

0399–2013–0003, 4 items, 2 temporary items). Publication working papers and routine promotional items. Proposed for permanent retention are mission-related publications and promotional items.

9. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration (DAA–0399–2013–0004, 8 items, 5 temporary items). Records include internal memorandums, unpublished directives, work files, and unimplemented organization plans. Proposed for permanent retention are published directives, high-level delegations of authority, and reports on implemented organization plans.

10. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration (DAA–0399–2013–0005, 6 items, 4 temporary items). Records related to grants and loans including cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, and approved and denied loan applications. Proposed for permanent retention are approved Amtrak grants, national agreements, and bilateral agreements.

11. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DAA–0571–2012–0001, 1 item, 1 temporary item). Master files of an electronic information system used to track daily business transactions.

12. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (N1–571–12–1, 4 items, 2 temporary items). Petitions for rulemaking and rulemaking working papers. Proposed for permanent retention are rulemaking dockets and regulation interpretations.

13. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DAA–0571–2012–0002, 1 item, 1 temporary item). Master files of an electronic information system used to collect and monitor information on pipeline safety.

14. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DAA–0571–2013–0001, 10 items, 5 temporary items). Records include incident reports, annual reports, exemption files, and working files. Proposed for permanent retention are rulemaking and petition files, regulation interpretation files, significant incident reports, and advisory committee files.

15. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DAA–0571–2013–0002, 6 items, 6 temporary items). Records relating to grants, certifications, compliance, and emergency preparedness and response plans.

16. Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices (N1–56–09–7, 8 items, 6 temporary items). Master files of an electronic information system that

collects and maintains information on international portfolio investment flows. Proposed for permanent retention are annual reports of this information.

17. Administrative Office of the United States Courts, District Courts of the United States (DAA–0021–2013–0004, 3 items, 2 temporary items). Notes and recordings of criminal cases not involving capital punishment. Proposed for permanent retention are notes and recordings of cases involving capital punishment.

18. Administrative Office of the United States Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts (DAA–0578–2013–0001, 2 items, 1 temporary item). Records relating to miscellaneous proceedings not specifically part of a bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. Proposed for permanent retention are records of attorney disbarment proceedings.

19. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Office of Consumer Response (N1–587–12–5, 11 items, 11 temporary items). Records include routine correspondence, internal presentation records, training and procedure records, working papers, and consumer complaint records.

20. Environmental Protection Agency, Agency-wide (DAA–0412–2013–0020, 4 items, 4 temporary items). Records related to financial planning.

21. National Archives and Records Administration, Research Services (N2–59–13–1, 1 item, 1 temporary item). Records of the Department of State comprising one box of top secret cover sheets to which the related records are not attached. These records were accessioned to the National Archives but lack sufficient historical value to warrant continued preservation.

Dated: August 28, 2013.

Paul M. Wester, Jr.,
Chief Records Officer for the U.S.
Government.

[FR Doc. 2013–21472 Filed 9–3–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Notice of Permit Applications Received Under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–541)

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice of Permit Applications Received under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, Public Law 95–541.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is required to publish a notice of permit applications received to conduct activities regulated under the

Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978. NSF has published regulations under the Antarctic Conservation Act at Title 45 Part 670 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This is the required notice of permit applications received.

DATES: Interested parties are invited to submit written data, comments, or views with respect to this permit application by October 4, 2013. This application may be inspected by interested parties at the Permit Office, address below.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Permit Office, Room 755, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adrian Dahood, ACA Permit Officer, at the above address or ACApermits@nsf.gov or (703) 292–7149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Science Foundation, as directed by the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–541), as amended by the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act of 1996, has developed regulations for the establishment of a permit system for various activities in Antarctica and designation of certain animals and certain geographic areas requiring special protection. The regulations establish such a permit system to designate Antarctic Specially Protected Areas.

Application Details

1. Applicant

Permit Application: 2014–011
Michael Studinger,
NASA Goddard Flight Center,
Cryospheric Sciences Lab,
Greenbelt MD.

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

ASPA Entry; NASA is mapping the ice in Antarctica using instruments mounted on airplanes and will continue to map the ice from satellites. The instruments must be calibrated by flying an airplane over ice free ground. The McMurdo Dry Valleys are the largest ice- and vegetation-free area on Earth, and these factors, combined with their proximity to the world's largest ice sheet, their relative surface stability and their range of surface slopes make them an ideal site for the calibration of satellite laser altimeters. NASA has selected a calibration site comprised mainly of the junction of portions of the Wright, Victoria, McKelvey and Barwick Valleys. This is the widest area of the Dry Valleys along the direction of travel of the spacecraft's ground track, and it contains a range of surface

characteristics (mainly slope) making it very suitable for calibrating the laser altimeters that will be on NASA's ICESat-2.

