

Dated: June 23, 2009.

**Glenna Mickelson,**

*Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Department of Commerce: Industry Outreach for Climate Change Negotiations Under the UNFCCC

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

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) will host a half-day roundtable for industry participants during which senior U.S. government officials will outline the draft negotiation text of a new agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), provide updates on recent developments, and solicit individual input from participants. The purpose of the industry roundtable is to allow private sector stakeholders, particularly industry and trade associations, to advise U.S. officials on the impact a new UNFCCC agreement could have on their respective operations and on associated commercial opportunities. The DOC anticipates additional outreach events will be held throughout the United States.

**DATES:** July 16, 2009.

**ADDRESSES:** To apply to participate in the roundtable, please contact Brian O'Hanlon, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries; Room 4053; U.S. Department of Commerce; 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.; Washington, DC 20230; 202-482-3492; [brian.ohanlon@mail.doc.gov](mailto:brian.ohanlon@mail.doc.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Selection Criteria

DOC wishes to ensure a broad coverage of sectors likely to be impacted by potential U.S. commitments under the UNFCCC. Because space is limited, applicants should provide information regarding the impact an agreement under the UNFCCC may have on their industry. Participants will be selected according to whether their respective industry sectors are likely to be affected by any binding commitments on the United States as part of an agreement under the UNFCCC.

*The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*—The UNFCCC was signed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and entered into force on

March 21, 1994. Currently, 192 states have ratified the Convention, including the United States. The treaty requires national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions from developed countries, and encourages national action to stem greenhouse gas emissions and slow climate change. Developed nations also pledge to share technology and resources with developing nations.

*Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*—The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997, entered into force on February 16, 2005, and has been ratified by 184 countries and the European Community. While the United States signed the document, the U.S. Senate has never ratified the treaty. The Kyoto Protocol sets binding emissions targets for 37 industrialized countries, includes mechanisms for measuring and reporting emissions, and provides for financing and technology assistance to developing countries. The Protocol will expire at the end of 2012.

*Current UNFCCC Negotiations*—Negotiations under the UNFCCC are underway to formulate a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol. The discussions have the goal of concluding an agreement in Copenhagen this December. Potential impacts on U.S. industrial competitiveness will be discussed during the upcoming roundtable include technology transfer, intellectual property, financing, and related commercial opportunities.

Dated: June 22, 2009.

**Cheryl McQueen,**

*Acting Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, U.S. Department of Commerce.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Socioeconomic Monitoring Program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information

collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before August 25, 2009.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 7845, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at [dHynek@doc.gov](mailto:dHynek@doc.gov)).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Dr. Vernon Leeworthy, 301-713-7261 or at [Bob.Leeworthy@noaa.gov](mailto:Bob.Leeworthy@noaa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

The purpose of this information collection is to obtain socioeconomic monitoring information in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS). In 1997, regulations became effective that created a series of "no take zones" in the FKNMS. Monitoring programs are used to test the ecological and socioeconomic impacts of the "no take zones." Two voluntary data collection efforts support the socioeconomic monitoring program.

The first collection involves a set of four panels on commercial fishing operations, where commercial fishermen will be interviewed to assess financial performance and assess the impacts of Sanctuary regulations. Information on catch, effort, revenues, operating and capital costs will be obtained to do financial performance analysis. Eight years of data collection have been completed and this application is to complete the efforts for years nine through 11. The information on socioeconomic factors for developing profiles of the commercial fishermen such as age, sex, education level, household income, marital status, number of family members, race/ethnicity, percent of income derived from fishing, percent of income derived from study area, years of experience in fishing will be gathered to compare panels with the general commercial fishing population. The data would be collected annually.

The second collection will monitor recreational for-hire operations through the use of dive logs for estimating use in the "no take areas" versus other areas for snorkeling, scuba diving and glass-bottom boat rides. Volunteers or a contractor will collect the logbooks monthly.