

Only the Assistant Secretary is the responsible official for allotments in the Revolving Fund (Liquidating Programs).

Section B. General Authority Excepted

The authority redelegated under Section A does not include:

1. The authority to issue or waive regulations covered by section 7(q) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act;

2. The authority to exercise the Federal Agency waiver authority provided under 49 CFR 24.7;

3. The authority to enter regulations or directives into Departmental clearance; or

4. Any authority not delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development under the Consolidated Delegation of Authority for Community Planning and Development.

The Assistant Secretary may revoke at any time this redelegation with respect to the programs and matters listed in Section A.

Section C. Authority to Further Redelegate

The authority redelegated in Section A may be further redelegated to employees of the Department.

Section D. Redelegations Superseded

This notice and the notice of redelegation of authority to subordinate employees within CPD Field Offices also published today supersede all prior redelegations of authority from the Assistant Secretary of Community Planning and Development.

Section E. Actions Ratified

The Assistant Secretary hereby ratifies all actions previously taken by the Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Community Planning Development and other specified HUD officials, with respect to the programs and matters listed in Section A.

Authority: Section 7(d), Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).

Dated: October 4, 2011.

Mercedes M. Márquez,

Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

[FR Doc. 2011-26912 Filed 10-17-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

Ocean Energy Safety Advisory Committee (OESC); Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: OESC will meet at the Department of the Interior's South Interior Building in Washington, DC.

DATES: Monday, November 7, 2011, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Tuesday, November 8, 2011, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: South Interior Building Auditorium, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Joseph R. Levine at the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, 381 Elden Street, Herndon, Virginia 20170-4187. He can be reached by telephone at (703) 787-1033 or by electronic mail at joseph.levine@bsee.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OESC consists of representatives from industry, Federal Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the academic community. It provides policy advice to the Secretary of the Interior through the Director of BSEE on matters relating to ocean energy safety, including, but not limited to drilling and workplace safety, well intervention and containment, and oil spill response.

The agenda for Monday, November 7, will address the progress on OESC outreach to the academic community and the states. The OESC Subcommittees will report on their progress to date on their interim recommendations on oil spill prevention, containment, spill response and safety management systems for the OESC's consideration and action.

The agenda for Tuesday, November 8, will address BSEE's incident data analysis; development and implementation of safety and environmental management systems from the perspective of major and independent operators; a summary of the findings of the Deepwater Horizon Joint Investigation Team; draft American Petroleum Institute (API) standards *Deepwater Well Design and Construction* (API Recommended Practice 96) and *Well Construction Interface Document Guidelines* (API Bulletin 97); and BSEE's proposed rule on revisions to safety and environmental management systems.

The meeting is open to the public. Approximately 90 visitors can be

accommodated on a first-come-first-served basis. Please be aware that the South Interior Building is a Federal Government facility and Government issued picture identification must be presented to enter the building. Members of the public will have the opportunity to comment on a first-come-first-served basis during the time allotted for public comment and may submit written comments to the OESC during the meeting or by e-mail to the Committee at OESC@boemre.gov.

Minutes of the OESC meeting will be available for public inspection on the Committee's Web site at: <http://www.boemre.gov/mmab/EnergySafety.htm>.

Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. No. 92-463, 5 U.S.C. Appendix 1, and the Office of Management and Budget's Circular No. A-63, Revised.

Dated: October 12, 2011.

Michael R. Bromwich,

Director, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2011-26945 Filed 10-17-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R8-ES-2011-N178; 80221-1113-0000-C2]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Draft Revised Recovery Plan, First Revision, for Lost River Sucker and Shortnose Sucker

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability for review and public comment.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of our draft revised recovery plan, first revision, for Lost River sucker and shortnose sucker under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). These fish species are found in southern Oregon and northern California. We are revising this plan because a substantial amount of new information is available related to recovery of both species, making it appropriate to incorporate new information into the recovery program. We request review and comment from local, State, and Federal agencies and the public. We will also accept any new information on the species' status throughout their ranges.

DATES: We must receive written comments on or before December 19, 2011. However, we will accept information about any species at any time.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to review the draft recovery plan, you may obtain a copy from our Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/species/recovery-plans.html>. Alternatively, you may contact the Klamath Falls Fish and Wildlife Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1936 California Ave., Klamath Falls, OR 97601; (541-885-8481, phone). If you wish to comment on the plan, you may submit your comments in writing by any one of the following methods:

- *U.S. mail:* Field Supervisor, at the above address;
- *Hand delivery:* Klamath Falls Fish and Wildlife Office at the above address;
- *Fax:* (541) 885-7837; or
- *E-mail:*

FW8KFFWOESComments@fws.gov.

