or compromise. No information will be provided to the System Research and Application Corporation, until the requirements in this document have been fully satisfied. Records of information provided under this IAG will be maintained by EPA Project Officers for this contract. All information supplied to the System Research and Application Corporation, by EPA for use in connection with this IAG will be returned to EPA when the System Research and Application Corporation, have completed their work.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Business and industry, Government contracts, Government property, Security measures.

Dated: January 23, 2008.

Oscar Morales,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. E8–1796 Filed 1–30–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, February 7, 2008, 2 p.m. Eastern Time.

PLACE: Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Conference Room on the Ninth Floor of the EEOC Office Building, 1801 ''L'' Street, NW., Washington, DC 20507.

STATUS: The meeting will be open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Open Session:

1. Announcement of Notation Votes, and

2. Obligation of Funds for a Temporary Interactive Voice Response/Automatic Call Distribution (IVR/ACD) Non-competitive Hosting Contract and a Competitive Contract for Technology Support of Customer Response Function.

Note: In accordance with the Sunshine Act, the meeting will be open to public observation of the Commission's deliberations and voting. (In addition to publishing notices on EEOC Commission meetings in the **Federal Register** the Commission also provides a recorded announcement a full week in advance on future Commission sessions.)

Please telephone (202) 663–7100 (voice) and (202) 663–4074 (TTY) at any time for information on these meetings. The EEOC provides sign language interpretation at Commission meetings for the hearing impaired. Requests for other reasonable accommodations may be made by using the voice and TTY numbers listed above. *Contact Person For More Information:* Stephen Llewellyn, Executive Officer on (202) 663–4070.

Dated: January 29, 2008.

Stephen Llewellyn,

Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 08–454 Filed 1–29–08; 11:41 am]

BILLING CODE 6570–01–M

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Notice of Decision Under Section 127(f) of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002

AGENCY: Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Notice of Decision to Waive Requirements of Sections 127(a) and (d) of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002. Notice of Availability of Associated OSTP Director's Decision Memorandum and Interagency Technical Evaluation Report.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the determination, under Section 127(f) of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Act), to waive the requirements of Section 127(a) and (d) of the Act. Notice is also given that the Associated Decision Memorandum and an interagency technical analysis report are available on the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Web site at *http://www.ostp.gov/KI.*

Section 127(a) of the Act directed the President to establish a Potassium Iodide (KI) distribution program, under which State and local governments could receive KI tablets for distribution to the population in the 20 mile radius surrounding nuclear power plants (NPPs). The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) already has such a program for the 10 mile emergency planning zones surrounding NPPs, so Section 127(a) effectively extended that program to the 10–20 mile range.

Through Section 127(f), Congress authorized the President to waive this distribution requirement if there exists ''an alternative and more effective prophylaxis or preventive measures for adverse thyroid conditions that may result from the release of radionuclides from nuclear power plants.''

On July 3, 2007, the President delegated the Section 127(f) waiver authority to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

On July 30, 2007, to help inform his decision, the OSTP Director requested the Federal Radiological Policy Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) to provide a technical evaluation of the issues surrounding Section 127. The FRPCC is an interagency organization, with membership from 17 Federal agencies, established to coordinate Federal responsibilities for assisting State and local governments in emergency planning and preparedness for peacetime nuclear emergencies. The FRPCC transmitted its final technical evaluation paper to the OSTP Director on October 23, 2007.

On January 22, 2008, the OSTP Director executed his final decision pursuant to the Section 127(f) delegation. The complete Decision Memorandum, as well as the FRPCC technical information paper, is available on the OSTP Web site at *http://www.ostp.gov/KI.*

The OSTP Director's determination waived Section 127(f) because a more effective preventive measure does exist for the extended zone covered by the Act, namely avoidance of exposure altogether through evacuation of the potentially affected population and interdiction of contaminated food. Analysis of radiological release events that could lead to adverse thyroid conditions beyond the current 10 mile zone shows that limiting or avoiding exposure to radiation through these mechanisms is practical and much more effective than the administration of KI in the proposed extended zone.

DATES: The Decision Memorandum was executed on January 22, 2008. Associated documents will be available on the OSTP Web site on January 31, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Questions concerning this Notice should be sent to OSTP by e-mail at *comments@ostp.eop.gov* or by Fax at 202–456–6027.

