

hooks and trip, retention limits) specifically authorized for selected participants in the shark research fishery are designated depending on the scientific and research needs of the Agency as well as the number of NMFS-approved observers available. In order to inform selected participants of this year's specific permit requirements and ensure all terms and conditions of the permit are met, per the requirements of § 635.32(f)(4), NMFS is holding a mandatory permit holder meeting via conference call.

The conference call will be held on February 17, 2012, from 3 to 5 p.m. Participants and interested parties should call 800-857-3903 and use the passcode 9425509. Selected participants who do not attend will not be allowed to participate in the shark research fishery. While the conference call is mandatory for selected participants, other interested parties may call in and listen to the discussion.

Dated: February 9, 2012.

James P. Burgess,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2012-3423 Filed 2-13-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Coastal Zone Management Program: Illinois

AGENCY: Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Record of Decision (ROD) for Federal Approval of the Illinois Coastal Management Program (ICMP).

SUMMARY: NOAA's OCRM announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) documenting Federal Approval of the Illinois Coastal Management Program (ICMP). The **Federal Register** Notice (FRN) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the ICMP was published December 23, 2011 for a 30-day comment period (76 FR 80342). The comment period closed on January 23, 2012.

The ROD documents the selection of Alternative 1 (the NOAA preferred alternative) in the final EIS. NOAA makes a final determination that the ICMP constitutes an approvable program and that requirements of the

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and its implementing regulations have been met. The ROD was signed by the Assistant Administrator, National Ocean Service, on January 31, 2012. Federal consistency applies to the ICMP enforceable policies as of January 31, 2012, and the State of Illinois is eligible to receive program administration grant funds.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the ROD may be obtained from Diana Olinger, Coastal Program Specialist and Interim Environmental Protection Specialist, NOAA, OCRM/CPD, N/ORM3, Station 11204, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or Diana.Olinger@noaa.gov, (301) 563-1149 (telephone), (301) 713-4367 (facsimile). The ROD is also available on the OCRM Web site at: <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/il.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Diana Olinger, Coastal Program Specialist, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, OCRM/CPD, N/ORM3, Station 11204, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, telephone (301) 563-1149, facsimile (301) 713-4367, email Diana.Olinger@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the ROD: The State of Illinois, Department of Natural Resources, submitted a coastal management program to NOAA for approval under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.* in May 2011. The ICMP was the result of collaborative efforts on the part of Federal, State, and local agencies, regional organizations, and public and private entities. The ROD selects Final EIS Alternative 1 (Approve the Illinois Coastal Management Program). OCRM arrived at this decision taking into account environmental, economic and agency statutory mission considerations, as discussed in greater detail in the ROD. OCRM did not select Alternative 2 (Deny Approval) or Alternative 3 (Delay Approval) because those alternatives could potentially lead to negative physical and socio-economic impacts to coastal resources associated with (1) the State not being able to become eligible for federal technical and financial assistance to implement the ICMP; (2) Illinois would have no authority to review federal activities for consistency with the state's enforceable coastal policies; and (3) Illinois would be under no obligation to consider the national interest in the siting, planning, and management of regionally or nationally significant coastal facilities. These benefits are only available

through participation in the national coastal management program. Alternative 3 was also not selected due to the fact further delay of federal approval would make it less likely that Illinois would enter the national coastal zone management program in the future due to resource limitations and other factors

Dated: February 6, 2012.

Donna Wieting,

Director, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012-3362 Filed 2-13-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Notice of Indirect Cost Rates for the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) is announcing the establishment of new indirect cost rates on the recovery of indirect costs for its component organizations involved in natural resource damage assessment and restoration activities for fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2009. The indirect cost rates for these fiscal years and dates of implementation are provided in this notice. More information on these rates and the ONMS policy can be obtained from the address provided below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Symons, 301-713-7275; FAX: 301-713-0404.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The mission of the ONMS with respect to Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is to repair and restore injuries to sanctuary resources caused by: releases of hazardous substances or oil under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C., 9601 *et seq.*) or the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) (33 U.S.C., 2701 *et seq.*); or physical injuries under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) (16 U.S.C., 1431 *et seq.*). ONMS consists of the following component organizations: thirteen national marine sanctuaries and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National

Monument within NOAA's National Ocean Service. The Natural Resources Section of the Office of NOAA General Counsel supports litigation for ONMS. ONMS conducts NRDA's as a basis for recovering damages from responsible parties and uses recovered funds to restore injured sanctuary resources.

