NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
[Doc. No. AMS–SC–16–0119; SC17–996–1]

Peanut Standards Board

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill) requires the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) to establish a Peanut Standards Board (Board) for the purpose of advising the Secretary on quality and handling standards for domestically produced and imported peanuts. The initial Board was appointed by the Secretary and announced on December 5, 2002. USDA seeks nominations for individuals to be considered for selection as Board members for a term of office ending June 30, 2020. Selected nominees would replace three producers and three industry representatives who currently serve on the Board and have terms of office that end on June 30, 2017. The Board consists of 18 members representing producers and the industry. In an effort to obtain diversity among candidates, USDA encourages the nomination of men and women of all racial and ethnic groups and persons with a disability.

DATES: Written nominations must be received on or before April 17, 2017.

ADRESSES: Nominations should be sent to Steven W. Kauffman of the Southeast Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1124 1st Street South, Winter Haven, FL 33880; Telephone: (863) 324–3375; Fax: (863) 291–8614; Email: Steven.Kauffman@ams.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1308 of the 2002 Farm Bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and consult with the Board for the purpose of advising the Secretary regarding the establishment of quality and handling standards for all domestic and imported peanuts marketed in the United States.

The 2002 Farm Bill provides that the Board’s makeup will include three producers and three peanut industry representatives from States specified in each of the following producing regions: Southeast (Alabama, Georgia, and Florida); Southwest (Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico); and Virginia/North Carolina.

The term “peanut industry representatives” includes, but is not limited to, representatives of shellers, manufacturers, buying points, marketing associations and marketing cooperatives. The 2002 Farm Bill exempted the appointment of the Board from the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

USDA invites individuals, organizations, and groups affiliated with the categories listed above to nominate individuals for membership on the Board. Nominees sought by this action would fill two positions in the Southeast region, two positions in the Southwest region, and two positions in the Virginia/North Carolina region.

Nominees should complete an Advisory Committee or Research and Promotion Background Information form (AD–755) and submit it to Steven Kauffman at the address provided in the ADDRESSES section above. Copies of this form may be obtained at the Internet site http://www.ams.usda.gov/about-ams/facas-advisory-councils/peanut-board, or from the Southeast Marketing Field Office. USDA seeks a diverse group of members representing the peanut industry.

Equal opportunity practices will be followed in all appointments to the Board in accordance with USDA policies. To ensure that the recommendations of the Board have taken into account the needs of the diverse groups within the peanut industry, membership shall include, to the extent practicable, individuals with demonstrated abilities to represent minorities, women, persons with disabilities, and limited resource agriculture producers.


Comment Request

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request


The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; (4) 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 or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by April 3, 2017 will be considered. Written comments should be addressed to: Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), New Executive Office Building, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503. Commenters are encouraged to submit their comments to OMB via email to: OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax (202) 395–5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250–7602. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 720–8681.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to
the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**National Agricultural Statistics Service**

*Title:* Aquaculture Survey.  
*OMB Control Number:* 0535–0150.  
*Summary of Collection:* The primary function of the National Agricultural Statistics Service is to estimate production and stocks of agricultural food, fiber, and specialty commodities. Congress has mandated the collection of basic data for aquaculture and provides funding for these surveys. Public Law 96–362 was passed to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of federal aquaculture programs by improving coordination and communication among Federal agencies involved in those programs. Aquaculture is an alternative method to produce a high protein, low-fat product demanded by the consumer. Aquaculture surveys provide information on trout and catfish inventory, acreage and sales as well as catfish processed.  

*Need and Use of the Information:* The survey results are useful in analyzing changing trends in the number of commercial operations and production levels by State. The information collected is used to demonstrate the growing importance of aquaculture to officials of Federal and State government agencies who manage and direct policy over programs in agriculture and natural resources. The type of information collected and reported provides extension educators and research scientists with data that indicates important areas that require special educational and/or research efforts, such as causes for loss of fish and pond inventories of fish of various sizes. The data gathered from the various reports provide information to establish contract levels for fishing programs and to evaluate prospective loans to growers and processors.  

