

collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(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 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.

#### Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of an existing information collection.

(2) *Title of the Forms/Collections:* Genealogy Index Search Request and Genealogy Records Request.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Homeland Security sponsoring the collection:* Forms G-1041 and G-1041A. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Individuals and households. USCIS will use these forms will to facilitate an accurate and timely response to genealogy index search and records requests.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* Form G-1041—2,570 responses (electronically submitted) at .50 hours (30 minutes) per response and 1,080 responses (submitted by mail) at .58 hours (35 minutes).

Form G-1041A—1,683 responses (electronically submitted) at 1 hour (60 minutes) per response and 823 responses (submitted by mail) at 1.08 hours (68 minutes).

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 4,483.4 annual burden hours.

If you have additional comments, suggestions, or need a copy of the information collection instrument, please visit: <http://www.regulations.gov/search/index.jsp>.

We may also be contacted at: USCIS, Regulatory Products Division, 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20529-2020, telephone number 202-272-8377.

Dated: February 10, 2012.

**William Bacon,**

*Deputy Chief, Office of the Executive Secretariat, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2012-3666 Filed 2-15-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111-97-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

**[FWS-R6-R-2011-N212; FF06R06000-FXRS1265066CCP0S2-123]**

#### Establishment of Dakota Grassland Conservation Area, North Dakota and South Dakota

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice advises the public that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has established the Dakota Grassland Conservation Area, the 554th unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Service established the Dakota Grassland Conservation Area on September 21, 2011, with the purchase of a 318.18-acre grassland easement in Walworth County, South Dakota.

**ADDRESSES:** A map depicting the approved Refuge boundary and other information regarding the Refuge is available on the Internet at <http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/planning/>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Nick Kaczor, Planning Team Leader, Division of Refuge Planning, USFWS, P.O. Box 25486, DFC, Denver, CO 80225. <http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/planning/>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Service established the Dakota Grassland Conservation Area in the eastern parts of North Dakota and South Dakota, which cover all counties north and east of the Missouri River except those in the existing Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area. The Service will continue to conserve wetland and grassland resources in the conservation area, primarily through the purchase of perpetual easements from willing sellers. These wetland and grassland easements will connect and expand existing lands under conservation protection.

The area's strong and vibrant rural lifestyle, of which agriculture is the dominant land use, is one of the key components to ensuring habitat integrity and wildlife resource protection. Based on anticipated levels of landowner participation, objectives for the

conservation area are to protect 240,000 acres of wetland and 1.7 million acres of critical grassland habitat. The conservation area is a landscape-scale effort to conserve populations of priority species in a highly diverse and endangered ecosystem over an area of approximately 29.6 million acres. Therefore, it is important to incorporate the elements of strategic habitat conservation (SHC) to ensure effective conservation. SHC entails strategic biological planning and conservation design, integrated conservation delivery, monitoring, and research at ecoregional scales.

This conservation area allows the Service to purchase critical wetland and grassland easements, using the acquisition authority of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a-j). In response to comments received during the public review of the draft environmental assessment (EA) and land protection plan (LPP), the Service included the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 (16 U.S.C. 715-715d, 715e, 715f-r). The Federal money used to acquire conservation easements is from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 through 11; funds received under this act are derived primarily from oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, motorboat fuel taxes, and the sale of surplus Federal property), and the sale of Federal Duck Stamps [Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718-718j, 48 Stat. 452)]. Additional funding to acquire lands, water, or interests for fish and wildlife conservation purposes could be identified by Congress or donated by nonprofit organizations. The purchase of easements from willing sellers will be subject to available money.

The Service has involved the public, agencies, partners, and legislators throughout the planning process for the easement program. At the beginning of the planning process, the Service initiated public involvement for the proposal to protect habitats primarily through acquisition of wetland and grassland conservation easements for management as part of the Refuge System. The Service spent time discussing the proposed project with landowners; conservation organizations; Federal, State and county governments; tribes and other interested groups and individuals. The Service held three open-house meetings on December 14, 15, and 16, 2010, at Minot, North Dakota; Jamestown, North Dakota; and Huron, South Dakota; respectively. These open houses were announced in local media.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321), the Service prepared an environmental assessment (EA) that evaluated two alternatives and their potential impacts on the project area. The Service released the draft environmental assessment (EA) and LPP on June 20, 2011, for a 30-day public review period. The draft documents were made available to Federal elected officials and agencies, State elected officials and agencies, 32 Native American tribes with aboriginal or tribal interests, local media, and other members of the public that were identified during the scoping process.

