Fisheries Service, Office of Protected Resources, Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Conservation Division, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Instructions: NMFS, may not consider comments if they are sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period. All comments received are a part of the public record and NMFS will generally post for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender is publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexis Gutierrez, Office of Protected Resources, phone, 301–427–8441, email: Alexis.Gutierrez@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Loggerhead sea turtles (Caretta caretta) were globally listed as threatened under the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in 1978. A Recovery Plan for the U.S. Pacific population of Loggerhead Sea Turtles was published in 1998. In 2007, the 5-year review of the loggerhead sea turtle recommended the application of the DPS policy (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996). On July 16, 2007, NMFS and USFWS received a petition from the Center for Biological Diversity and Turtle Island Restoration Network requesting that loggerhead turtles in the North Pacific Ocean be reclassified as a DPS with endangered status and that critical habitat be designated. On November 16, 2007, NMFS and USFWS received a petition from the Center for Biological Diversity and Oceana requesting that loggerhead turtles in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean be reclassified as a DPS with endangered status and that critical habitat be designated. NMFS and USFWS determined that the July 16, 2007, North Pacific petition and the November 16, 2007, Northwest Atlantic petition both presented substantial information that the petitioned actions may be warranted. The 2009 Status Review identified nine DPSs. In 2011, we published a final rule (76 FR 58868; September 22, 2011) determining nine DPSs for loggerhead sea turtles.

Upon listing a species, section 4(f)(1) of the ESA requires the preparation and implementation of a recovery plan and revision to those plans as necessary. The plan must contain: (1) Objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would result in a determination that the species is no longer threatened or endangered; (2) site-specific management actions necessary to achieve the plan’s goals; and (3) estimates of the time required and costs to implement recovery actions. Recovery plans describe actions beneficial to the conservation and recovery of species listed under the ESA, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). The ESA requires the development of recovery plans for each listed species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of the species. This new recovery plan will focus solely on the North Pacific loggerhead DPS.

In addition, the ESA requires that we conduct a review of listed species at least once every five years. This will be the first 5-year review for the North Pacific loggerhead since the 2011 listing as endangered. On the basis of such reviews under section 4(c)(2)(B), we determine whether any species should be removed from the list (i.e., delisted) or reclassified from endangered to threatened or from threatened to endangered (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)(2)(B)). Delisting a species must be supported by the best scientific and commercial data available and only considered if such data substantiate that the species is neither endangered nor threatened for one or more of the following reasons: (1) The species is considered extinct; (2) the species is considered to be recovered; and/or (3) the original data available when the species was listed, or the interpretation of such data, were in error. Any change in Federal classification would require a separate rulemaking process. The regulations in 50 CFR 424.21 require that we publish a notice in the Federal Register announcing those species currently under active review. This notice announces our active review of the North Pacific loggerhead currently listed as endangered (76 FR 58868; September 22, 2011), as well as our intent to prepare a recovery plan.

Background Information on the North Pacific loggerhead including the endangered listing is available on the NMFS Office of Protected Species Web site at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/loggerhead.html.

Public Solicitation of New Information

To ensure that the 5-year review and recovery plan are complete and based on the best available scientific and commercial information, we are soliciting new information from the public, governmental agencies, Tribes, the scientific community, industry, environmental entities, and any other interested parties concerning the status of the North Pacific loggerhead. The 5-year review and recovery plan will consider the best scientific and commercial data and all new information that has become available since the listing determination. Categories of requested information include: (1) Species biology including, but not limited to, population trends, distribution, abundance, demographics, and genetics; (2) habitat conditions including, but not limited to, amount, distribution, and important features for conservation; (3) status and trends of threats to the species and its habitats; (4) conservation measures that have been implemented that benefit the species, including monitoring data demonstrating effectiveness of such measures; (5) need for additional conservation measures; and (6) other new information, data, or corrections including, but not limited to, taxonomic or nomenclature changes, identification of erroneous information contained in the list of endangered and threatened species, and improved analytical methods for evaluating extinction risk.

If you wish to provide information for this 5-year review and/or the recovery plan, you may submit your information and materials electronically or via mail (see ADDRESSES section). We request that all information be accompanied by supporting documentation such as maps, bibliographic references, or reprints of pertinent publications. We also would appreciate the submitter’s name, address, and any association, institution, or business that the person represents; however, anonymous submissions will also be accepted. Upon completion, the draft recovery plan will be available for public review and comment through the publication of Federal Register notice.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

Dated: October 6, 2016.

