I. Abstract
Over the last 19 years, the Engineering Laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has developed and automated an approach for measuring the life-cycle environmental and economic performance of building products. Known as BEES (Building for Environmental and Economic Sustainability), the tool reduces complex, science-based technical content (e.g., over 500 material and energy flows from raw material extraction through product disposal) to decision-enabling results and delivers them in a visually intuitive graphical format. BEES Please is a voluntary program to collect data from product manufacturers so that the environmental performance of their products may be evaluated scientifically using BEES. NIST will publish in BEES Online (http://wstb.nist.gov/bees) an aggregated version of the data collected from manufacturers that protects data confidentiality, subject to manufacturer’s review and approval. BEES measures environmental performance using the environmental life-cycle assessment approach specified in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14040 series of standards. All stages in the life of a product are analyzed: Raw material acquisition, manufacture, transportation, installation, use, and recycling and waste management. Economic performance is measured using the ASTM International standard life-cycle cost method (E 917), which covers the costs of initial investment, replacement, operation, maintenance and repair, and disposal.

II. Method of Collection
Data on materials use, energy consumption, waste, and environmental releases will be collected using an electronic, MS Excel-based questionnaire. An electronic, MS Word-based User Manual accompanies the questionnaire to help in its completion.

III. Data
OMB Control Number: 0693–0036.
Form Number: None.
Type of Review: Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).
Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.
Estimated Number of Respondents: 30.
Estimated Time per Response: 62 hours and 30 minutes.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,875.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0.

IV. Request for Comments
Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: December 18, 2013.
Gwellnar Banks,
Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2013–30501 Filed 12–20–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RIN 0648–XDO08
2014 Annual Determination for Sea Turtle Observer Requirement

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.
ACTION: Notice.
SUMMARY: The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is providing notification that the agency will not identify additional fisheries to observe on the Annual Determination (AD) for 2014, pursuant to its authority under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Through an AD, NMFS identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NMFS’ request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate existing measures to prevent or reduce prohibited sea turtle takes, and to determine whether additional measures to implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes may be necessary. Fisheries identified in the 2010 AD (see Table 1) remain on the AD for a five year period and are therefore required to carry observers upon NMFS’ request until December 31, 2014.

ADDRESSES: See SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION for a listing of all Regional Offices.
FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sara McNulty, Office of Protected Resources, 301–427–8402; Ellen Keane, Northeast Region, 978–282–8476; Dennis Klemm, Southeast Region, 727–824–5312; Dan Lawson, West Coast Region, 562–980–4023; Dawn Golden, Pacific Islands Region, 808–944–2252. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the hearing impaired may call the Federal Information Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Availability of Published Materials
Information regarding the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement for Fisheries (72 FR 43176, August 3, 2007) may be obtained at www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/regulations.htm or from any NMFS Regional Office at the addresses listed below:
• NMFS, Northeast Region, 5 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930;
• NMFS, Southeast Region, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701;
• NMFS, West Coast Region, 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802;
• NMFS, Pacific Islands Region, Protected Resources, 1601 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 1110, Honolulu, HI 96814.

Purpose of the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement
Under the ESA, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., NMFS has the responsibility to implement programs to conserve marine life listed as endangered or threatened. All sea turtles found in U.S. waters are listed as either endangered or threatened under the ESA. Kemp’s ridley (Lepidochelys kempiii), loggerhead (Caretta caretta; North Pacific distinct population segment), leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea), and hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) sea turtles are listed as endangered. Loggerhead (Caretta caretta; Northwest Atlantic distinct population segment), green (Chelonia mydas), and olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea) sea turtles are listed as threatened, except for breeding colony populations of green turtles in Florida and on the Pacific coast of Mexico, and breeding colony populations of olive ridleys on the
Pacific coast of Mexico, which are listed as endangered. Due to the inability to distinguish between populations of
green and olive ridley turtles away from
the nesting beach, NMFS considers
these turtles endangered wherever they
occur in U.S. waters. While some sea
turtle populations have shown signs of
recovery, many populations continue to
decline.

