materials place marks of identification
on the materials manufactured. 
Marking
of explosives enables law enforcement
entities to more effectively trace
explosives from the manufacturer
through the distribution chain to the
end purchaser. This process is used as
a tool in criminal enforcement activities.
(5) An estimate of the total number of
respondents and the amount of time
estimated for an average respondent to
respond: It is estimated that 2,184
respondents will respond to this
information collection. Estimated time
for a respondent to respond is none.
Manufacturers are required to place
markings on explosives, therefore, the
burden hours are considered usual and
customary. 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2) states
there is no burden when the collection
of information is usual and customary.
(6) An estimate of the total public
burden (in hours) associated with the
collection: The estimated annual total
burden hours associated with this
collection is 1 hour.
If additional information is required
contact: Jerri Murray, Department
Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning
Staff, Justice Management Division,
Department of Justice, Two Constitution
Square, 145 N Street NE., Room 3W–
1407B, Washington, DC 20530.
Dated: February 27, 2013.
Jerri Murray,
Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S.
Department of Justice.
[FR Doc. 2013–04872 Filed 3–1–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410–FY–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
and Explosives
[OMB Number 1140–0068]
Agency Information Collection
Activities: Proposed Collection;
Comments Requested: Police Check
Inquiry and Pre-Screening
Qualifications Certification

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

The Department of Justice (DOJ),
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
and Explosives (ATF), will be
submitting the following information
collection request to the Office of
Management and Budget (OMB) for
review and approval in accordance with
The proposed information collection is
published to obtain comments from the
public and affected agencies. Comments
are encouraged and will be accepted for
“sixty days” until May 3, 2013. This

Process is conducted in accordance with
5 CFR 1320.10.
If you have comments especially on the
estimated public burden or
associated response time, suggestions,
or need a copy of the proposed
information collection instrument with
instructions or additional information,
please contact Renee Reid, Chief
Personnel Security Branch at
Renee.Reid@atf.gov.
Written comments and suggestions
from the public and affected agencies
concerning the proposed collection of
information are encouraged. Your
comments should address one or more
of the following four points:
—Evaluate whether the proposed
collection of information is necessary
for the proper performance of the
functions of the agency, including
whether the information will have
practical utility;
—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s
estimate of the burden of the
proposed collection of information,
including the validity of the
methodology and assumptions used;
—Enhance the quality, utility, and
clarity of the information to be
collected; and
—Minimize the burden of the collection
of information on those who are to
respond, including through the use of
appropriate automated, electronic,
mechanical, or other technological
collection techniques or other forms
of information technology, e.g.,
permitting electronic submission of
responses.

Summary of Information Collection
(1) Type of Information Collection:
Revision of an existing collection of
information.
(2) Title of the Form/Collection:
Police Check Inquiry and Pre-Screening
Qualifications Certification.
(3) Agency form number, if any, and
the applicable component of the
Department of Justice sponsoring the
collection: Form Number: ATF F
8620.42 and ATF F 8620.62; Bureau of
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and
Explosives.
(4) Affected public who will be asked
or required to respond, as well as a brief
abstract: Primary: Individuals or
Households Other: Business or Other
For-Profit.

Need for Collection
The information requested is
necessary to determine if individuals
(potential contractors, task force
officers, and volunteers) interested in
providing services to ATF meet DOJ and
ATF basic qualification requirements to
be considered for access to ATF

information, information technology
systems, and/or facilities. These agency
specific requirements include, but are
not limited to, residency, citizenship,
drug use, financial history, firearms/
explosives licensing, criminal history,
and conduct qualifications. The revision
to this collection is adding a new form
ATF Form 8620.62 for individuals that
require unescorted access to ATF
information and facilities, and minor
clarifying information on ATF Form
8620.42.
(5) An estimate of the total number of
respondents and the amount of time
estimated for an average respondent to
respond: It is estimated that 1000
respondents will take 5 minutes to
complete ATF F 8620.42 and 1500
respondents will take 7 minutes to
complete ATF F 8620.62.
(6) An estimate of the total public
burden (in hours) associated with the
collection: There are an estimated 258
annual total burden hours associated
with this collection.
If additional information is required
contact: Jerri Murray, Department
Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning
Staff, Justice Management Division,
Department of Justice, Two Constitution
Square, 145 N Street NE., Room 3W–
1407B, Washington, DC 20530.
Dated: February 27, 2013.
Jerri Murray,
Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S.
Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2013–04873 Filed 3–1–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410–FY–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training
Administration

Notice of Availability of Funds and
Solicitation for Grant Applications for
Strategies Targeting Characteristics
Common to Female Ex-Offenders
AGENCY: Employment and Training
Administration, Labor.
ACTION: Notice of Solicitation for Grant
Applications (SGA), Funding
Opportunity Number: SGA/DFA PY–
12–04.
SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Labor
(DOL), Employment and Training
Administration (ETA), announces the
availability of $12 million in grant funds
authorized by the Workforce Investment
Act to serve adult and youth ex-
offenders. Services for ex-offenders will
be targeted to females, but must also be
open to eligible male ex-offenders.