Daniel Bess,
Acting Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2016–24676 Filed 10–11–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

Secrecy and License To Export

ACTION: Proposed collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), as part of its
In the interest of national security, patent laws and rules place certain limitations on the disclosure of information contained in patents and patent applications and on the filing of applications for patents in foreign countries.

In particular, whenever the publication or disclosure of an invention by the publication of an application or by the granting of a patent is, in the opinion of the head of an interested Government agency, determined to be detrimental to national security, the Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO must issue a secrecy order and withhold the publication of a patent application and the grant of a patent for such period as the national interest requires. A patent will not be issued on the application, nor will the application be published, as long as the secrecy order is in force. If a secrecy order is applied to an international application, the application will not be forwarded to the International Bureau as long as the secrecy order is in force.

Three types of secrecy orders, each of a different scope, can be issued. The first type, Secrecy Order and Permit for Foreign Filing in Certain Countries, is intended to permit the widest utilization of the technical data in the patent application while still controlling any publication or disclosure that would result in an unlawful exportation. The second type, the Secrecy Order and Permit for Disclosing Classified Information, is to treat classified technical data presented in a patent application in the same manner as any other classified material. The third type of secrecy order is used where the other types of orders do not apply, including orders issued by direction of agencies other than the Department of Defense.

Under the provision of 35 U.S.C. 181, a secrecy order remains in effect for a period of one year from its date of issuance. A secrecy order may be renewed for additional periods of not more than one year upon notice by a government agency that the national interest continues to so require. The applicant is notified of such renewal. When the USPTO places a secrecy order on a patent application, the rules authorize the applicant to petition the USPTO for permits to allow disclosure, modification, or rescission of the secrecy order, or to obtain a general or group permit. In each of these circumstances, the petition is forwarded to the appropriate defense agency for decision. Also, the Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO may rescind any order upon notification by the heads of the departments and the chief officers of the agencies who caused the order to be issued that the disclosure of the invention is no longer deemed detrimental to the national security.

Unless expressly ordered otherwise, action on the application and prosecution by the applicant will proceed during the time the application is under secrecy order to a specific point as indicated under 37 CFR 5.3. Applications under secrecy order that come to a final rejection must be appealed or otherwise prosecuted to avoid abandonment. Appeals in such cases must be completed by the applicant, but unless specifically indicated by the Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO, will not be set for hearing until the secrecy order is removed.

In addition to the issuance of secrecy orders, the USPTO is required to grant foreign filing licenses to applicants. The filing of a patent application is considered a request for a foreign filing license. However, in some instances an applicant may need a license for filing patent application in foreign countries prior to a filing in the USPTO or sooner than the anticipated licensing of a pending patent application.

To file a patent application in a foreign country, the applicant can petition the USPTO for a foreign filing license either with or without a corresponding United States application. In addition, the applicant can petition to change the scope of a license and, when a patent application is filed through error in a foreign country without the appropriate filing license, an applicant can petition the USPTO for a retroactive license.

For further information contact: Requests for additional information should be directed to Raul Tamayo, Legal Administration, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Raul Tamayo, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450; by telephone at 571–272–7728; or by email to Raul.Tamayo@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

In the interest of national security, patent laws and rules place certain limitations on the disclosure of information contained in patents and patent applications and on the filing of applications for patents in foreign countries.

In particular, whenever the publication or disclosure of an invention by the publication of an application or by the granting of a patent is, in the opinion of the head of an interested Government agency, determined to be detrimental to national security, the Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO must issue a secrecy order and withhold the publication of a patent application and the grant of a patent for such period as the national interest requires. A patent will not be issued on the application, nor will the application be published, as long as the secrecy order is in force. If a secrecy order is applied to an international application, the application will not be forwarded to the International Bureau as long as the secrecy order is in force.

Three types of secrecy orders, each of a different scope, can be issued. The first type, Secrecy Order and Permit for Foreign Filing in Certain Countries, is intended to permit the widest utilization of the technical data in the patent application while still controlling any publication or disclosure that would result in an unlawful exportation. The second type, the Secrecy Order and Permit for Disclosing Classified Information, is to treat classified technical data presented in a patent application in the same manner as any other classified material. The third type of secrecy order is used where the other types of orders do not apply, including orders issued by direction of agencies other than the Department of Defense.

Under the provision of 35 U.S.C. 181, a secrecy order remains in effect for a period of one year from its date of issuance. A secrecy order may be renewed for additional periods of not more than one year upon notice by a government agency that the national interest continues to so require. The applicant is notified of such renewal.

