

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Denton	Town of Northlake (21-06-1777P).	The Honorable David Rettig, Mayor, Town of Northlake, 1500 Commons Circle, Suite 300, Northlake, TX 76226.	Town Hall, 1500 Commons Circle, Suite 300, Northlake, TX 76226.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Jun. 6, 2022	480782
Johnson	City of Burleson (21-06-2590P).	The Honorable Chris Fletcher, Mayor, City of Burleson, 141 West Renfro Street, Burleson, TX 76028.	City Hall, 141 West Renfro Street, Burleson, TX 76028.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch .	Jun. 2, 2022	485459

[FR Doc. 2022-03856 Filed 2-23-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service**

FWS-R1-ES-2021-N202;
FXES11130100000-223-FF01E00000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Draft Recovery Plan for 50 Hawaiian Archipelago Species

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for review and public comment.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of a draft recovery plan for 50 Hawaiian archipelago species. We request review and comment from the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before April 25, 2022. However, we will accept information about any species at any time.

ADDRESSES: *Document availability:* Obtain the recovery plan by any of the following methods.

- *Internet:* <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/species/recovery-plans.html> or <http://www.fws.gov/pacific/ecoservices/endangered/recovery/plans.html>.

- *U.S. mail:* Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3122, Honolulu, HI 96850.

- *Telephone:* (808) 792-9400.

Comment submission: You may submit written comments and materials by one of the following methods:

- *U.S. mail:* Gregory Koob, Deputy Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, at the above U.S. mail address.

- *Fax:* 808-792-9581.

- *Email:* gregory_koob@fws.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gregory Koob, Deputy Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, at the above U.S. mail address, or via telephone at 808-792-9400. If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf, call the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of the draft recovery plan for 50 Hawaiian archipelago species. The 50 endangered or threatened species addressed in this draft recovery plan are all endemic to the Hawaiian Islands, and include 35 plants, 13 invertebrates, and 2 birds. The draft recovery plan includes specific goals, objectives, and criteria that should be met to enable us to consider removing any of the species from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. We request review and comment on this

draft recovery plan from the public and local, State, and Federal agencies.

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 and the Endangered Species 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.

The objective of a recovery plan is to provide a framework for the recovery of a listed 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 for us to be able to reclassify the species or remove it from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. Recovery plans help guide our recovery efforts by describing actions we consider necessary for the species' conservation and for estimating time and costs for implementing needed recovery measures.

Species Addressed in Recovery Plan

This draft recovery plan addresses 50 species, as described in the table below.

Scientific name	Common name	Listing rule	Status	Distribution
Plants				
<i>Asplenium diellaciniatum</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Calamagrostis expansa</i>	Maui reedgrass	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui, Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).
<i>Canavalia pubescens</i>	Awikiwiki	78 FR 32013 (May 28, 2013).	Endangered	Maui, Lanai.
<i>Christella boydiae</i> (listed as <i>Cyclosorus boydiae</i>)	Kupukupu makalii	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu, Maui, Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).
<i>Deparia kaalaana</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai (likely extirpated), Maui, Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).

Scientific name	Common name	Listing rule	Status	Distribution
<i>Dryopteris glabra</i> var. <i>pusilla</i>	Hohiu	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Exocarpos menziesii</i>	Heau	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Lanai (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island.
<i>Festuca hawaiiensis</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island.
<i>Gardenia remyi</i>	Nanu	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai, Molokai, Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Haplostachys haplostachya</i>	Honohono (listed as having no common name).	44 FR 62468 (October 30, 1979).	Endangered	Hawaii Island.
<i>Huperzia stemmermanniae</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island.
<i>Joinvillea ascendens</i> ssp. <i>ascendens</i> .	Ohe	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Kadua fluviatilis</i>	Kamapuaa	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai, Oahu.
<i>Kadua haupuensis</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Labordia lorenciana</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Lepidium orbiculare</i>	Anaunau	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Microlepia strigosa</i> var. <i>mauiensis</i>	Palapalai (listed as having no common name).	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu, Maui, Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).
<i>Myrsine fosbergii</i>	Kolea	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai, Oahu.
<i>Nothoecstrum latifolium</i>	Aiea	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai (likely extirpated), Oahu (likely extirpated), Molokai, Maui, Lanai (likely extirpated).
<i>Ochrosia haleakalae</i>	Holei	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Panicum fauriei</i> var. <i>carteri</i>	Carter's panicgrass	46 FR 9976 (January 30, 1981); 48 FR 46328 (October 12, 1983).	Endangered	Oahu, Molokai, Maui.
<i>Phyllostegia brevidens</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Phyllostegia helleri</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Phyllostegia stachyoides</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Molokai, Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Portulaca villosa</i>	Ihi	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Niihau, Oahu (likely extirpated), Molokai, Maui, Lanai (likely extirpated), Kahoolawe (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island.
<i>Pseudognaphalium sandwicense</i> var. <i>molokaiense</i> .	Enaena	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu (likely extirpated), Molokai, Maui, Lanai (likely extirpated).
<i>Ranunculus hawaiiensis</i>	Makou	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Molokai, Maui, Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).
<i>Ranunculus mauiensis</i>	Makou	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai, Oahu (likely extirpated), Molokai (likely extirpated), Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Sanicula sandwicensis</i>	No common name	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Santalum involutum</i>	Iliahi	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.
<i>Sicyos lanceoloideus</i>	Anunu	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai, Oahu.
<i>Sicyos macrophyllus</i>	Anunu	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island.
<i>Solanum nelsonii</i>	Popolo	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kure, Midway, Pearl and Hermes, Laysan (likely extirpated), Nihoa (likely extirpated), Niihau, Oahu, Molokai, Maui (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).
<i>Stenogyne angustifolia</i> (listed as <i>Stenogyne angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>).	No common name	44 FR 62468 (October 30, 1979).	Endangered	Molokai (likely extirpated), Maui (likely extirpated), Hawaii Island.
<i>Wikstroemia skottsbergiana</i>	Akia	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Kauai.

