientific conditions, and the availability of transportation permit.

Location

ASPA 105 Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea
ASPA 116 New College Valley, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island
ASPA 121 Cape Royds, Ross Island
ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island
ASPA 124 Cape Crozier, Ross Island
ASPA 155 Cape Evans, Ross Island
ASPA 157 Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross
ASPA 158 Hut Point, Ross Island
ASPA 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Take. Periodically native mammal and bird species enter the aircraft runways, the roads, and the ice pier at McMurdo Station, or the pier or general station area at Palmer Station. Such invasions pose operational safety concerns as well as the potential to harm the animals. As such, it will be necessary to herd these animals out of harm’s way. The herding method uses non-lethal and humane techniques to cause as little disturbance as possible to the animals. The primary technique consists of personnel slowly approaching the animals with their arms outstretched to the sides, and continuing toward the animal until they have been moved approximately 20 to 30 feet from the operational area. Occasionally, it may be necessary to use flags mounted on bamboo poles in order to steer animals out of the operational areas. Individuals tasked with wildlife removal will be trained in proper techniques designed to minimize disturbance.

Location

McMurdo Station and associated operational sites, Ross Island and Palmer Station, Antarctic Peninsula.

Dates

September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Permit Application: 2017–017


Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas: ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island in order to conduct scientific projects already in place, or conduct projects added during the term of this permit. Scientists conduct research projects that include, but are not limited to operation of an ELFNLF receiver, riometer and magnetometer for studies of the earth’s magnetic field and ionosphere, high latitude neutral mesospheric and thermospheric dynamics and thermodynamics, UV monitoring, aerosols investigations, and pollution surveys. Daily access is needed for equipment monitoring, data acquisition, calibrations, and repairs. Scientific visitors may enter the site for educational and for oversight purposes. Personnel from the Antarctic Support Contractor departments may be called upon to perform inspections, maintenance, fueling, or repair functions at the facilities within the ASPA. Other personnel will need to enter the ASPA to monitor and maintain or repair weather equipment within the site. Government officials may enter the site to observe and determine whether modifications to the Management Plan or the USAP implementing procedures are warranted.

Location

ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island

Dates

September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Permit Application: 2017–018


Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Entry into ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island in order to conduct scientific projects already in place, or conduct projects added during the term of this permit. Scientists conduct research projects that include, but are not limited to operation of an ELFNLF receiver, riometer and magnetometer for studies of the earth’s magnetic field and ionosphere, high latitude neutral mesospheric and thermospheric dynamics and thermodynamics, UV monitoring, aerosols investigations, and pollution surveys. Daily access is needed for equipment monitoring, data acquisition, calibrations, and repairs. Scientific visitors may enter the site for educational and for oversight purposes. Personnel from the Antarctic Support Contractor departments may be called upon to perform inspections, maintenance, fueling, or repair functions at the facilities within the ASPA. Other personnel will need to enter the ASPA to monitor and maintain or repair weather equipment within the site. Government officials may enter the site to observe and determine whether modifications to the Management Plan or the USAP implementing procedures are warranted.

Location

ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island

Dates

September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Permit Application: 2017–019

5. Applicant: Jerry McDonald (Principal in Charge), Leidos Innovations Group, Antarctic Support Contract, 7400 S. Tucson Way, Centennial, CO 80112–3938.

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas: ASPA 113 Litchfield Island, South Shetland Islands; ASPA 114 enterprise in the transport of scientific teams and supporting personnel, and in field camp set up and take-out. Entry into an ASPA would occur only to support a science project for which a permit has been issued. Entry needs and requirements will be reviewed by ASC Environmental Health and Safety Department prior to entry and reported per standard procedures.
Location
ASPA 113 Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago
ASPA 117 Avian Island, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPA 128 Western shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands
ASPA 139 Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago
ASPA 149 Cape Shirreff and San Telmo Island, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Dates
September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested
Introduce non-indigenous species into Antarctica. An ACA permit is requested for import and use of a commercially available, bacteria supplement for municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, to be used in the wastewater treatment plant at McMurdo Station, Antarctica. Benefits include better sludge settling and dewatering, control of surface foam and filamentous growth, reduction of total sludge volume and improved plant performance even in well-operated treatment plants. This supplement is a proprietary mixture of enzymatic substrate, nutrient base and bacteria for the treatment process. Bacteria would not be released to the marine environment. Most of the bacteria are eventually captured in the wastewater treatment plant’s solids that are dewatered, compressed and retrograded to the U.S. The effluent from the wastewater treatment plant is treated with a UV sterilization system before it is discharged from the plant, killing all remaining bacteria before it reaches the sewage outfall.