Strategies Targeting Characteristics
Common to Female Ex-Offenders grants
will be awarded through a competitive process. Under this solicitation, DOL expects to award eight grants up to $1.5 million each to cover a 37-month period of performance. These grants will include an integrated strategy of recruitment and assessment, empowerment and self-development, case management, education and training, workforce development, follow-up, and state/local partnerships. The complete SGA and any subsequent SGA amendments in connection with this solicitation are described in further detail on ETA’s Web site at http://www.doleta.gov/grants/ or on http://www.grants.gov. The Web sites provide application information, eligibility requirements, review and selection procedures, and other program requirements governing this solicitation.

DATES: The closing date for receipt of applications under this announcement is April 17, 2013. Applications must be received no later than 4:00:00 p.m. Eastern Time.


Signed February 26, 2013, in Washington, DC.

Eric D. Luetkenhaus, Grant Officer, Employment and Training Administration.

[FR Doc. 2013–04895 Filed 3–1–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FT–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2011–0054]

Revocation of Permanent Variances

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice of revocation.

SUMMARY: With this notice, OSHA is revoking twenty-four (24) obsolete variances. Between 1975 and 1977, OSHA granted permanent variances to 24 companies engaged in the construction of cylindrical steel tanks. The variances specified several conditions that served as an alternative means of compliance to the falling-object-protection and fall-protection requirements of the standard governing general requirements for scaffolds in effect during this period. In 1996, OSHA revised its scaffolds standards for construction to include provisions that essentially duplicated the conditions specified by these variances. Therefore, OSHA believes the alternative means of compliance granted by the variances is no longer necessary and is revoking the variances.

Based on comments received in response to a December 19, 2011, notice proposing to revoke these variances (76 FR 78698), on August 7, 2012, OSHA published a notice in the Federal Register correcting several cross references in OSHA’s scaffolds standards for construction (77 FR 46948). Today’s notice revoking the variances takes into consideration these newly corrected cross references.

DATES: The effective date of the revocation of the permanent variances is March 4, 2013.


Copies of this Federal Register notice. Electronic copies of this notice are available at http://www.regulations.gov. Electronic copies of this notice, as well as news releases and other relevant information, are available on OSHA’s Web site at http://www.osha.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

OSHA’s general requirements for scaffolds used in the construction industry are set forth at 29 CFR 1926.451. OSHA adopted this standard from Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act) (40 U.S.C. 3704) under Section 6(a) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act; 29 U.S.C. 651, 655) in 1971 (see 36 FR 7340). Paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of § 1926.451 required employers to erect, on scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor, toeboards having a minimum height of four inches on all open sides and open ends of the platforms. These requirements prevented tools and other equipment from falling from the scaffold and striking employees below. To ensure the structural integrity of scaffolds, § 1926.451(a)(5) required employers to erect guardrail supports at intervals not to exceed eight feet, while Table L–3 in § 1926.451(a)(10) set maximum permissible spans for 2-inch x 10-inch (or wider) planks.

Between 1975 and 1977, OSHA granted 24 permanent variances from the falling-object-protection and fall-protection requirements in § 1926.451(a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(10) to employers using scaffolds in the construction of cylindrical steel tanks. Construction of these tanks involves attaching curved steel plates together to form the outer surface of a tank. After attaching a horizontal layer (ring) of steel plates around the circumference of the existing shell, employees raise the scaffolds to attach the next ring of steel plates onto the existing shell. Steel mills typically fabricate the steel plates to a standard length. After delivery of the steel plates to a worksite, and prior to attaching the plates to form the outer surface of a tank, employers attach scaffolding and guardrail supports to brackets welded onto the steel plates. The standard length and radius of the steel plates make it difficult for employers to properly space scaffolding and guardrail supports as specified by § 1926.451. To address this problem, employers developed special procedures and methods, including special scaffolding that is more mobile, flexible, and holds fewer workers than conventional scaffolding.

A. Alternative Means of Compliance Specified in the 24 Variances

The variances OSHA granted to the 24 employers did not require scaffolds used in the construction of cylindrical steel tanks to have the toeboards required by § 1926.451(a)(4) and (a)(5). Instead, the variances specified that the employers must implement the following conditions as an alternative means of compliance: (1) Ensure that employees keep loose tools and equipment in secure, well-designed containers; and (2) use ropes to demarcate the area below the scaffold and post clearly visible signs indicating “overhead work above.” The variances also stated that no more than three employees could work on a 10½-foot plank at any time.

Since the contour of the steel plates on a tank’s outer surface is curved, and the adjacent edge of the scaffold is straight, there is an open space between them. As a result, the variances provided for the installation of a taut wire rope between the innermost edge of the scaffold and the curved plate of a tank’s outer surface to serve as a safety line in place of the guardrail assembly. In the event the open space on either side of the rope exceeds 12 inches, the