NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: (11–019)]

NASA Advisory Council; Science Committee; Planetary Science Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a meeting of the Planetary Science Subcommittee of the NASA Advisory Council (NAC). This Subcommittee reports to the Science Committee of the NAC. The Meeting will be held for the purpose of soliciting from the scientific community and other persons scientific and technical information relevant to program planning.

DATES: Wednesday, March 16, 2011, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., Local Time.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will take place telephonically and by WebEx. Any interested person may call the USA toll free conference call number 888–972–6899, pass code PSS, to participate in this meeting by telephone. The WebEx link is https://nasa.webex.com/, meeting number 997 494 870, and password PSS; Mar16.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The agenda for the meeting includes the following topics:

—Discussion and Formulation of the Planetary Science Division’s Response to the NRC Planetary Decadal Survey Report.

It is imperative that the meeting be held on this date to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants.

Dated: February 17, 2011.

P. Diane Rausch,
Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Space Administration.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: 30-Day notice of submission of information collection approval from the Office of Management and Budget and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of a Federal Government-wide effort to streamline the process to seek feedback from the public on service delivery, the National Science Foundation has submitted a Generic Information Collection Request (Generic ICR): “Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery” to OMB for approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 et. seq.).

DATES: Comments must be submitted March 28, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB, Attention: Desk Officer for National Science Foundation, 725—17th Street, NW. Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, and to Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 295, Arlington, Virginia 22230 or send e-mail to splimpto@nsf.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including Federal holidays).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information, please contact Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 295, Arlington, Virginia 22230 or send e-mail to splimpto@nsf.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title: Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.

Abstract: The information collection activity will garner qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient, timely manner, in accordance with the Administration’s commitment to improving service delivery. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights on perceptions and opinions, but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be
organizations, State, Local or Tribal Government.

Average Expected Annual Number of Activities: 10.
Respondents: 500 per activity.
Annual Responses: 5,000.
Frequency of Response: Once per request.
Average Minutes per Response: 30.
Burden hours: 2,500.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.


Suzanne H. Plimpton,
Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2011–4274 Filed 2–24–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Assumption Buster Workshop: Trust Anchors Are Invulnerable

AGENCY: The National Coordination Office (NCO) for the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) Program.

ACTION: Call for participation.

SUMMARY: The NCO, on behalf of the Special Cyber Operations Research and Engineering (SCORE) Committee, an interagency working group that coordinates cyber security research activities in support of national security systems, is seeking expert participants in a day-long workshop on the pros and cons of the use and implementation of trust anchors. The workshop will be held April 27, 2011 in the Savage, MD area. Applications will be accepted until 5 p.m. EST March 18, 2011. Accepted participants will be notified by March 30, 2011.

DATES: Workshop: April 27, 2011; Deadline: March 18, 2011. Apply via e-mail to assumptionbusters@nitrdf.gov. Travel expenses will be paid for selected participants who live more than 50 miles from Washington, DC, up to the limits established by Federal Government travel regulations and restrictions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: assumptionbusters@nitrdf.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Overview: This notice is issued by the National Coordination Office for the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) Program on behalf of the SCORE Committee.

Background: There is a strong and often repeated call for research to provide novel cyber security solutions. The rhetoric of this call is to elicit new solutions that are radically different from existing solutions. Continuing research that achieves only incremental improvements is a losing proposition. We are lagging behind and need technological leaps to get, and keep, ahead of adversaries who are themselves rapidly improving attack technology. To answer this call, we must examine the key assumptions that underlie current security architectures. Challenging those assumptions both opens up the possibilities for novel solutions that are rooted in a fundamentally different understanding of the problem and provides an even stronger basis for moving forward on those assumptions that are well-founded. The SCORE Committee is conducting a series of four workshops to begin the assumption buster process. The assumptions that underlie this series are that cyber space is an adversarial domain, that the adversary is tenacious, clever, and capable, and that re-examining cyber security solutions in the context of these assumptions will result in key insights that will lead to the novel solutions we desperately need. To ensure that our discussion has the requisite adversarial flavor, we are inviting researchers who develop solutions of the type under discussion, and researchers who exploit these solutions. The goal is to engage in robust debate of topics generally believed to be true to determine to what extent that claim is warranted. The adversarial nature of these debates is meant to ensure the threat environment is reflected in the discussion in order to elicit innovative research concepts that will have a greater chance of having a sustained positive impact on our cyber security posture.

The second topic to be explored in this series is “Trust Anchors are Invulnerable.” The workshop on this topic will be held in the Savage, MD area on April 27, 2011.

Assertion: “Trust anchors are invulnerable thus users who faithfully deploy reliable trust anchors can be confident that they are immune from the attacks.”

This assertion underlies significant cyber security research and development that is aimed at developing and implementing invulnerable trust anchors, security keystones that cannot be circumvented, and that assure that trust in a system is well grounded. Numerous trust anchors are preferred at different levels of assurance and for different aspects of the system. Platform trust is assured by