When addressing NRDA incidents, NOAA seeks to recover the costs of the damage assessment from responsible parties who are potentially liable for an incident. Costs include direct and indirect costs. Direct costs are costs for activities that are clearly and readily attributable to a specific output. In the context of the ONMS, outputs are typically associated with damage assessment cases. Indirect costs reflect the costs for activities that collectively support the ONMS's mission and operations in support of NRDA work, but not connected to specific cases. For example, indirect costs include general administrative support and traditional overheads. Although these costs may not be readily traced back to a specific direct activity, indirect costs may be allocated to direct activities using an indirect cost distribution rate.

Consistent with standard federal accounting requirements, the ONMS is required to account for and report the full costs of its programs and activities. Further, the ONMS is authorized by law to recover reasonable costs of damage assessment and restoration activities under CERCLA, OPA, and the NMSA. Within the constraints of these legal provisions and their regulatory applications, the ONMS has the discretion to develop indirect cost rates for its component organizations and formulate policies on the recovery of indirect cost rates subject to its requirements.

The ONMS's Indirect Cost Effort

In October 2002, the ONMS hired the public accounting firm Cotton & Company (C&C) to: (1) Evaluate the cost accounting system and allocation practices; (2) recommend the appropriate indirect cost allocation methodology; and, (3) determine the indirect cost rates for the organizations that comprise the ONMS.

The ONMS requested an analysis of its indirect costs for fiscal year 2002. The goal was to develop the most appropriate indirect cost rate allocation methodology and rates for the ONMS component organizations. C&C has continued its assessment of the ONMS's indirect cost rate system and structure from FY 2002 to present.

C&C concluded that the cost accounting system and allocation practices of the ONMS and GCNR

component organizations are consistent with federal accounting requirements. C&C also determined that the most appropriate indirect allocation method was the Direct Labor Cost Base for all ONMS and GCNR component organizations. The Direct Labor Cost Base is computed by allocating total indirect costs over the sum of direct labor dollars plus the application of NOAA's leave surcharge and benefits rates to direct labor. The indirect cost rates that C&C has computed for the ONMS and GCNR component organizations were further assessed as being fair and equitable. A report on C&C's effort, their assessment of the ONMS's cost accounting system and practice, and their determination respecting the most appropriate indirect cost methodology and rates can be obtained from: Lisa Symons, ONMS 1305 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

C&C reaffirmed that the Direct Labor Cost Base is the most appropriate indirect allocation method for the development of the FY 2008 and 2009 indirect cost rates.

The ONMS's Indirect Cost Rates and Policies

The ONMS will apply the indirect cost rates for FY 2008 and 2009 as recommended by C&C for each ONMS component as provided in the following table. The ONMS will apply the FY 2009 indirect rate to the Natural Resources Section as noted in the following table. Prior year indirect costs can be found in notices from the NOAA Office of Response and Restoration.

ONMS component	FY 2008 indirect rate (percent)
ONMS Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) ..	310.58
ONMS All sites, except FKNMS	269.34
ONMS component	FY 2009 indirect rate (percent)
ONMS Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) ..	397.63
ONMS All sites, except FKNMS	336.50
Natural Resources Section, Office of General Counsel	
ONMS cases only	74.01

The FY 2008 and 2009 rates identified in this policy will be applied to all damage assessment and restoration case costs incurred between October 1, 2008 and present, using the Direct Labor Cost base allocation methodology. For cases that have settled and for costs claims paid prior to the effective date of the

fiscal year in question, the ONMS will not re-open any resolved matters for the purpose of applying the rates in this policy. For cases not settled and cost claims not paid prior to the effective date of the fiscal year in question, costs will be recalculated using the rates in this policy. The ONMS will use the FY 2009 rates for damage assessment and restoration case costs incurred from October 1, 2008 through future fiscal years until year-specific rates are developed.

Dated: January 31, 2012.

Daniel Basta,
Director, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries.

[FR Doc. 2012-2953 Filed 2-13-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Agency: United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Title: Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificate Action Form.

Form Number(s): PTO-2042.

Agency Approval Number: 0651-0045.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Burden: 2,250 hours annually.

Number of Respondents: 4,500 responses per year.

Avg. Hours per Response: The USPTO estimates that it will take the public approximately 30 minutes (0.5 hours) to read the instructions and subscriber agreement, gather the necessary information, prepare the Certificate Action Form, and submit the completed request.

Needs and Uses: The USPTO uses Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technology to support electronic commerce between the USPTO and its customers. In order to access secure online systems offered by the USPTO for transactions such as electronic filing of patent applications and retrieving confidential patent application information, customers must first obtain a digital certificate. The public uses this collection to request a new digital certificate, the revocation of a current