

managers of service providers of Section 811 residents, we used Medical and Health Services Managers (11–9110),

with a median hourly wage of \$46.41. For Public Housing Authority managers, we used the Administrative Services

Manager (11–3010), with a median hourly wage of \$43.29.

Respondent	Occupation title	Occupation SOC code	Median hourly wage rate
Section 811 Property Manager .....	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers.	11–9140	\$27.42
Service Provider Manager .....	Medical and Health Services Managers .....	11–9110	46.41
Public Housing Authority Manager .....	Administrative Services Manager .....	11–3010	43.29

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (May 2015), [https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_stru.htm](https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_stru.htm).

Section 811 PRA and PRAC households participating in the Section 811 evaluation will range in employment position and earnings, but national data indicate the population has very low incomes. According to 2016 HUD Picture of Subsidized Households Data (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assths.html>), the average per person household income for Section 811 PRAC residents in the six states where the study is being conducted was \$9,307.32, but only six percent of PRAC residents report wages as a major source of household income (current data on PRA participants is not yet available). We estimated the hourly wage burden for Section 811 residents, at \$9.29, the average expected prevailing minimum wage in the six states where the evaluation is being conducted [California—\$10.50; Delaware—\$8.25; Louisiana—\$7.25 (federal minimum wage); Maryland—\$8.75; Minnesota—\$9.50; Washington—\$11.00]. We assumed an unweighted average as the survey sample will comprise of approximately 80 residents from each of the six states. (Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, Minimum Wage Laws in the States—January 2017, <https://www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/america.htm>).

**B. Solicitation of Public Comment**

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

- (1) Whether the proposed 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 the burden of the proposed collection of information;
- (3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- (4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through

the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

**Authority:** Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Dated: July 26, 2017.

**Anna P. Guido,**  
Department Reports Management Officer,  
Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2017–18103 Filed 8–24–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4210–67–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Fish and Wildlife Service**

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2017–0046;  
FXIA1671090000–156–FF09A30000]

**Foreign Endangered Species; Marine Mammals; Issuance of Permits**

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of issuance of permits.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have issued the following permits to conduct certain activities with endangered species, marine mammals, or both. We issue these permits under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

**ADDRESSES:** Documents and other information submitted with these applications are available for review, subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS: IA, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041; fax (703) 358–2281. To locate the **Federal Register** notice that announced our receipt of the application for each permit listed in this document, go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) and search on the permit number provided in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Joyce Russell, (703) 358–2023 (telephone); (703) 358–2281 (fax); or [DMAFR@fws.gov](mailto:DMAFR@fws.gov) (email).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On the dates below, as authorized by the provisions of the ESA, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and/or the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), we issued requested permits subject to certain conditions set forth therein. For each permit for an endangered species, we found that (1) the application was filed in good faith, (2) the granted permit would not operate to the disadvantage of the endangered species, and (3) the granted permit would be consistent with the purposes and policy set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

**Emergency Permit Issuances**

Permit numbers 19807C and 38670C were issued under emergency provisions, with waivers of the 30-day comment period, in accordance with 50 CFR 17.22. Permit number 19807C was issued for the import of diagnostic samples of wild chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) in Sierra Leone due to a disease outbreak, because diagnosis of the disease is necessary to prevent future deaths of individuals of the species. Permit number 38670C was issued for the import of piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) eggs that had been salvaged from an abandoned nest in the wild, in order to hatch the eggs in captivity and release fledged birds into the wild. In both cases, these permits were issued in emergency situations where the lives and health of endangered animals were threatened and no reasonable alternatives were available to the applicants.

Permit number 14762C was issued in accordance with section 104(c)(3) of the MMPA, with a waiver of the full 30-day comment period, in order to authorize the U.S. National Park Service to conduct aerial surveys of northern sea otters (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*) in Glacier Bay, Alaska, a unique research opportunity that would be lost if permit issuance were to be delayed.

