

Adaptive management. A system of management practices based on clearly identified intended outcomes and monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting those outcomes, and, if not, to facilitate management changes that will best ensure that those outcomes are met or re-evaluated. Adaptive management stems from the recognition that knowledge about natural resource systems is sometimes uncertain.

Disturbance. Any relatively discrete event in time that disrupts ecosystem, watershed, community, or species population structure and/or function and changes resources, substrate availability, or the physical environment.

Disturbance regime. A description of the characteristic types of disturbance on a given landscape; the frequency, severity, and size distribution of these characteristic disturbance types; and their interactions.

Ecological restoration. See Restoration.

Ecological Integrity. The quality or condition of an ecosystem when its dominant ecological characteristics (for example, composition, structure, function, connectivity, and species composition and diversity) occur within the NRV and can withstand and recover from most perturbations imposed by natural environmental dynamics or human influence.

Ecosystem. A spatially explicit, relatively homogeneous unit of the Earth that includes all interacting organisms and elements of the abiotic environment within its boundaries. An ecosystem is commonly described in terms of its:

(1) Composition. The biological elements within the different levels of biological organizations, from genes and species to communities and ecosystems.

(2) Structure. The organization and physical arrangement of biological elements such as snags and down woody debris, vertical and horizontal distribution of vegetation, stream habitat complexity, landscape pattern, and connectivity.

(3) Function. Ecological processes, such as energy flow; nutrient cycling and retention; soil development and retention; predation and herbivory; and natural disturbances such as wind, fire, and floods.

(4) Connectivity. Ecological conditions that exist at several spatial and temporal scales that provide landscape linkages that permit the exchange of flow, sediments, and nutrients; the daily and seasonal movements of animals within home ranges; the dispersal and genetic

interchange between populations; and the long distance range shifts of species, such as in response to climate change.

Ecosystem services. Benefits people obtain from ecosystems, including:

Provisioning services—such as clean air and fresh water, as well as energy, fuel, forage, fiber, and minerals;

Regulating services—such as long-term storage of carbon; climate regulation; water filtration, purification, and storage; soil stabilization; flood control, and disease regulation;

Supporting services—such as pollination, seed dispersal, soil formation, and nutrient cycling; and

Cultural services—such as educational, aesthetic, spiritual, and cultural heritage values, recreational experiences, and tourism opportunities.

Landscape. A defined area irrespective of ownership or other artificial boundaries, such as a spatial mosaic of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, landforms, and plant communities, repeated in similar form throughout such a defined area.

Natural range of variation (NRV). Spatial and temporal variation in ecosystem characteristics under historic disturbance regimes during a reference period. The reference period considered should be sufficiently long to include the full range of variation produced by dominant natural disturbance regimes, often several centuries, for such disturbances as fire and flooding and should also include short-term variation and cycles in climate. “Natural range of variation” (NRV) is a term used synonymously with historic range of variation or range of natural variation. The NRV is a tool for assessing ecological integrity, and does not necessarily constitute a management target or desired condition. The NRV can help identify key structural, functional, compositional, and connectivity characteristics, for which plan components may be important for either maintenance or restoration of such ecological conditions.

Resilience. The capability of an ecosystem to endure disturbances and retain its structure and functions; the capacity of an ecosystem, which is subject to disturbance or change, to reorganize and renew itself.

Restoration. The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. Ecological restoration focuses on reestablishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, and health under current and future conditions.

Stressors. Factors that may directly or indirectly degrade or impair ecosystem composition, ecosystem structure or ecological processes in a manner that may impair its ecological integrity, such as an invasive species, loss of connectivity, or the disruption of a natural disturbance regime.

Sustainability. The capability to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Ecological sustainability refers to the capability of ecosystems to maintain ecological integrity.

Dated: September 6, 2013.

Thomas L. Tidwell,

Chief, Forest Service.

[FR Doc. 2013-22149 Filed 9-11-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Notice of Intent To Request Revision and Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) to request revision and extension of a currently approved information collection, the Cotton Ginning Survey. Revision to burden hours will be needed due to changes in the size of the target population, sampling design, and/or questionnaire length.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by November 12, 2013 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number 0535-0220, by any of the following methods:

• **Email:** ombofficer@nass.usda.gov.

Include docket number above in the subject line of the message.

• **Fax:** (202) 720-6396.

• **Mail:** Mail any paper, disk, or CD-ROM submissions to: David Hancock, NASS Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 5336 South Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-2024.

• **Hand Delivery/Courier:** Hand deliver to: David Hancock, NASS Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 5336 South Building,

1400 Independence Avenue SW.,
Washington, DC 20250–2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joseph T. Reilly, Associate
Administrator, National Agricultural
Statistics Service, U.S. Department of
Agriculture, (202) 720–4333. Copies of
this information collection and related
instructions can be obtained without
charge from David Hancock, NASS
Clearance Officer, at (202) 690–2388.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Cotton Ginning Survey.

