

(recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify);

(2) Tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives and taking into account—among other things and to the extent practicable—the costs of cumulative regulations;

(3) In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity);

(4) To the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than the behavior or manner of compliance a regulated entity must adopt; and

(5) Identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including economic incentives—such as user fees or marketable permits—to encourage the desired behavior, or provide information that enables the public to make choices.

Executive Order 13563 also requires an agency “to use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible.” The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB has emphasized that these techniques may include “identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes.”

We are issuing this final priority only on a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs. In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, we selected those approaches that maximize net benefits. Based on the analysis that follows, the Department believes that this regulatory action is consistent with the principles in Executive Order 13563.

We also have determined that this regulatory action does not unduly interfere with State, local, and Tribal governments in the exercise of their governmental functions.

In accordance with both Executive orders, the Department has assessed the potential costs and benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, of this regulatory action. The potential costs are those resulting from statutory requirements and those we have determined as necessary for administering the Department’s programs and activities.

Summary of Potential Costs and Benefits

The benefits of the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Programs have been well

established over the years in that similar projects have been completed successfully. This final priority will generate new knowledge through research and development.

Another benefit of the final priority is that establishing a new DRRP will improve the lives of individuals with disabilities. The new DRRP will provide support and assistance for NIDRR grantees as they generate, disseminate, and promote the use of new information that will improve the options for individuals with disabilities to perform regular activities of their choice in the community.

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Dated: June 4, 2012.

Alexa Posny,

Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

[FR Doc. 2012–13858 Filed 6–6–12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

National Board for Education Sciences; Meeting

AGENCY: ED, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice of an Open Meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule and proposed agenda of an

upcoming meeting of the National Board for Education Sciences. The notice also describes the functions of the Committee. Notice of this meeting is required by Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and is intended to notify the public of their opportunity to attend the meeting.

DATES: June 20, 2012. Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: 80 F Street NW., Room 100, Washington, DC 20001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Monica Herk, Executive Director, National Board for Education Sciences, 555 New Jersey Ave. NW., Room 602 K, Washington, DC, 20208; phone:(202) 208–3491; fax: (202) 219–1466; email: Monica.Herk@ed.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Board for Education Sciences is authorized by Section 116 of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (ESRA), 20 U.S.C 9516. The Board advises the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) on, among other things, the establishment of activities to be supported by the Institute, on the funding for applications for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for research after the completion of peer review, and reviews and evaluates the work of the Institute.

On June 20, 2012, starting at 8:30 a.m., the Board will approve the agenda and hear remarks from the chair. John Easton, IES Director, and the Commissioners of the national centers will give an overview of recent developments at IES.

From 9:30 to 10:45 a.m., Board members will discuss the topic, “Communicating Research Effectively to Diverse Audiences”. Rebecca Maynard, Commissioner of the National Center on Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, will provide an update on the *What Works Clearinghouse* Web site, followed by a presentation by John Hutchins, Communications Director at MDRC, about MDRC’s approach to communicating research findings. A break will take place from 10:45 to 11:00 a.m.

From 11:00 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., the Board will consider the topic, “Recent Research on Instructional Quality”. Following opening presentations by Douglas Staiger of Dartmouth University and by Helen Ladd of Duke University, Board members will engage in roundtable discussion of the issues raised. The meeting will break for lunch from 12:15 to 12:45 p.m.

At 12:45 p.m. Board members will travel to 400 Maryland Avenue SW. in Washington, DC in order for four recently appointed Board members—

David Chard, Adam Gamoran, Judith Singer, and Hirokazu Yoshikawa—to be sworn in by Secretary of Education Arne Duncan at 1:30 p.m.

Following its return from the swearing-in ceremony, the Board meeting will resume from 2:15 to 3:30 p.m. to discuss the topic, “IES’s Peer Review Process: Review Panel Criteria, Recruitment, and Training”. After opening remarks by Anne Ricciuti, IES’s Deputy Director for Science, the Board will engage in roundtable discussion of the topic. An afternoon break will occur from 3:30 to 3:45 p.m.