Invertebrates

Scientific name	Common name	Listing rule	Status	Distribution
<i>Drosophila differens</i>	Hawaiian picture-wing fly ..	71 FR 26835 (May 9, 2006).	Endangered	Molokai.
<i>Drosophila heteroneura</i>	Hawaiian picture-wing fly ..	71 FR 26835 (May 9, 2006).	Endangered	Hawaii Island.
<i>Drosophila mulli</i>	Hawaiian picture-wing fly ..	71 FR 26835 (May 9, 2006).	Threatened	Hawaii Island.
<i>Drosophila neoclavisetae</i>	Hawaiian picture-wing fly ..	71 FR 26835 (May 9, 2006).	Endangered	Maui (possibly extirpated).
<i>Drosophila ochrobasis</i>	Hawaiian picture-wing fly ..	71 FR 26835 (May 9, 2006).	Endangered	Hawaii Island.
<i>Hylaeus anthracinus</i>	Anthracinan yellow-faced bee (listed as Bee, yellow-faced).	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai (likely extirpated), Kahoolawe, Hawaii Island.
<i>Hylaeus assimulans</i>	Assimulans yellow-faced bee (listed as Bee, yellow-faced).	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu (likely extirpated), Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe.
<i>Hylaeus facilis</i>	Easy yellow-faced bee (listed as Bee, yellow-faced).	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu, Molokai, Maui (possibly extirpated), Lanai (likely extirpated).
<i>Hylaeus longiceps</i>	Longiceps yellow-faced bee (listed as Bee, yellow-faced).	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai.
<i>Megalagrion nesiotes</i>	Flying earwig Hawaiian damselfly.	75 FR 35990 (June 24, 2010).	Endangered	Maui, Hawaii Island (likely extirpated).
<i>Megalagrion pacificum</i>	Pacific Hawaiian damselfly	75 FR 35990 (June 24, 2010).	Endangered	Kauai (likely extirpated), Oahu (likely extirpated), Molokai (likely extirpated), Lanai (likely extirpated), Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Megalagrion xanthomelas</i>	Orangeblack Hawaiian damselfly.	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Oahu, Molokai, Lanai (extirpated), Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Procaris hawaiana</i>	Anchialine pool shrimp	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Maui, Hawaii Island.

Birds

<i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	liwi (honeycreeper)	82 FR 43873 (September 20, 2017).	Threatened	Kauai, Oahu (likely extirpated), Molokai (possibly extirpated), Lanai (extirpated), Maui, Hawaii Island.
<i>Hydrobates castro</i> (listed as <i>Oceanodroma castro</i>).	Band-rumped storm-petrel, Hawaii DPS (distinct population segment); also known as akeake.	81 FR 67786 (September 30, 2016).	Endangered	Lehua, Kauai, Oahu (extirpated), Molokai (extirpated), Maui (possibly extirpated), Lanai, Kahoolawe (possibly extirpated), Hawaii Island.

Recovery Planning Process

The Service is now using a process termed recovery planning and implementation (RPI) (see <https://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/RPI.pdf>). The RPI approach is intended to reduce the time needed to develop and implement recovery plans, increase recovery plan relevancy over a longer timeframe, and add flexibility to recovery plans so they can be adjusted for new information or circumstances. Under RPI, a recovery plan includes the statutorily required elements under section 4(f) of the Act (objective and measurable recovery criteria, site-specific management actions, and estimates of time and costs), along with a concise introduction and our strategy to achieve species recovery. The RPI recovery plan is supported by two supplementary documents: A species status assessment or species report, which describes the best available

scientific information related to the biological needs of the species and assessment of threats; and the recovery implementation strategy, which details the particular near-term activities needed to implement the recovery actions identified in the recovery plan. Under this approach, we can incorporate new information on species biology or details of recovery implementation by updating these supplementary documents, without concurrent revision of the entire recovery plan, unless changes to statutorily required elements are necessary.

