

0002, Airport Security. TSA has implemented airport operator security standards at 49 CFR part 1542 to require each airport operator to which this part applies to adopt and carry out a security program. These TSA-approved security programs establish procedures that airport operators must carry out to protect persons and property traveling on flights provided by U.S. aircraft operators and foreign air carriers against acts of criminal violence, aircraft piracy, and the introduction of explosives, incendiaries, or weapons aboard an aircraft.

This information collection is mandatory for airport operators. As part of their security programs, affected airport operators are required to maintain and update, as necessary, records of compliance with the security program provisions set forth in 49 CFR part 1542. This regulation also requires affected airport operators to make their security programs and associated records available for inspection and copying by TSA to ensure transportation security and regulatory compliance.

The information requested of airport operators has increased due to the security measures mandated by the Federal Government since September 11, 2001. The information TSA now collects includes identifying information on individuals with unescorted access to the most secured areas of the airport. Under this regulation, airport operators must ensure that individuals seeking unescorted access authority submit to and receive a criminal history records check (CHRC). As part of the CHRC process, the individual must provide identifying information, including fingerprints. Additionally, airport operators must maintain these records and make them available to TSA for inspection and copying upon request.

TSA will continue to collect information to determine airport operator compliance with other requirements of 49 CFR part 1542. TSA estimates that there will be approximately 444 airport operator respondents to the information requirements described above requiring approximately 535,705 hours per year to process.

The current estimated annual burden is 535,705 hours annually.

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on August 4, 2011.

**Joanna Johnson,**

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Office of Information Technology.*

[FR Doc. 2011-20250 Filed 8-9-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-05-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Transportation Security Administration

#### Intent To Request Renewal From OMB of One Current Public Collection of Information: Law Enforcement Officer Flying Armed Training

**AGENCY:** Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

**ACTION:** 60-day Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) invites public comment on one currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1652-0034, abstracted below that we will submit to OMB for renewal in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) maintenance of a database of all Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies that have received the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Flying Armed Training course.

**DATES:** Send your comments by October 11, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be e-mailed to [TSAPRA@dhs.gov](mailto:TSAPRA@dhs.gov) or delivered to the TSA PRA Officer, Office of Information Technology (OIT), TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joanna Johnson at the above address, or by telephone (571) 227-3651.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation is available at <http://www.reginfo.gov>. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

- (1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;
- (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

#### Information Collection Requirement

*OMB Control Number 1652-0034; Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Flying Armed Training.* TSA is requesting approval for the renewal of the collection of this information to comply with 49 CFR 1544.219, which requires Federal LEOs or full-time territorial, tribal, municipal, county or state LEOs who are direct employees of government agencies, or authorized railroad police officers, to complete the LEO Flying Armed training course in order to fly armed. The course is a non-tactical overview of the conditions under which an officer may fly armed and the required conduct and duties of the LEO while flying armed. This collection would permit TSA to collect identifying information from law enforcement agencies requesting the LEO Flying Armed training course.

Information will be gathered from law enforcement agencies who have requested the LEO Flying Armed training course. The information would be gathered to confirm that the agencies are eligible for this program (*i.e.*, that they are active law enforcement agencies whose officers have an operational need to fly armed). Law enforcement agencies will be required to contact the TSA/FAMS via phone or e-mail and provide the full name of the agency's designated point of contact, agency name, and agency address, telephone number, and e-mail address to obtain the LEO Flying Armed training course. The FAMS will maintain a record of law enforcement agencies and their point of contact that have received the training materials. If an issue arises during the screening and verification process regarding the authenticity of an agency that requests training materials, no training materials will be supplied until that issue has either been confirmed or resolved and a record of such will be maintained.

Upon completion of the training, the LEO who has been authorized by his or her agency to fly armed will present his or her credentials, and other required documentation at the airport in order to fly armed. A Transportation Security Officer will verify all pertinent information onsite. TSA estimates there will be approximately 2,000 respondents on an annual basis, for a total annual hour burden of 167 hours.

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on August 4, 2011.

**Joanna Johnson,**

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Office of Information Technology.*

[FR Doc. 2011–20259 Filed 8–9–11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110–05–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### Indian Gaming

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact taking effect.