The desired flight lines cross small portions of the Barwick Valley Antarctic Specially Protected Area, and the management prohibits overflight at altitudes less than 2500 ft. NASA is seeking a permit to fly through ASPA 123 six times at an altitude of 1500 ft. or higher. While flying over the ASPA, NASA will be using airplane mounted instruments to collect laser, radar, gravity, and magnetic data and aerial photography. There is no plan to land the aircraft in the ASPA and data collection would not disturb the ground surface in the ASPA.

Location

ASPA 123 Barwick and Balham Valleys

Dates

October 26, 2013 to November 30, 2013

Nadene G. Kennedy,

Polar Coordination Specialist, Division of Polar Programs.

[FR Doc. 2013-21444 Filed 9-3-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC-2013-0094]

Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2012, Revision 1; Dissemination of Information

Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-438) defines an abnormal occurrence (AO) as an unscheduled incident or event that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) determines to be significant from the standpoint of public health or safety. The Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-68) requires that AOs be reported to Congress annually. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, 22 events that occurred at facilities licensed by the NRC and/or Agreement States were determined to be AOs.

This report describes four events at NRC-licensed facilities. The first event at an NRC-licensed facility was an occurrence at a commercial nuclear power plant and the other three events occurred at NRC-licensed medical institutions and are medical events as defined in part 35 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR). The report also describes 18 events at

Agreement State-licensed facilities. Agreement States are the 37 States that currently have entered into formal agreements with the NRC pursuant to Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) to regulate certain quantities of AEA-licensed material at facilities located within their borders. The first Agreement State-licensed event involved radiation exposure to an embryo/fetus, and the second event involved an exposure to a radiographer. The other 16 Agreement State-licensed events were medical events as defined in 10 CFR part 35 and occurred at medical institutions. As required by Section 208, the discussion for each event includes the date and place, the nature and probable consequences, the cause or causes, and the actions taken to prevent recurrence. Each event is also described in NUREG-0090, Volume 35, "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2012," issued May 2013 (ADAMS Accession No. ML13149A083). The report was revised to include editorial corrections and reissued in August 2013 as NUREG-0090, Volume 35, Revision 1, "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2012" (ADAMS Accession No. ML13225A395). This report is available electronically at the NRC's Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/>.

Three major categories of events are reported in this document—I. For All Licensees, II. For Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Licensees, and III. Events at Facilities Other Than Nuclear Power Plants and All Transportation Events. The full report, which is available on the NRC's Web site, provides the specific criteria for determining when an event is an AO. It also discusses "Other Events of Interest," which do not meet the AO criteria but have been determined by the Commission to be included in the report. The event identification number begins with "AS" for Agreement State AO events and "NRC" for NRC AO events.

I. For All Licensees

A. Human Exposure to Radiation From Licensed Material

During this reporting period, two events involving Agreement State-licensed facilities were significant enough to be reported as AOs. Although one of these events occurred at a medical facility, it involved unintended exposure of an individual who was not the patient. Therefore, this event belongs under the Criterion I.A, "For All Licensees" category, as opposed to the Criterion III.C, "Medical Licensees" category.

AS12-01 Embryo/Fetus Exposure to Radiation at Lankenau Hospital in Wynnewood, Pennsylvania

Date and Place—October 6, 2011, Wynnewood, PA.

Nature and Probable Consequences—Lankenau Hospital (the licensee) reported that a patient received 2.7 gigabecquerel (GBq) (73.7 millicuries (mCi)) of iodine-131 for thyroid ablation therapy. Before the treatment, the patient informed the licensee that she was not pregnant, and was administered a pregnancy test as a routine precaution. The pregnancy test yielded a negative result. Therefore, the licensee administered iodine-131 to the patient.

On October 26, 2011, the patient became aware that she was pregnant. The licensee contacted the patient's obstetrician/gynecologist and was informed that an ultrasound confirmed that she was approximately 10 days pregnant at the time of the iodine-131 treatment. The NRC contracted a medical consultant, who estimated a fetal or embryo dose of 174 mSv (17.4 rem) and stated that embryonic tissue capable of concentrating iodine-131 is not formed until 10 to 12 weeks of gestation; therefore, this tissue had not yet formed at the time of the treatment. The medical consultant concluded that there was a low possibility of carcinogenesis or malformations.

Cause(s)—The cause of this event was the inability of the pregnancy test to provide a positive determination of pregnancy in close proximity to conception.

Actions Taken To Prevent Recurrence

Licensee—The licensee assessed the event and determined that it is following best practices by ordering a pregnancy test and relying on its results.

State—The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) conducted a followup inspection to review this incident and collect information from the medical consultant and the licensee to complete this review. PA DEP has no further action planned for this event.

AS12-02 Human Exposure to Radiation at Non-Destructive Inspection Corporation, in Pasadena, Texas

Date and Place—March 24, 2012, Pasadena, TX.

Nature and Probable Consequences—The Non-Destructive Inspection Corporation (the licensee) reported that a radiographer received a total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) of 293.2 mSv (29.3 rem). The licensee reported that the drive cable of a radiography camera containing 2.41 terabecquerels (TBq)