Incidental take, or bycatch, in fishing
gear is one of the main sources of sea
turtle injury and mortality nationwide.
Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the take
(including harassing, harming,
pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding,
killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting
or attempting to engage in any such
conduct), including incidental take, of
endangered sea turtles. Pursuant to
section 4(d) of the ESA, NMFS has
issued regulations extending the
prohibition of take, with exceptions, to
threatened sea turtles (50 CFR 223.205
and 223.206). Sections 9 and 11 of the
ESA authorize the issuance of
regulations to enforce the take
prohibitions. NMFS may grant
exceptions to the take prohibitions with
an incidental take statement or an
incidental take permit issued pursuant
to ESA section 7 or 10, respectively. To
do so, NMFS must determine that the
activity that will result in incidental
take is not likely to jeopardize the
continued existence of the affected
listed species. For some Federal
fisheries and most state fisheries, NMFS
has not granted an exception primarily
because we lack information about
fishery-sea turtle interactions.

The most effective way for NMFS to
learn more about sea turtle-fishery
interactions in order to prevent or
minimize take is to place observers
aboard fishing vessels. In 2007, NMFS
issued a regulation (50 CFR 222.402) to
establish procedures through which
each year NMFS will identify, pursuant
to specified criteria and after notice and
opportunity for comment, those
fisheries in which the agency intends to
place observers (72 FR 43176, August 3,
2007). These regulations specify that
NMFS may place observers on U.S.
fishing vessels, either recreational or
commercial, operating in U.S. territorial
waters, the U.S. exclusive economic
zone (EEZ), or on the high seas, or on
vessels that are otherwise subject to the
jurisdiction of the United States. Failure
to comply with the requirements under
this rule may result in civil or criminal
penalties under the ESA.

NMFS and/or interested cooperating
entities will pay the direct costs for
vessels to carry observers. These include
observer salary and insurance costs.

NMFS may also evaluate other potential
direct costs, should they arise. Once
selected, a fishery will be eligible to be
observed for a five year period without
further action by NMFS. This will
enable NMFS to develop an appropriate
sampling protocol to investigate
whether, how, when, where, and under
what conditions incidental takes are
occurring; to evaluate whether existing
measures are minimizing or preventing
takes; and to determine whether
additional measures are needed to
conserve and recover turtles.

2014 Annual Determination

NMFS is providing notification that
the agency will not identify additional
fisheries to observe for the 2014 AD,
pursuant to its authority under the ESA.
NMFS is not identifying additional
fisheries at this time given lack of
dedicated resources to implement new
or expand existing observer programs to
focus on sea turtles (50 CFR
222.402(a)(4)). Fisheries identified in
the 2010 AD (see Table 1) remain on the
AD for a five year period and are
therefore required to carry observers
upon NMFS’ request until December 31,
2014. NMFS did not identify additional
fisheries to observe in the 2011 AD,
2012 AD or in the 2013 AD.

Table 1—State and Federal Commercial Fisheries Included on the Annual Determination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Years eligible to carry observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trawl Fisheries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic shellfish bottom trawl</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic bottom trawl</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic mid-water trawl (including pair trawl)</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern U.S. Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico shrimp trawl</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillnet Fisheries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA halibut, white seabass and other species set gillnet (&gt;3.5 in mesh)</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA yellowtail, barracuda, and white seabass drift gillnet (mesh size &gt;3.5 in. and &lt;14 in.)</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake Bay inshore gillnet</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island inshore gillnet</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic gillnet</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina inshore gillnet</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast sink gillnet</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Atlantic gillnet</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap/Pot Fisheries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic blue crab trap/pot</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic mixed species trap/pot</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast/mid-Atlantic American lobster trap/pot</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound Net/Weir/Seine Fisheries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic haul/beach seine</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic menhaden purse seine</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. mid-Atlantic mixed species stop seine/weir/pound net (except the NC roe mullet stop net)</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia pound net</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Donna S. Wieting,
Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2013–30541 Filed 12–20–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–22–P