Background

Section 127(a) of the Act directs the President to establish a KI distribution program as discussed above. Section 127(b) of the Act calls for State and local authorities to submit their KI stockpile plans to the President. Section 127(c) requires the President to issue guidelines for the stockpiling of KI tablets. Section 127(d) requires the Federal government to undertake efforts to make states and localities aware of the availability of KI under 127(a). Section 127(e) requires the President to

submit a progress report to Congress no later than 6 months after the guidelines under (c) are issued, and requires the President to request the National Academies of Science to conduct a study to determine the most effective and safe way to distribute and administer KI on a mass scale.

In Section 127(f), Congress authorized the President to waive the requirements of Sections 127(a) and (d) if there exists ''an alternative and more effective prophylaxis or preventive measures for adverse thyroid conditions that may result from the release of radionuclides from nuclear power plants.''

On July 3, 2007, the President delegated the authority to make a determination whether to invoke Section 127(f) to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the authority to implement the remaining subsections of Section 127 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which established and implements the existing 10 mile KI distribution program.

On July 30, 2007, the OSTP Director requested the FRPCC to provide a technical evaluation of the issues surrounding Section 127(f). The FRPCC is an interagency organization, with membership from 17 Federal agencies, established to coordinate Federal responsibilities for assisting State and local governments in emergency planning and preparedness for peacetime nuclear emergencies. Member agencies include the NRC, the Federal Emergency Response Agency (FEMA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Environmental Protection Agency, and others. The OSTP Director asked the FRPCC to provide him with technical background information only; the FRPCC was not asked to provide any findings or recommendations concerning the invocation of Section 127(f). The FRPCC asked their Potassium Iodide Working Group to conduct the work of drafting this document.

As part of this process, OSTP specifically requested that agencies with expertise in topical subjects in the technical evaluation take the lead on the subjects of their particular expertise—to be responsible for carefully reviewing and approving the information presented. For example, FDA was asked to take the lead on the sections dealing with the effects of Potassium Iodide, HHS was asked to take the lead on the sections dealing with the health effects of radiation including radioiodine, and FEMA was asked to take the lead on the sections dealing with evacuations, etc. In addition, each agency had the opportunity to review and approve the entire document, both at the working group and full FRPCC levels. If irreconcilable disputes existed between the various Federal agencies while drafting the document, OSTP requested that this information, along with the reasons why, be presented to the OSTP Director as well.

The FRPCC transmitted its final technical evaluation paper to the OSTP Director on October 23, 2007.

On January 22, 2008, the OSTP Director executed his decision on the 127(f) delegation. The analysis underlying the decision to invoke the Section 127(f) waiver is presented in a Decision Memorandum. The complete Decision Memorandum, as well as the supporting interagency FRPCC technical information paper, is available on the OSTP Web site at *http://www.ostp.gov/KI*.

To provide additional background on the basis for the decision in this Notice, the ''Decision Summary'' section of the Decision Memorandum is presented in full below:

Decision Summary

On July 3, 2007, the President delegated to me his authority to invoke, if appropriate, the waiver provision in the Potassium Iodide (KI) distribution program enacted through Section 127 of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Act).[1] In that Section of the Act, Congress authorized the President to waive the program if he determines that there exists ''an alternative and more effective prophylaxis or preventive measures for adverse thyroid conditions that may result from the release of radionuclides from nuclear power plants.'' Under the Act, the Federal government would provide KI to be distributed by state and local governments to populations living in a zone extending an additional 10 miles beyond the existing 10 mile emergency planning zone near nuclear power plants (NPPs), in which a KI distribution program already exists. The Background section below describes the process I used to make the necessary determination.

After a thorough review of the technical issues, and as explained in detail below, I have decided to invoke the Section 127(f) waiver. I have determined that a more effective preventive measure does exist for the extended zone covered by the Act, namely avoidance of exposure altogether through evacuation of the potentially affected population and interdiction of contaminated food. Analysis of radiological release events that could lead to adverse thyroid conditions beyond the current 10 mile zone shows that such limiting or avoiding exposure to radiation through these mechanisms is practical and much more effective than the administration of KI in the proposed extended zone.