**SUMMARY:** This publishes notice of the Tribal-State Compact between the State of California and the Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake taking effect.

**DATES:** Effective Date: August 10, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Paula L. Hart, Director, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy and Economic Development, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 219–4066.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under Section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA) Public Law 100–497, 25 U.S.C. § 2710, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the **Federal Register** notice of approved Tribal-State compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III gaming activities on Indian lands. The Compact allows for one gaming facility and authorizes up to 750 gaming devices, any banking or percentage card games, and any devices or games authorized under state law to the state lottery. The Compact, also, authorizes limited annual payments to the State for statewide exclusivity. Finally, the term of the compact is until December 31, 2031. This Compact is considered to have been approved but only to the extent that the Compact is consistent with the provisions of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Dated: August 3, 2011.

**Jodi Gillette,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2011–20316 Filed 8–9–11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–4N–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### Indian Gaming

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Approved Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact.

**SUMMARY:** This notice publishes an extension of the Tribal-State gaming compact between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the State of South Dakota.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* August 10, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Paula L. Hart, Director, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy and Economic Development, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 219–4066.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA), Public Law 100–497, 25 U.S.C. 2710, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the **Federal Register** notice of approved Tribal-State compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III gaming activities on Indian lands. This amendment allows for the extension of the current Tribal-State Class III gaming compact between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the State of South Dakota until December 31, 2011.

Dated: August 2, 2011.

**Donald E. Laverdure,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2011–20273 Filed 8–9–11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–4N–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Notice of Lodging of a Consent Decree Under the Clean Water Act

Notice is hereby given that on August 4, 2011, a proposed Consent Decree in *United States, State of Missouri, and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment Foundation v. Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District*, No. 4:07–CV–01120, was lodged with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

In this action the United States sought civil penalties and injunctive relief for violations of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), 33 U.S.C. 1251, *et seq.*, in connection with the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District’s (“MSD’s”) operation of its sewer system in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri. The Complaint alleged that MSD’s discharges of raw sewage from its sanitary sewer system—discharges that often are referred to as Sanitary Sewer Overflows or “SSOs”—and from MSD’s combined storm water and sanitary sewer system—discharges that often are referred to as Combined Sewer Overflows or “CSOs”—violate MSD’s National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System (“NPDES”) permits and Section 301 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1311. The Complaint also alleged that the chronic and repeated backups of raw sewage into homes, yards, playgrounds, parks, and streets from MSD’s sewer system pose an “imminent and substantial endangerment” to human health under Section 504(a) of the CWA 33 U.S.C. 1364(a). The Missouri Coalition for the Environment Foundation moved to intervene as a co-plaintiff in the federal action, and when its motion was granted by the Court, filed its Complaint in Intervention, alleging similar CWA claims against MSD.

The proposed Consent Decree will resolve the United States’ CWA claims. Under the proposed Consent Decree, MSD will be required to implement comprehensive injunctive relief to expand and rehabilitate both its combined sewer system and its sanitary sewer system to reduce or eliminate unlawful SSOs and CSOs into various rivers and streams, as well as discharges to basements and from manholes or other discharge points in the St. Louis area. This injunctive relief will be performed over a 23-year period at a project cost of \$4.7 billion. MSD will pay a total civil penalty of \$1.2 million to the United States, and spend \$1.6 million to carry out a program that will enable low income residents to elect to close their septic tanks and connect to the public sewer or to replace leaking private sewer lines. The consent decree also contains provisions pertaining to the claims of the Missouri Coalition for the Environment Foundation against MSD. The proposed Consent Decree has been signed by the United States, the Missouri Coalition for the Environment Foundation, and MSD.

For thirty (30) days after the date of this publication, the Department of Justice will receive comments relating to the proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and either e-mailed to [pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov](mailto:pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov) or mailed to P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611. The comments should refer to *United States, et al. v. Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District*, D.J. Ref. 90–5–1–1–08111.

During the public comment period, the proposed Consent Decree may be examined on the Department of Justice Web site, <http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/ConsentDecrees.html>. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained by mailing a request to the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611,