Recovery Plan Components

The draft recovery plan for 50 Hawaiian archipelago species is supported by species reports that describe the best available scientific information on species biology, status, and threats for each of the 50 species

addressed in the draft recovery plan. These species reports are available within the species profiles for each of the species at <https://ecos.fws.gov>. We are in the process of coordinating with conservation partners at the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife; the Counties of Kauai, Honolulu, Maui, and Hawaii; interagency Plant Extinction Prevention Program; research institutions; watershed partnerships; public and private stakeholders; and national parks to identify the highest-priority actions for recovery of these species that will be part of a recovery implementation strategy.

Major threats to the various Hawaiian archipelago species addressed in this draft recovery plan include habitat degradation, predation and herbivory by nonnative mammals and invertebrates; disease spread by nonnative species;

and competition with invasive nonnative plant species. Achieving recovery for the 50 species will require assessments of populations and their habitats; selection of sites for long-term conservation; control of threats; development of regulatory protections; species-specific research; and translocation of species in order to maximize resiliency, redundancy, and representation. A detailed recovery strategy for each species group or species is presented in the main body of the recovery plan.

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. By policy we also request peer review of recovery plans (59 FR 34270; July 1, 1994). In an appendix to the approved final recovery plan, we will summarize and respond to the issues raised during public comment and peer review. 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.

We will consider all comments we receive by the date specified in **DATES** prior to final approval of the plan.

Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, email 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.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Robyn Thorson,

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–03614 Filed 2–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

2022 Final List of Critical Minerals

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: By this notice, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), presents the 2022 final list of critical minerals and the methodology used to develop the list. The 2022 final list of critical minerals, which revises the final list published by the Secretary in 2018, includes the following 50 minerals: Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barite, beryllium, bismuth, cerium, cesium, chromium, cobalt, dysprosium, erbium, europium, fluor spar, gadolinium, gallium, germanium, graphite, hafnium, holmium, indium, iridium, lanthanum, lithium, lutetium, magnesium, manganese, neodymium, nickel, niobium, palladium, platinum, praseodymium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, samarium, scandium, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, ytterbium, yttrium, zinc, and zirconium.

ADDRESSES: Public comments received on the draft list of critical minerals are available at www.regulations.gov under docket number DOI–2021–0013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James Mosley, (703) 648–6312, jmosely@usgs.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339 or dial 711 to contact Mr. Mosley during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with this individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours. Normal business hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 7002 of the Energy Act of 2020 (the Energy Act) (Pub. L. 116–260), on November 9, 2021, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), published in the **Federal Register** a draft list of 50 mineral commodities proposed for inclusion on the Interior Department's list of critical minerals and the methodology USGS used to create the list. 86 FR 62199. The **Federal Register** notice provided for a 30-day public comment period, which closed on December 9, 2021. On December 14, 2021, the USGS published a notice in the **Federal Register** extending the

comment period by 32 days. 86 FR 71083. The public comment period closed on January 10, 2022. The comments are available for public viewing at www.regulations.gov under docket DOI–2021–0013. Consistent with the methodology described in the November 2021 **Federal Register** notice, the 2022 final list of critical minerals revises the Interior Department's final list of critical minerals, which it published in 2018 pursuant to Executive Order 13817—A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals. 83 FR 23295.

USGS received 1,073 comments during the extended comment period and received 4 letters after the comment period. Two comments were made anonymously, 996 were from individuals, and 77 were submitted on behalf of organizations. The comments included 91 requests to include specific minerals, including copper, phosphate, silver, and lead, which also were not on the 2018 final list, and helium, potash, and uranium, which were on the 2018 final list, but not on the draft list. Many of the comments requesting to include these specific minerals noted their importance or provided other qualitative rationale for their inclusion. However, the comments did not identify any inaccuracies in the data used to conduct the quantitative evaluation in accordance with the published USGS methodology, nor did they identify any single points of failure. USGS applied the quantitative methodology to each of the minerals requested for inclusion that were not on the draft list, and per the criteria articulated in the **Federal Register** Notice publishing the draft list at 86 FR 62199, a qualitative evaluation was conducted only when other evaluations were not possible. After applying the methodology, USGS determined that the minerals requested for inclusion did not meet the criteria for inclusion on the final list.

There were 991 requests, the vast majority of which were form comments, supporting the removal of uranium (included on the 2018 final list) from the 2022 final list. The comments also included 5 requests supporting the exclusion of other specific minerals, including copper, helium, potash, rhenium, and strontium, none of which the USGS had proposed for inclusion on the list. As noted above, USGS received requests to include four minerals that other commenters also requested to exclude: Copper, helium, potash, and uranium.

Some commenters took issue with USGS's reliance on the Mineral Policy Act of 1970 to characterize uranium as a fuel mineral. Even assuming the