Key facts leading to this conclusion are the existence of Federal support for KI distribution programs within 10 miles of an NPP, the long advance warning available to potentially affected populations given the type of event that could possibly lead to actionable radionuclide concentrations beyond 10 miles, and the existence of tested operational plans for effectively interdicting contaminated agricultural products in this extended zone.

For the types of nuclear reactors in use within the United States, there are very few accident scenarios that produce such effects. These very severe events have been well-analyzed, and none lead to the rapid appearance of thyroid-threatening radioiodines beyond 10 miles. Experience with major evacuations (approximately one every three weeks in the U.S.), and detailed analysis for a typical nuclear power plant (NPP), show that populations in the extended zone likely to be affected by such an event can be evacuated in time to avoid adverse thyroid conditions. Moreover, KI is only effective in decreasing thyroid exposure to radioactive isotopes of iodine, and the events in question would produce health effects from radionuclides other than the isotopes of iodine. Evacuation and interdiction of contaminated food products are the preferred actions to prevent exposures to these other radionuclides, and will have to be taken in response to such an event in any case.

While the Section 127(f) authority delegated to me primarily concerns distribution of KI beyond the current 10 mile Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) program, the review brought to my attention weaknesses in the implementation of existing programs within 10 miles that deserve attention. States distribute KI currently provided by the NRC in diverse programs with disparate characteristics, suggesting that many are not based on best practices for prevention of adverse thyroid conditions. Accordingly, while not a pre-condition of my decision to invoke the Section 127(f) waiver, I strongly recommend that the NRC, in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Department of Health and Human

[1] Pub. L. 107–188, 42 U.S.C. 300hh–12 (Notes).

Services (HHS), State and local health authorities and relevant public and private sector stakeholders develop and promulgate ''best practice'' guidelines for the existing state-level KI distribution programs within the 10 mile emergency planning zones.

Stanley S. Sokul,

Chief of Staff and General Counsel, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

[FR Doc. E8–1769 Filed 1–30–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3170–W8–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Submitted for Review to the Office of Management and Budget

January 17, 2008.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before March 3, 2008. If you anticipate that you will be submitting PRA comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the FCC contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicholas A. Fraser, Office of Management and Budget, (202) 395–5887, or via fax at 202–395–5167 or via Internet at *Nicholas_A._Fraser@omb.eop.gov* and to *Judith-B.Herman@fcc.gov*, Federal Communications Commission, or an e-mail to *PRA@fcc.gov*. To view a copy of this information collection request (ICR) submitted to OMB: (1) Go to the web page *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*, (2) look for the section of the web page called ''Currently Under Review'', (3) click on the downward-pointing arrow in the ''Select Agency'' box below the ''Currently Under Review'' heading, (4) select ''Federal Communications Commission'' from the list of agencies presented in the ''Select Agency'' box, (5) click the ''Submit'' button to the right of the ''Select Agency'' box, and (6) when the list of FCC ICRs currently under review appears, look for the title of this ICR (or its OMB Control Number, if there is one) and then click on the ICR Reference Number to view detailed information about this ICR.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Judith B. Herman at 202–418–0214 or via the Internet at *Judith-B.Herman@fcc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0262.

Title: Section 90.179, Shared Use of Radio Stations.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local or tribal government.

Number of Respondents: 42,000 respondents; 42,000 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .75 hours reporting requirement; .25 hours recordkeeping requirement.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement and recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Total Annual Burden: 42,000 hours.

Total Annual Cost: N/A.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: N/A.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality.

Needs and Uses: The Commission will submit this information collection to the OMB as an extension during this comment period to obtain the full three-year clearance from them. There is an increase in the number of respondents/responses and burden hours due a recalculation of the burden estimates.

Section 90.179 requires Part 90 licensees that share use of their private land mobile radio (PLMR) facility on a non-profit, cost-shared basis keep a written sharing agreement as part of the station records. The written agreement would set out: (1) The method of sharing, (2) the components of the system which are covered by the sharing arrangements, (3) the method by which costs are to be apportioned, (4) and acknowledgement that all shared transmitter use must be subject to the licensee's control.

These requirements are necessary to identify users of the systems should interference problems develop. This information is used by the Commission to investigate interference complaints and resolve interference and operational complaints that may arise among the users.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E8–1691 Filed 1–30–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission for Extension Under Delegated Authority, Comments Requested

January 15, 2008.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Persons wishing to comment on this information collection should