that the contractor will follow and of any hazards confronted or created in permit spaces, either through a debriefing or during the entry operation.[2]

Section 1910.146(d)(5)(vi) requires the employer to immediately provide each authorized entrant or that employee's authorized representative with the results of any testing conducted in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.[3]

Section 1910.146(e)(1) requires the employer to document the completion of measures required by paragraph (d)(3) by preparing an entry permit before employee entry is authorized. Paragraph (f) of § 1910.146 specifies the information to be included on the entry permit. Paragraph (e)(3) requires that the employer make the completed permit available at the time of entry to all authorized entrants by posting the permit at the entry portal or by any other equally effective means, so that the entrants can confirm that pre-entry preparations have been completed. Paragraph (e)(6) requires the employer to retain each canceled entry permit for at least one year.

Section 1910.146(g)(4) requires that the employer certify that the training required by paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(3)[4] has been accomplished by preparing a written certification record.

Section 1910.146(k)(1)(iv) requires that the employer inform each rescue team or service of the hazards they may confront when called on to perform rescue at the site.

Section 1910.146(k)(2)(ii) requires that the employer train affected employees to perform assigned rescue duties. The employer must ensure that such employees successfully complete the training required to establish proficiency as an authorized entrant, as provided by paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section. Section 1910.146(k)(2)(iii) requires that the employer train affected employees in basic first-aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). The employer shall ensure that at least one member of the rescue team or service holding a current certification in first aid and CPR is available.

Section 1910.146(k)(4) requires that if an injured entrant is exposed to a substance for which a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or other similar written information is required to be kept at the worksite, that the employer make the MSDS or written information available to the medical facility treating the exposed entrant.[5]

Section 1910.146(l)(2) requires that employers make all information required to be developed by this section available to affected employees and their authorized representatives.[6]

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Title: Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms (Aerial Lifts) (29 CFR 1910.67).

OMB Number: 1218–0230.

Frequency: On occasion.

Type of Response: Recordkeeping and Third party disclosure.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; and State, Local, or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 1,000.

Number of Annual Responses: 1,014.

Estimated Time Per Response: Varies from 1 minute to maintain the manufacturer's certification record to 2 minutes to disclose it to an OSHA Compliance Officer.

Total Burden Hours: 21.

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: $0.

Total Annual Costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): $0.

Description: OSHA's Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms Standard (29 CFR 1910.67) (the ''Standard'') specifies one paperwork requirement.

Manufacturer's Certification of Modification (paragraph (b)(2)). The Standard requires that when aerial lifts are ''field modified'' for uses other than those intended by the manufacturer, the manufacturer or other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, must certify in writing that the modification is in conformity with all applicable provisions of ANSI A92.2–1969 and the OSHA Standard and that the modified aerial lift is at least as safe as the equipment was before modification. Employers are to maintain the certification record and make it available to OSHA compliance officers. This record provides assurance to employers, employees, and compliance officers that the aerial lift is safe for use, thereby preventing failure while employees are being elevated. The certification record also provides the most efficient means for the compliance officers to determine that an employer is complying with the Standard.

Ira L. Mills,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 05–21843 Filed 11–1–05; 8:45 am]

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[2] See footnote 1.

[3] See footnote 1.

[4] The Agency concludes that the training required under § 1910.146(g)(1) through (g)(3) and (k)(2)(ii) and (k)(2)(iii) § 1910.146(k) is written in performance-oriented language and, thus, not considered a collection of information under the implementing rules and guidelines of PRA–95.

[5] The burden hours and cost for MSDS accessibility is taken under OMB Control Number 1218–0072 (the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) ICR).

[6] See footnote 1.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

Petitions for Modification

The following parties have filed petitions to modify the application of existing safety standards under section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.

1. Kennecott Energy Company

[Docket No. M–2005–071–C]

Kennecott Energy Company, 748 T–7 Road (82718), P.O. Box 1449, Gillette, Wyoming 82717–1449 has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 77.803 (Fail safe ground check circuits on high-voltage resistance grounded systems) to its Cordero-Rojo Mine (MSHA I.D. No. 48–00992), Jacobs Ranch Mine (MSHA I.D. No. 48–00997) located in Campbell County, Wyoming; Antelope Mine (MSHA I.D. No. 48–01337) located in Converse County, Wyoming; Spring Creek Mine (I.D. No. 24–01457) located in Bighorn County, Montana; and Colowyo Coal Mine (MSHA I.D. No. 05–02962) located in Moffat County, Colorado. The petitioner requests a modification of the existing standard to permit an alternative method of compliance when the boom/mast is raised or lowered during necessary repairs. The petitioner has listed specific procedures in this petition that will be followed when the alternative method is implemented. The petitioner asserts that the proposed alternative method would provide at least the same measure of protection as the existing standard.