From 3:45 to 4:45 p.m., the Board will discuss the recommendations of the May 2008 Board regarding reauthorization of the Education Sciences Reform Act. The Board will also discuss a draft Scientific Integrity Policy proposed for the U.S. Department of Education.

At 4:45 p.m., there will be closing remarks and a consideration of next steps from the IES Director and NBES Chair, with adjournment scheduled for 5:00 p.m.

There will not be an opportunity for public comment. However, members of the public are encouraged to submit written comments related to NBES to Monica Herk (see contact information above). A final agenda is available from Monica Herk (see contact information above) and is posted on the Board Web site <http://ies.ed.gov/director/board/agendas/index.asp>. Individuals who will need accommodations for a disability in order to attend the meeting (e.g., interpreting services, assistance listening devices, or materials in alternative format) should notify Monica Herk no later than June 6. We will attempt to meet requests for accommodations after this date but cannot guarantee their availability. The meeting site is accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Records are kept of all Board proceedings and are available for public inspection at 555 New Jersey Ave. NW., Room 602 K, Washington, DC 20208, from the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern Standard Time Monday through Friday.

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512-1800; or in the Washington, DC, area at (202) 512-0000.

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John Q. Easton,

Director, Institute of Education Sciences.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0893; FRL-9680-9]

Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives: Modification to Octamix Waiver (TXCeed)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency has reconsidered a portion of a fuel waiver that was granted to the Texas Methanol Corporation (Texas Methanol) under the Clean Air Act on February 8, 1988. This waiver was previously reconsidered and modified on October 28, 1988, in a **Federal Register** publication titled “Fuel and Fuel Additives; Modification of a Fuel Waiver Granted to the Texas Methanol Corporation.” Today’s notice approves the use of an alternative corrosion inhibitor, TXCeed, in Texas Methanol’s gasoline-alcohol fuel, OCTAMIX.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0893. All documents and public comments in the docket are listed on the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the Air Docket, EPA Headquarters Library, Mail Code: 2822T, EPA West Building, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1742, and the facsimile number for the Air Docket is (202) 566-9744.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding this notice contact, Joseph R. Sopata, U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, (202) 343-9034, fax number, (202) 343-2800, email address: sopata.joe@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 211(f)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act) makes it unlawful for any manufacturer of any fuel or fuel additive to first introduce into commerce, or to increase the concentration in use of, any fuel or fuel additive for use by any person in motor vehicles manufactured after model year 1974, which is not substantially similar to any fuel or fuel additive utilized in the certification of any model year 1975, or subsequent model year, vehicle or engine under section 206 of the Act. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) last issued an interpretive rule on the phrase “substantially similar” at 73 FR 22281 (April 25, 2008). Generally speaking, this interpretive rule describes the types of unleaded gasoline that are likely to be considered “substantially similar” to the unleaded gasoline utilized in EPA’s certification program by placing limits on a gasoline’s chemical composition as well as its physical properties, including the amount of alcohols and ethers (oxygenates) that may be added to gasoline. Fuels that are found to be “substantially similar” to EPA’s certification fuels may be registered and introduced into commerce. The current “substantially similar” interpretive rule for unleaded gasoline allows no more than 2.7 percent oxygen by weight for certain ethers and alcohols.

Section 211(f)(4) of the Act provides that upon application of any fuel or fuel additive manufacturer, the Administrator may waive the prohibitions of section 211(f)(1) if the Administrator determines that the applicant has established that the fuel or fuel additive, or a specified concentration thereof, will not cause or contribute to a failure of any emission control device or system (over the useful life of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle in which such device or system is used) to achieve compliance by the vehicle or engine with the emission standards to which it has been certified pursuant to sections 206 and 213(a) of the Act. The statute requires that the Administrator shall take final action to grant or deny an application after public notice and comment, within 270 days of receipt of the application.

The Texas Methanol Corporation received a waiver under CAA section 211(f)(4) for a gasoline-alcohol fuel