For additional information about submitting comments, see "Request for Public Comments," below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laurie Sada, Field Supervisor, at the above address, phone number, or e-mail.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems is a primary goal of our endangered species program under the Act (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Recovery means improvement of the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate under the criteria set out in section 4(a)(1) of the Act. The Act requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species.

Species' History

The Lost River sucker (*Deltistes luxatus*) and shortnose sucker (*Chasmistes brevirostris*) are two species of fish that inhabit a limited number of lakes and reservoirs in the upper Klamath Basin, including the Lost River sub-basin, in southern Oregon and northern California. We listed these species as endangered throughout their entire range under the Act on July 18, 1988 (53 FR 27130). We originally completed and announced a recovery plan for the species on March 17, 1993 (USFWS 1993, pp. 1-108). However, a substantial amount of additional information is now available, and it is appropriate to revise the plan and incorporate this new information into the recovery program.

These two species are very similar in ecology. Lost River and shortnose suckers predominantly inhabit lake

environments, but also periodically utilize stream/river, marsh, and shoreline habitats. Both species spawn during spring, over gravel bottoms in tributary streams and rivers (Buettner and Scopettone 1990, pp. 19-20, 44-46). A smaller but significant number of Lost River sucker also spawn over gravel bottoms at shoreline springs along the margins of Upper Klamath Lake (Janney *et al.* 2009, pp. 8-9). Larvae spend relatively little time after hatching in rivers or streams before drifting passively to downstream lakes (Cooperman and Markle 2003, p. 1138). Once in a lake environment, larvae move into relatively shallow vegetated areas along the shoreline. This vegetation provides cover from predators, protection from currents and turbulence, and sources of food (Cooperman and Markle 2004, p. 365). Within 1 to 2 months, larvae become juveniles and begin to utilize nonvegetated and deeper off-shore habitats (Burdick *et al.* 2008, p. 417). Adults occupy open water habitats throughout the year, except during spawning season, when they migrate to spawning areas. Individuals typically become reproductively mature at 5 to 7 years old, and can live for several decades.

The rationales for listing Lost River sucker were similar to those for shortnose sucker, with many of the same threats continuing through the present day, such that both species remain in danger of extinction. Habitat loss, resulting in restricted access to spawning and rearing habitat, severely impaired water quality, and increased rates of mortality resulting from entrainment in water management structures were cited as causes for declines in populations prior to listing (53 FR 27130; July 18, 1988). Although the rate of habitat loss has slowed in recent years and a significant amount of habitat restoration and screening of water diversion structures has occurred, large amounts of historical sucker habitat remain unavailable or significantly altered. In Upper Klamath Lake, extremely poor water quality, which occurs periodically throughout summer, negatively impacts adult survival rates, and although the specific causes are currently unknown, juvenile survival is also low in these populations. The last time a substantial group of juveniles joined the adult populations in Upper Klamath Lake was during the late 1990s (Janney *et al.* 2008, pp. 1820-1823). For both species, the result of these combined factors was abundances of spawning individuals in 2007 in Upper Klamath Lake that were

roughly 40 to 70 percent of their 2001 levels. Lastly, entrainment of larvae and small juveniles through diversion structures continues to drain significant numbers of individuals from Upper Klamath Lake into extremely poor habitats, from which return is unlikely. Clear Lake Reservoir has a single spawning tributary, with poor connectivity when reservoir levels are low and limited passage for spawning migrants when flows are low, making these populations very vulnerable to drought. Within Gerber Reservoir, the shortnose sucker population is apparently affected by hybridization with Klamath largescale sucker (*Catostomus snyderi*).

Recovery Plan Goals

The objective of a recovery plan is to provide a framework for the recovery of species so that protection under the Act is no longer necessary. A recovery plan includes scientific information about the species and provides criteria and actions necessary to enable us to be able to downlist or delist the species. Recovery plans help guide our recovery efforts by describing actions we consider necessary for each species' conservation and by estimating time and costs for implementing needed recovery measures.

To achieve its goals, this draft revised recovery plan identifies the following objectives:

1. Restore or enhance spawning and nursery habitat in Upper Klamath Lake and Clear Lake Reservoir systems;
2. Reduce negative impacts of poor water quality;
3. Clarify and reduce the effects of non-native organisms on all life stages;
4. Reduce the loss of individuals to entrainment;
5. Establish a redundancy and resiliency enhancement program;
6. Maintain or increase larval production;
7. Increase juvenile survival and recruitment to spawning populations; and
8. Protect existing and increase the number of recurring, successful spawning populations.