This is a request for the three-year renewal of this information collection. In addition to the national Catfish and Trout Production Surveys, NASS is requesting approval to conduct three state-specific aquaculture surveys to be conducted under reimbursable agreements in Florida, Hawaii, and Pennsylvania. Also, NASS will discontinue the Catfish Feed Deliveries Report and the Catfish Processing Report.  

*Description of Respondents:* Farms; Business or other for-profit.  
*Number of Respondents:* 3,655.  
*Frequency of Responses:* Reporting: Monthly; Semi-annually; Annually.  
*Total Burden Hours:* 1,030.

**National Agricultural Statistics Service**

*Title:* Aquaculture Survey.  
*OMB Control Number:* 0535–0260.  
*Summary of Collection:* The revision to the confidentiality pledge made by NASS to all respondents on all data collection efforts under CIPSEA and Title 7, Chapter 55, Section 2276, was changed to incorporate provisions that became law as a part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016. Congress included the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (H.R. 2029, Division N, Title II, Subtitle B, Sec. 223). This Act permits and requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide federal civilian agencies’ information technology systems with cybersecurity protection for their Internet traffic. The technology currently used is “Einstein 3A” and it searches Internet traffic in and out of federal civilian agencies in real time for malware signatures.  

*Need and Use of the Information:* CIPSEA; Title 7, Chapter 55, Section 2276; and similar confidentiality pledges promise that respondents’ data will be seen only by statistical agency personnel or their sworn agents. With the passage of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015, it is possible that Department of Homeland Security personnel could see some portion of those confidential data in the course of examining the suspicious Internet packets identified by the Einstein 3A technology. NASS needs to revise their confidentiality pledge to reflect this process change. Without this change the availability of NASS data could be significantly impacted.  

*Description of Respondents:* Business or other for-profit; Individuals or households.  
*Number of Respondents:* 1.  
*Frequency of Responses:* Reporting: Annually.  
*Total Burden Hours:* 1.

Charlene Parker,  
Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.  
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BILLING CODE 3410–20–P

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  

**Forest Service**

**Information Collection:** Southwestern Crown of the Continent Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project  

*AGENCY:* Forest Service, USDA.  
*ACTION:* Notice; request for comment.  
*SUMMARY:* In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Forest Service is seeking comments from all interested individuals and organizations on the proposed new information collection, Southwestern Crown of the Continent Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project.  

*DATES:* Comments must be received in writing on or before May 2, 2017 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.  

*ADDRESSES:* Comments concerning this notice should be addressed to Lindsay Buchanan, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Coordinator, 1220 SW 3rd Ave., Portland, Oregon, 97204. Comments may also be submitted by email to: lindsaysbuchanan@fs.fed.us. The public may inspect comments received at 1220 SW 3rd Ave., Portland, Oregon 97204, during normal business hours. Visitors are encouraged to call ahead to 503–808–2810 to facilitate entry to the building.  

*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:* Lindsay Buchanan, 503–808–2810. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.  

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**  

*Title:* Southwestern Crown of the Continent Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project.  
*OMB Number:* 0596—NEW.  
*Expiration Date of Approval:* Not Applicable—new request.  
*Type of Request:* New.  
*Abstract:* The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) is a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) program started in 2010 to encourage collaborative groups of neighboring landowners, to work with the Forest Service to find common ground pertaining to forest restoration. Such collaborative neighboring landowners include State, local and Tribal government representatives, businesses, interest groups, and non-profit organizations. The Southwestern Crown Collaborative (SWCC) is one of 23 Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLRP) projects across the nation currently. In the SWCC, partners work with the USFS to implement restoration work and multi-party monitoring of landscape restoration treatments across four counties and three National Forests in western Montana. The Forest Landscape Restoration Act (FLRA) of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303), which enabled the CFLRP, requires monitoring “to assess the positive or negative effects of the proposed activities on:”