When the USPTO places a secrecy order on a patent application, the rules authorize the applicant to petition the USPTO for permits to allow disclosure, modification, or rescission of the secrecy order, or to obtain a general or group permit. In each of these circumstances, the petition is forwarded to the appropriate defense agency for decision. Also, the Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO may rescind any order upon notification by the heads of the departments and the chief officers of the agencies who caused the order to be issued that the disclosure of the invention is no longer deemed detrimental to the national security.

Unless expressly ordered otherwise, action on the application and prosecution by the applicant will proceed during the time the application is under secrecy order to a specific point as indicated under 37 CFR 5.3. Applications under secrecy order that come to a final rejection must be appealed or otherwise prosecuted to avoid abandonment. Appeals in such cases must be completed by the applicant, but unless specifically indicated by the Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO, will not be set for hearing until the secrecy order is removed.

In addition to the issuance of secrecy orders, the USPTO is required to grant foreign filing licenses to applicants. The filing of a patent application is considered a request for a foreign filing license. However, in some instances an applicant may need a license for filing patent application in foreign countries prior to a filing in the USPTO or sooner than the anticipated licensing of a pending patent application.

To file a patent application in a foreign country, the applicant can petition the USPTO for a foreign filing license either with or without a corresponding United States application. In addition, the applicant can petition to change the scope of a license and, when a patent application is filed through error in a foreign country without the appropriate filing license, an applicant can petition the USPTO for a retroactive license.

This collection includes the information needed by the USPTO to review the various types of petitions regarding secrecy orders and foreign filing licenses. This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 181–188 and administered through 37 CFR 5.1–5.33.

There are no forms associated with this collection of information.

II. Method of Collection

By mail, facsimile or hand carried to the USPTO.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0651–0034.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profits; not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,559 responses per year. The USPTO estimates that approximately 20% (507) of these responses will be from small entities.

Estimated Time per Response: The USPTO estimates that it will take the public from 30 minutes (0.5 hours) to 4 hours to gather the necessary information, prepare the appropriate documents, and submit the information required for this collection.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Burden Hours: 1,607.5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Cost Burden: $659,075.00. The USPTO expects that the information in this collection will be prepared by attorneys at an estimated rate of $410 per hour. Therefore, the USPTO estimates that the respondent cost burden for this collection will be approximately $659,075.00 per year.
Estimated Total Annual (Non-hour) Respondent Cost Burden: $448,267.70.

There are no capital start-up, maintenance, or record keeping costs associated with this information collection. However, this collection does have annual (non-hour) costs in the form of filing fees for the foreign filing petitions and postage costs. No fees are associated with the secrecy order petitions.

The license petitions all charge the 37 CFR 1.17(g) fee, for which small and micro entity discounts recently have been introduced. The USPTO estimates that 20% of the responses in this collection will come from small entities and approximately 10% of the small entity respondents will qualify as micro entities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated time for response (hours) (a)</th>
<th>Estimated annual responses (b)</th>
<th>Estimated annual burden hours (a) × (b)/60 = (c)</th>
<th>Rate ($/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Petition for Rescission of Secrecy Order</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Petition to Disclose or Modification of Secrecy Order</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Petition for General and Group Permits</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Petition for Expedited Handling of License (no corresponding application)</td>
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<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,100.0</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Petition for Expedited Handling of License (corresponding U.S. application)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Petition for Changing Scope of License</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Petition for Retroactive License</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,559</td>
<td>1,607.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The USPTO estimates that 99% of the petitions in this collection are submitted by facsimile or hand carried because of the quick turnaround required. For the 1% of the public that chooses to submit the petitions to the USPTO by mail through the United States Postal Service, the USPTO estimates that the average postage cost for a USPS Priority Mail, flat-rate envelope submission is $6.45, and that 26 submissions will be mailed to the USPTO per year for a total estimated postage cost of $167.70.

Therefore, the USPTO estimates that the total (non-hour) cost burden for this collection in the form of filing fees and postage costs is estimated to be approximately $448,267.70.

IV. Request for 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 shall have practical utility;
(b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information;
(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 respondents, e.g., the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.


Rhonda Foltz,
Director, Office of Information Management Services, OCIO, United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2016–24592 Filed 10–11–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Consumer Advisory Board Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the announcement of a public meeting of the Consumer Advisory Board (CAB or Board) of the Bureau of Consumer