The current notice announces waiver of the 30-day comment period for each of these three permit applications.

Permit No.	Applicant	Receipt of application <b>Federal Register</b> notice	Permit issuance date
<b>Endangered Species</b>			
04186C .....	Columbus Zoo & Aquarium .....	81 FR 90863; December 15, 2016 .....	May 3, 2017.
04257C .....	Columbus Zoo & Aquarium .....	81 FR 86723; December 1, 2016 .....	May 9, 2017.
06738C .....	Wildlife Conservation Society .....	81 FR 95628; December 28, 2016 .....	May 25, 2017.
19807C .....	University of Wisconsin–Madison .....	Waived .....	May 19, 2017.
38670C .....	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	Waived .....	June 6, 2017.
<b>Marine Mammals</b>			
14762C .....	U.S. National Park Service .....	82 FR 24381; May 26, 2017 .....	June 1, 2017.

**Joyce Russell,**

*Government Information Specialist, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.*

[FR Doc. 2017–18038 Filed 8–24–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4333–15–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–NER–ASIS–22489; PPNEASISS0, PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000]

#### Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Assateague Island National Seashore General Management Plan

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) for Assateague Island National Seashore (seashore), Maryland and Virginia. The purpose of the plan is to provide a framework for management decision making that is consistent with the purposes for which the seashore was established by Congress as a unit of the national park system and that protects the seashore's fundamental and other important resources and values.

**DATES:** The NPS will issue a final decision on the Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS no earlier than 30 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its Notice of Availability of the Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS is available electronically at <http://www.parkplanning.nps.gov/asis>. A limited number of printed copies will be available upon request by contacting the Superintendent, Assateague Island National Seashore, 7206 National

Seashore Lane, Berlin, MD 21811, 410–629–6080.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Deborah Darden, Assateague Island National Seashore, 410–629–6080, [deborah\\_darden@nps.gov](mailto:deborah_darden@nps.gov)

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The seashore was established in 1965 and is composed of more than 41,320 acres including 37-mile Assateague Island in Maryland and Virginia and the surrounding marine and estuarine waters up to one-half mile from the island's shore. Within the seashore boundary are Assateague State Park (owned by the state of Maryland and managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources) and Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge (managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). The NPS owns 8,983 acres within the seashore boundary, including land on Assateague Island in Maryland, the Assateague Beach U.S. Coast Guard Station in Virginia, and its mainland Maryland headquarters complex and visitor center. The states of Maryland and Virginia own the submerged lands within the seashore boundary, with ownership extending to mean high water in Maryland and mean low water in Virginia.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the NPS released a Draft GMP/EIS on January 29, 2016 for a 90-day public review period. The Draft GMP/EIS evaluated four alternatives for future seashore management.

Comments received on the Draft GMP/EIS resulted in minor changes to the text but did not significantly alter the alternatives or the impact analysis; thus, the NPS has prepared an Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS. The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS discusses the public and agency comments received on the Draft GMP/EIS and provides NPS responses. The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS contains

errata sheets that show factual corrections to the text of the Draft GMP/EIS or where the text has been revised to reflect minor additions or changes suggested by commenters.

As in the Draft GMP/EIS, the Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS identifies the NPS preferred alternative as alternative 3—sustainable recreation and climate change adaptation.

NPS decision makers considered the information collected during scoping, the results of the impact analysis, and the seashore's purpose and significance. Findings supported selection of alternative 3 as the NPS preferred alternative because it would provide the highest degree of enhanced public use and enjoyment of the seashore, would provide the highest degree of protection to the seashore's fundamental and other important resources and values, would offer the greatest potential for enhanced coastal resiliency, and would support the most effective organizational management for the seashore.

Dated: May 3, 2017.

**Joshua Laird,**

*Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service.*

**Editorial Note:** This document was received by the Office of the Federal Register on August 21, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017–18009 Filed 8–24–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1067]

### Certain Road Milling Machines and Components Thereof; Institution of Investigation

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.