In addition, two public meetings were held, in Bismarck, North Dakota, and in Miller, South Dakota, on June 28 and 29, 2011, respectively. These meetings were announced in advance in local media. Approximately 50 landowners, citizens, and elected representatives attended the meetings. The Service received 10 letters from agencies, organizations, and other entities, and 347 general public comments. After all comments were received, they were reviewed, added to the administrative record, and incorporated into the environmental assessment (EA) if substantial.

Based on the documentation contained in the environmental assessment (EA), a Finding of No Significant Impact was signed on September 1, 2011, for the establishment of the Dakota Grassland Conservation Area.

Dated: December 2, 2011.

**Matt Hogan,**

*Acting, Deputy Regional Director, Mountain-Prairie Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

[FR Doc. 2012-3650 Filed 2-15-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-55-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Indian Gaming Commission

#### Submission of Information Collection Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Reinstatement

**AGENCY:** National Indian Gaming Commission, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Indian Gaming Commission (“NIGC” or “Commission”), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, is seeking reinstatement of the approval for collection of information for the following activities: (1) Compliance and enforcement under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (“IGRA” or “the Act”); (2) approval of Class II background

investigation and tribal licenses; (3) management contract regulations; (4) National Environmental Policy Act procedures; (5) annual fees payable by Indian gaming operations; (6) issuance of certificates of self regulation to tribes for Class II gaming; (7) minimum internal control standards; and (8) facility license review. These information collections have expired.

**DATES:** Submit comments on or before April 16, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments can be mailed, faxed, or emailed to the attention of Michael Hoenic, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1441 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Comments may be faxed to (202) 632-7066 (not a toll-free number). Comments may be sent electronically to [info@nigc.gov](mailto:info@nigc.gov), subject: PRA reinstatements.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Hoenic at (202) 632-7003; fax (202) 632-7066 (not toll-free numbers).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Request for Comments

You are invited to comment on the following items:

(a) Whether the collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burdens (including the hours and cost) of the proposed collections of information, including the validity of the methodologies and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Ways to minimize the burdens of the collections of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other collection techniques or forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and become a matter of public record.

##### II. Data

*Title:* Compliance and Enforcement.

*OMB Control Number:* 3141-0001.

*Background:* IGRA governs the regulation of gaming on Indian lands. Although IGRA places primary responsibility with the tribes for regulating their gaming activity, § 2706(b) directs the NIGC to monitor Class II gaming conducted on Indian lands on a continuing basis. IGRA authorizes the NIGC to access and inspect all papers, books and records relating to gross revenues of Class II

gaming conducted on Indian lands and any other matters necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission. IGRA also requires tribes to provide NIGC with annual independent audits of gaming, including contracts in excess of \$25,000.00. 25 U.S.C. 2710(b)(2)(c), (d); 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(1)(A)(ii). In accordance with these statutory responsibilities, NIGC regulations, 25 CFR 571.7, requires Indian gaming operations to keep permanent financial records. NIGC regulations, 25 CFR 571.12 and 571.13, require tribes to annually submit an independent audit of their gaming operations to NIGC. The NIGC uses this information to fulfill its statutory responsibilities under IGRA. Additionally, IGRA, 25 U.S.C. 2713, authorizes the NIGC Chair to issue notices of violation, civil fine assessments, and closure orders for violations of the Act or the Commission’s regulations. This authority is implemented through 25 CFR part 575. The full Commission reviews these matters on appeal under 25 CFR part 577.

*Brief Description of Collection:* This collection is mandatory and allows the NIGC to conduct its statutory duty to regulate Indian gaming. No additional burden is imposed by the requirements to maintain customary business records and to allow NIGC personnel access to those records.

*Respondents:* Indian tribal gaming operations.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 422.

*Estimated Annual Responses:* 1,395.

*Estimated Time per Response:* The range of time can vary from no additional burden hours to 50 burden hours for one item.

*Frequency of Responses:* Varies.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents:* 6,752.

*Title:* Approval of Class II and Class III Ordinances, Background Investigations, and Gaming Licenses.

*OMB Control Number:* 3141-0003.

*Background:* The Act sets standards for the regulation of gaming, including requirements for approval or disapproval of tribal gaming ordinances. IGRA, § 2705(a)(3), requires the NIGC Chair to review all class II and class III tribal gaming ordinances.

In accordance with this provision, NIGC regulations, 25 CFR 522.2, require tribes to submit to the NIGC: (1) A copy of the gaming ordinance to be approved, including a copy of the authorizing resolution by which it was enacted by the tribal government and a request for approval of the ordinance or resolution; (2) a description of procedures the tribe will employ in conducting background