We believe that by achieving these objectives we will be able to promote healthy, stable population demographics.

As these species meet reclassification and recovery criteria, we review each species' status and consider each species for reclassification on or removal from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

Request for Public Comments

Section 4(f) of the Act requires us to provide public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment during recovery plan development. It is also our policy to request peer review of recovery plans (July 1, 1994; 59 FR 34270). In an appendix to the approved recovery plan, we will summarize and respond to the issues raised by the public and peer reviewers. Substantive comments may or may not result in changes to the recovery plan; comments regarding recovery plan implementation will be forwarded as appropriate to Federal or other entities, so that they can be taken into account during the course of implementing recovery actions. Responses to individual commenters will not be provided, but we will provide a summary of how we addressed substantive comments in an appendix to the approved recovery plan.

We invite written comments on the draft revised recovery plan. We specifically seek comments on the following:

- Do you have comments or concerns regarding the proposed recovery criteria?
- Do actions and priorities in the plan's Implementation Schedule reflect a biologically sound conservation approach for Lost River sucker and shortnose sucker recovery?
- Are the proposed monitoring and management actions appropriate and sufficient?
- Are there important recovery actions which have not been included in the plan?

Before we approve the plan, we will consider all comments we receive by the date specified in **DATES**. Methods of submitting comments are in **ADDRESSES**.

Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comments and materials we receive will be available, by appointment, for public inspection during normal business hours at our office (see **ADDRESSES**).

Authority

We developed our draft recovery plan under the authority of section 4(f) of the

Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f). We publish this notice under section 4(f) Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: October 11, 2011.

Alexandra Pitts,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2011-26798 Filed 10-17-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R1-ES-2011-N201; 10120-1113-0000-F5]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Recovery Permit Application

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), invite the public to comment on the following application for a recovery permit to conduct enhancement of survival activities with endangered species. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), prohibits activities with endangered species unless a Federal permit allows such activity. The Act also requires that we invite public comment before issuing such permits.

DATES: To ensure consideration, please send your written comments by November 17, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Endangered Species Program Manager, Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Regional Office, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, OR 97232-4181. Please refer to the permit number for the application when submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Grant Canterbury, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at the above address or by telephone (503-231-2071) or fax (503-231-6243).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) prohibits activities with endangered and threatened species unless a Federal permit allows such activity. Along with our implementing regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 50 CFR 17, the Act provides for permits, and requires that we invite public comment before issuing these permits.

A permit granted by us under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Act authorizes the

permittee to conduct activities with U.S. endangered or threatened species for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, or interstate commerce. Our regulations implementing section 10(a)(1)(A) for these permits are found at 50 CFR 17.22 for endangered wildlife species, 50 CFR 17.32 for threatened wildlife species, 50 CFR 17.62 for endangered plant species, and 50 CFR 17.72 for threatened plant species.

Application Available for Review and Comment

We invite local, State, and Federal agencies, and the public to comment on the following application. Please refer to the appropriate permit number for the application when submitting comments.

Documents and other information submitted with this application are available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) and Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).

Permit Number: TE-003483

Applicant: U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Island Ecosystem Research Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The permittee requests an amendment to an existing permit to take (capture; band; collect blood, ectoparasites, fecal samples, feather samples, and tissue scrapings of lesions; measure, and release) the Maui akepa (*Loxops coccineus ochraceus*), small Kauai thrush (*Myadestes palmeri*), and Kauai creeper (*Oreomystis bairdi*); and take (capture; band; collect blood, ectoparasites, fecal samples, feather samples, and tissue scrapings of lesions; measure, attach radio transmitters, release, and search for and monitor nests) the akiapolaau (*Hemignathus munroi*), Hawaii akepa (*Loxops coccineus coccineus*), and Hawaii creeper (*Oreomystis mana*) in conjunction with monitoring and population studies on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai in the State of Hawaii, for the purpose of enhancing the species' survival.

The existing permit currently covers limited take of the following species: Palila (*Loxioides bailleui*), Laysan duck (*Anas laysanensis*), Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*),

Nene (*Branta sandvicensis*).

The existing permit also currently covers removal and reduction to possession of the following species:

Cyrtrandra giffardii (haiwale),
Melicope zahlbruckneri (alani),
Nothoecstrum breviflorum (aiea),
Phyllostegia parviflora var.
glabriuscula (no common name),