Request for Comments

Persons interested in these petitions are encouraged to submit comments via E-mail: *zzMSHA-Comments@dol.gov*; Fax: (202) 693–9441; or Regular Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Boulevard, Room 2350, Arlington, Virginia 22209. All comments must be postmarked or received in that office on or before December 2, 2005. Copies of these petitions are available for inspection at that address.

Dated at Arlington, Virginia this 27th day of October 2005.

Rebecca J. Smith,

Acting Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.

[FR Doc. 05–21847 Filed 11–1–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–43–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Records Schedules; Availability and Request for Comments

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed records schedules; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) publishes notice at least once monthly of certain Federal agency requests for records disposition authority (records schedules). Once approved by NARA, records schedules provide mandatory instructions on what happens to records when no longer needed for current Government business. They authorize the preservation of records of continuing value in the National Archives of the United States and the destruction, after a specified period, of records lacking administrative, legal, research, or other value. Notice is published for records schedules in which agencies propose to destroy records not previously authorized for disposal or reduce the retention period of records already authorized for disposal. NARA invites public comments on such records schedules, as required by 44 U.S.C. 3303a(a).

DATES: Requests for copies must be received in writing on or before December 19, 2005. Once the appraisal of the records is completed, NARA will send a copy of the schedule. NARA staff usually prepare appraisal memorandums that contain additional information concerning the records covered by a proposed schedule. These, too, may be requested and will be provided once the appraisal is completed. Requesters will be given 30 days to submit comments.

ADDRESSES: You may request a copy of any records schedule identified in this notice by contacting the Life Cycle Management Division (NWML) using one of the following means (Note the new address for requesting schedules using e-mail):

Mail: NARA (NWML), 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001.

E-mail: *requestschedule@nara.gov.*

FAX: 301–837–3698.

Requesters must cite the control number, which appears in parentheses after the name of the agency which submitted the schedule, and must provide a mailing address. Those who desire appraisal reports should so indicate in their request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul M. Wester, Jr., Acting Director, Life Cycle Management Division (NWML), National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Telephone: 301–837–3120. E-mail: *records.mgt@nara.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year Federal agencies create billions of records on paper, film, magnetic tape, and other media. To control this accumulation, agency records managers prepare schedules proposing retention periods for records and submit these schedules for NARA's approval, using the Standard Form (SF) 115, Request for Records Disposition Authority. These schedules provide for the timely transfer into the National Archives of historically valuable records and authorize the disposal of all other records after the agency no longer needs them to conduct its business. Some schedules are comprehensive and cover all the records of an agency or one of its major subdivisions. Most schedules, however, cover records of only one office or program or a few series of records. Many of these update previously approved schedules, and some include records proposed as permanent.

No Federal records are authorized for destruction without the approval of the Archivist of the United States. This approval is granted only after a thorough consideration of their administrative use by the agency of origin, the rights of the Government and of private persons directly affected by the Government's activities, and whether or not they have historical or other value.

Besides identifying the Federal agencies and any subdivisions requesting disposition authority, this public notice lists the organizational unit(s) accumulating the records or indicates agency-wide applicability in the case of schedules that cover records that may be accumulated throughout an agency. This notice provides the control number assigned to each schedule, the total number of schedule items, and the number of temporary items (the records proposed for destruction). It also includes a brief description of the temporary records. The records schedule itself contains a full description of the records at the file unit level as well as their disposition. If NARA staff has prepared an appraisal memorandum for the schedule, it too includes information about the records. Further information about the disposition process is available on request.

Schedules Pending (Note the New Address for Requesting Schedules Using E-Mail)

1. Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General (N1–509–05–1, 7 items, 5 temporary items). Records of the Defense Criminal Investigative Service relating to sources of information for criminal investigations. Included are agreements, fingerprints, polygraphs, status reports, payment information, and general correspondence. Also included are electronic copies of records created using electronic mail and word processing. Proposed for permanent retention are recordkeeping copies of policy files and source files established in conjunction with investigative case files approved for permanent retention.

2. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (N1–374–03–1, 15 items, 9 temporary items). Audiovisual work orders, unedited silent explosion phenomenology and effects, routine and non-mission related photographic material, duplicate training materials, routine briefings and presentations, and indexes to records proposed for disposal. Also included are electronic copies of records created using electronic mail and word processing. Proposed for permanent retention are recordkeeping copies of technical films of U.S. and foreign nuclear test events, master copies of agency training materials, important briefings and presentations, audiovisual news releases and indexes to historic audiovisual materials.

3. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (N1–374–05–3, 2 items, 1 temporary item). Electronic copies of records created using electronic mail and word processing that pertain to an electronic catalog of scientific and technical information. The recordkeeping copy of the catalog is proposed for permanent retention.

4. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (N1–374–05–4, 2 items, 1 temporary item). Electronic copies of records created using electronic mail and word processing that pertain to an electronic imaging system of scientific and technical information. Proposed for permanent retention are the recordkeeping copies of the electronic images and technical documentation of nuclear weapons effects testing and weapons testing.