**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**RIN 0648–XA985**

**Incidental Taking of Marine Mammals; Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to the Explosive Removal of Offshore Structures in the Gulf of Mexico**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice; issuance of letters of authorization.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and implementing regulations, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued one-year Letters of Authorization (LOA) to take marine mammals incidental to the explosive removal of offshore oil and gas structures (EROS) in the Gulf of Mexico.

**DATES:** These authorizations are effective from February 27, 2012 through February 26, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** The application and LOAs are available for review by writing to P. Michael Payne, Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3235 or by telephoning the contact listed here (see FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT), or online at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/incidental.htm. Documents cited in this notice may be viewed, by appointment, during regular business hours, at the aforementioned address.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Howard Goldstein or Jolie Harrison, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 301–427–8401.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) directs the Secretary of Commerce (who has delegated the authority to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by United States citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region, if certain findings are made and regulations are issued. Under the MMPA, the term “take” means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill or to attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.

Authorization for incidental taking, in the form of annual LOAs, may be granted by NMFS for periods up to five years if NMFS finds, after notice and opportunity for public comment, that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) of marine mammals and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant). In addition, NMFS must prescribe regulations that include permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat (i.e., mitigation), and on the availability of the species for subsistence uses, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating rounds, and areas of similar significance. The regulations also must include requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking.

Regulations governing the taking of marine mammals incidental to EROS were published on June 19, 2008 (73 FR 34875), and remain in effect through July 19, 2013. For detailed information on this action, please refer to that Federal Register notice. The species that applicants may take in small numbers during EROS activities are bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops truncatus), Atlantic spotted dolphins (Stenella frontalis), pantropical spotted dolphins (Stenella attenuata), Clymene dolphins (Stenella clymene), striped dolphins (Stenella coeruleoalba), rough-toothed dolphins (Steno bredanensis), Risso’s dolphins (Grampus griseus), melon-headed whales (Peponocephala electra), short-finned pilot whales (Globicephala melas), and sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus). NMFS received requests for LOAs from Energy Resource Technology GOM, Inc. (ERT) and Demex International, Inc. (Demex) for activities covered by EROS regulations.

**Reporting**

NMFS Galveston Laboratory’s Platform Removal Observer Program (PROP) has provided reports for ERT removal of offshore structures during 2011. Demex has not used their LOA for any operations to date. NMFS PROP observers and non-NMFS observers reported the following during ERT’s EROS operations in 2011:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Marine mammals sighted (individuals)</th>
<th>Biological impacts observed to marine mammals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Vermillion Area, Block 100, Platform C.</td>
<td>April 10 to 20, 2011</td>
<td>Spotted dolphins (14)</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Matagorda Island Area, Block 604, Platforms #1 and #14.</td>
<td>May 3 to 7, 2011</td>
<td>Bottlenose dolphins (15), Spotted dolphins (23), and Unidentified dolphins (1).</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Brazos Area, Block 436, Platform B</td>
<td>May 16 to 31, 2011</td>
<td>Bottlenose dolphins (97) and Spotted dolphins (5).</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Vermilion Area, Block 83, Platform A</td>
<td>May 30 to June 2, 2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>West Cameron Area, Block 398, Platform B.</td>
<td>May 31 to June 10, 2011</td>
<td>Bottlenose dolphins (25) and Spotted dolphins (12).</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Vermillion Area, Block 61, Platform B</td>
<td>June 3 to 7, 2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>West Cameron Area, Block 417, Caisson A.</td>
<td>June 8 to 9, 2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Brazos Area, Block 453, Platform A</td>
<td>June 14 to 20 and June 27 to July 3, 2011</td>
<td>Bottlenose dolphins (87)</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERT</td>
<td>Matagorda Island Area, Block 604, Platform A.</td>
<td>July 4 to 8 and July 10 to 12, 2011</td>
<td>Bottlenose dolphins (36)</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pursuant to these regulations, NMFS has issued an LOA to ERT and Demex. Issuance of the LOAs is based on a finding made in the preamble to the final rule that the total taking by these activities (with monitoring, mitigation, and reporting measures) will result in no more than a negligible impact on the affected species or stock(s) of marine mammals and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on subsistence uses. NMFS will review reports to ensure that the applicants are in compliance with meeting the requirements contained in the implementing regulations and LOA, including monitoring, mitigation, and reporting requirements.


James H. Lecky,
Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Requests for additional information should be directed to the attention of Catherine Cain, Attorney Advisor, Office of the Commissioner for Trademarks, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1451, Alexandria, VA 22313–1451, by telephone at 571–272–8946, or by email to catherine.cain@uspto.gov, with “Paperwork” in the subject line. Additional information about this collection is also available at http://www.reginfo.gov under “Information Collection Review.”

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq., which provides for the Federal registration of trademarks, service marks, collective trademarks and service marks, collective membership marks, and certification marks. Individuals and businesses that use or intend to use such marks in commerce may file an application to register their marks with the USPTO. Individuals and businesses may also submit various communications to the USPTO, including letters of protest, requests to make special, responses to petition inquiry letters, petitions to make special, requests to restore a filing date, and requests for reinstatement.

A letter of protest is an informal procedure whereby third parties who object to the registration of a mark in a pending application may bring to the attention of the USPTO evidence bearing on the registrability of a mark. A letter of protest must identify the application being protested and the proposed grounds for refusing registration and include relevant evidence to support the protest. A request to make special may be submitted where an applicant’s prior registration was cancelled due to the inadvertent failure to file a post registration maintenance document and should include an explanation of why special action is appropriate.

A response to a petition inquiry letter is submitted by a petitioner who is responding to a notice of deficiency that the USPTO issued after receiving an incomplete Petition to the Director. A petition may be considered incomplete if, for example, it does not include the fee required by 37 CFR 2.6 or if it includes an unverified assertion that is not supported by evidence.

The USPTO generally examines applications in the order in which they are received. A petition to make special is a request by the applicant to advance the initial examination of an application out of its regular order.

A request to restore a filing date is submitted by an applicant who previously filed an application that was denied a filing date. The request must include evidence showing that the applicant is entitled to the earlier filing date.

If an applicant has proof that an application was inadvertently abandoned due to a USPTO error, an applicant may file a request to reinstate the application instead of a formal petition to revive. To support such a request, the applicant must include clear evidence of the USPTO error.

The information in this collection can be submitted in paper format or electronically through the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). The USPTO has developed a TEAS Global Form format that permits the agency to collect information electronically for which a TEAS form with dedicated data fields is not yet available. With the introduction of the TEAS Global Forms, the information in this collection can be collected in paper format or electronically using the TEAS Global Forms.

As part of this renewal the USPTO proposes to add four TEAS Global Forms—for responses to petition inquiry letter, petitions to make special, requests to restore filing date, and requests for reinstatement—into the collection. The paper equivalents for the response to petition inquiry letter, petition to make special, request to restore filing date, and request for reinstatement will be added as well.

Although this collection does have electronic forms, there are no official