Location
McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica

Dates
September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested
Introduce non-indigenous species into Antarctica. An ACA permit is requested for import of a of the commercially available freeze-dried marine bacterium Vibrio fisheri for experimental use and calibration of equipment at the Crazy Science and Engineering Center McMurdo Station. The bacterium is used as one of the reagents for the Microtox toxicity analyzer. All equipment used with the bacterium will be autoclaved to destroy any residual bacteria; there will be no release to the environment.

Location
McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica

Dates
September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested
Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPA); ASPA 121 Cape Royds, Ross Island; ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island; ASPA 124 Cape Crozier, Ross Island; ASPA 131 Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land; ASPA 137 North-west White Island, McMurdo Sound; ASPA 138 Linneaus Terrace, Asgard Range, Victoria Land; ASPA 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land; and ASPA 175 High Altitude Geothermal sites of the Ross Sea region. The Antarctic Support Contractor’s staff provides routine logistics support in the transport of science teams and supporting personnel. Additionally, staff is required to conduct occasional operations, maintenance, construction, and rehabilitation activities in support of science at designated ASPA locations in the Ross Island Area. Petroleum Helicopters Incorporated is the primary means of transport for grantees and support personnel to and from sites; a pilot and helicopter technician would also enter the ASPA. Entry into an ASPA would occur only to support a science project for which a permit has been issued. Entry needs and requirements will be reviewed by ASC Environmental Health and Safety Department prior to entry and reported per standard procedures.

Dates
September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested
Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPA); ASPA 105 Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea; ASPA 106 Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea; ASPA 113 Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago; ASPA 121 Cape Royds, Ross Island; ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island; ASPA 123 Barwick and Balham Valleys, Southern Victoria Land; ASPA 124 Cape Crozier, Ross Island; ASPA 131 Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land; ASPA 137 North-west White Island, McMurdo Sound; ASPA 138 Linneaus Terrace, Asgard Range, Victoria Land; ASPA 139 Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago; ASPA 154 Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land; ASPA 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land; and ASPA 175 High Altitude Geothermal sites of the Ross Sea region. The purpose is to conduct a review of the ASPA management plans, which normally occurs every five years per the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Antarctic Support Contract Environmental Health and Safety Department will enter an ASPA on an as needed basis. Reasons for entering the ASPA could be to collect information on site status in anticipation of the 5 year ASPA review, general management and maintenance.
concerns such as ensuring that all signs and boundary markers are legible and secured, or to address any environmental concern or potential environmental release within the ASPA. Visits for these management purposes would be pre-approved by the U.S. Antarctic Program’s Environmental Officer.

Location
ASPA 105 Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea
ASPA 106 Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea
ASPA 113 Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago
ASPA 121 Cape Royds, Ross Island
ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island
ASPA 123 Barwick and Balham Valleys, Southern Victoria Land
ASPA 124 Cape Crozier, Ross Island
ASPA 131 Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land
ASPA 137 North-west White Island, McMurdo Sound
ASPA 138 Linneaus Terrace, Asgard Range, Victoria Land
ASPA 139 Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago
ASPA 154 Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land
ASPA 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land
ASPA 175 High Altitude Geothermal sites of the Ross Sea region

Dates
September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2021

Nadene G. Kennedy,
Polar Coordination Specialist, Division of Polar Programs.

[FR Doc. 2016–21655 Filed 9–8–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2016–0064]


AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Renewal of existing information collection; request for comment.


DATES: Submit comments by November 8, 2016. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

• Federal Rulemaking Web site: Go to http://www.regulations.gov and search for Docket ID NRC–2016–0064. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301–415–3463; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this document.

• Mail comments to: David Cullison, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Mail Stop: T–5 F53, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

For additional information on submitting comments, see “Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments” in the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
David Cullison, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–2084; email: INFOCOLLECTS.Resource@NRC.GOV.

B. Submitting Comments

Please include Docket ID NRC–2016–0064 in the subject line of your comment submission, in order to ensure that the NRC is able to make your comment submission available to the public in this docket.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information in comment submissions that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at http://www.regulations.gov as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS, and the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment submissions into ADAMS.