OMB Control Number: 0535–0220.

Expiration Date of Approval: March
31, 2014.

Type of Request: Intent to Seek
Approval to Revise and Extend an
Information Collection for a period of
three years.

Abstract: The primary objective of the
National Agricultural Statistics Service
(NASS) is to collect, prepare and issue
State and national estimates of crop and
livestock production, prices, and
disposition as well as economic
statistics, environmental statistics
related to agriculture and also to
conduct the Census of Agriculture. The
Cotton Ginning surveys provide cotton
ginning statistics from August through
February by State to aid in forecasting
cotton production. Data collected
consists of bales of cotton ginned to
date, cotton to be ginned, lint cotton
produced, cottonseed produced,
cottonseed sold to oil mills, cottonseed
used for other uses, number of gins by
type, bales produced by county of
origin, and cottonseed prices received
by producers. The forecasting procedure
involves calculating a weighted percent
ginned to date as well as an allowance
for cross-state movement and bale
weight adjustments. Production by State
allows adjustments for year-end State
and county estimates. Total pounds of
lint cotton produced, is used to derive
an actual bale weight which increases
the precision of production estimates.

Authority: These data will be
collected under authority of 7 U.S.C.
2204(a). Individually identifiable data
collected under this authority are
governed by Section 1770 of the Food
Security Act of 1985 as amended, 7
U.S.C. 2276, which requires USDA to
afford strict confidentiality to non-
aggregated data provided by
respondents. This Notice is submitted in
accordance with the Paperwork
Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–
13 (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.) and Office
of Management and Budget regulations
at 5 CFR part 1320.

NASS also complies with OMB
Implementation Guidance,
“Implementation Guidance for Title V

of the E-Government Act, Confidential
Information Protection and Statistical
Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA),”
Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 115, June
15, 2007, p. 33376.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting
burden for this collection of information
is estimated to be between 10 to 15
minutes per respondent per survey.

Respondents: Active Cotton Gins.

Estimated Number of Respondents:
700.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden on
Respondents:* 1,150 hours.

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 will have practical utility;
(b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate
of the burden of the proposed collection
of information including the validity of
the methodology and assumptions used;
(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 those who are to respond, including
through the use of appropriate
automated, electronic, mechanical,
technological, or other forms of
information technology collection
methods.

All responses to this notice will
become a matter of public record and be
summarized in the request for OMB
approval.

Signed at Washington, DC, August 22,
2013.

Joseph T. Reilly,

Associate Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2013–22238 Filed 9–11–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–20–P

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, September
11, 2013, 11:30 a.m. EDT

PLACE: Broadcasting Board of
Governors, Cohen Building, Room 3321,
330 Independence Ave. SW.,
Washington, DC 20237.

SUBJECT: Notice of Closed Meeting of
the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

SUMMARY: The members of the
Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG)
will meet in a special session, to be
conducted telephonically, to discuss
and approve a budget submission for
Fiscal Year 2015. According to Office of
Management and Budget (OMB)
Circular A–11, Section 22.1, all agency
budgetary materials and data are

considered confidential prior to the
President submitting a budget to
Congress. In accordance with section
22.5 of Circular A–11, the BBG has
determined that its meeting should be
closed to public observation pursuant to
5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B). In accordance
with the Government in the Sunshine
Act and BBG policies, the meeting will
be recorded and a transcript of the
proceedings, subject to the redaction of
information protected by 5 U.S.C.
552b(c)(9)(B), will be made available to
the public. The publicly-releasable
transcript will be available for
download at www.bbg.gov within 21
days of the date of the meeting.

Information regarding member votes
to close the meeting and expected
attendees can also be found on the
Agency’s public Web site.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Persons interested in obtaining more
information should contact Paul
Kollmer-Dorsey at (202) 203–4545.

Paul Kollmer-Dorsey,

Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2013–22284 Filed 9–10–13; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 8610–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–893]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Administrative Review; 2011–2012

AGENCY: Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On March 12, 2013, the
Department of Commerce
(“Department”) published the
Preliminary Results of the
administrative review of the
antidumping duty order on certain
frozen warmwater shrimp (“shrimp”)
from the People’s Republic of China
(“PRC”), covering the period of review
(“POR”) from February 1, 2011, through
January 31, 2012.¹ On May 20, 2013, the
Department issued a post-preliminary
analysis of Zhanjiang Regal Integrated
Marine Resources Co., Ltd. (“Regal”)
and preliminarily determined that Regal
is eligible for a company-specific
revocation.²

¹ See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the
People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of
Administrative Review; 2011–2012*, 78 FR 15696
(March 12, 2013) (“*Preliminary Results*”).

² See Memorandum To: Paul Piquado, Assistant
Secretary, Import Administration, From: Christian
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