III. Lenders That Failed To Meet Requirements for Annual Recertification of HUD/FHA Approval

Action: The Board voted to withdraw the FHA approval of each of the lenders listed below for a period of one (1) year.

Cause: The Board took this action based upon allegations that the lenders listed below were not in compliance with HUD’s annual recertification requirements.

1. AAA Concordia Mortgage Corp., San Juan, PR [Docket No. 16–1839–MRT]
2. Banco Popular North America, New York, NY [Docket No. 18–1805–MRT]
3. Bristol County Savings Bank, Taunton, MA [Docket No. 16–1840–MRT]
4. Canon National Bank of Canon City, Canon City, CO [Docket No. 18–1841–MRT]
5. Citywide Bank, Denver, CO [Docket No. 16–1741–MRT]
6. Community 1st Federal Credit Union, Miles City, MT [Docket No. 16–1760–MRT]
7. Cooperativa De Ahorro Y Credito Hermanos, Hato Rey, PR [Docket No. 17–1722–MRT]
8. Covenant Bank, Clarksdale, MS [Docket No. 16–1797–MRT]
11. First Community Bank, Austin, TX [Docket No. 16–1776–MRT]
12. First National Bank, Massillon, OH [Docket No. 18–1845–MRT]
Supplementary information: We are initiating 5-year status reviews under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; ESA), for the Dakota skipper (Hesperia dacotae), Higgins's eye pearlymussel (Lampsilis higginsii), Hine's emerald dragonfly (Somatochlora hineana), Niangua darter (Etheostoma nianguae), and Poweshiek skipperling (Oarisma poweshiek).

Why do we conduct 5-year reviews?

Under the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), we maintain Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (which we collectively refer to as the List) in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 50 CFR 17.11 (for animals) and 17.12 (for plants). Section 4(c)(2)(A) of the ESA requires us to review each listed species' status at least once every 5 years. Our regulations at 50 CFR 424.21 require that we publish a notice in the Federal Register announcing those species under active review. For additional information about 5-year reviews, go to http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/recovery-overview.html, scroll down to "Learn More about 5-Year Reviews," and click on our factsheet.

What information do we consider in our review?

A 5-year review considers the best scientific and commercial data that have become available since the current listing determination or most recent status review of each species, such as:

(A) Species biology, including but not limited to population trends,

(B) Habitat conditions, including but not limited to amount, distribution, and suitability;

(C) Conservation measures that have been implemented that benefit the species;

(D) Threat status and trends in relation to the five listing factors (as defined in section 4(a)(1) of the ESA); and

(E) Other new information, data, or corrections, including but not limited to taxonomic or nomenclatural changes, identification of erroneous information contained in the List, and improved analytical methods.

New information will be considered in the 5-year review and ongoing recovery programs for the species.

What species are under review?

This notice announces our active 5-year status reviews of the species in the following table.

### ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Taxonomic group</th>
<th>Listing status</th>
<th>Where listed</th>
<th>Contact person, email, phone</th>
<th>Contact person’s U.S. mail address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dakota skipper</td>
<td>Hesperia dacotae.</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>IA, IL, MN, ND, SD</td>
<td>Andrew Horton; Andrew <a href="mailto:Horton@fws.gov">Horton@fws.gov</a>; 952–252–0092</td>
<td>USFWS, 4101 American Boulevard East, Bloomington, MN 55425.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higgins’ eye pearlymussel</td>
<td>Lampsilis higginsii.</td>
<td>Mussel</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>IL, MN, MO, WI</td>
<td>Tamara Smith; <a href="mailto:Tamara_Smith@fws.gov">Tamara_Smith@fws.gov</a>; 952–252–0092</td>
<td>USFWS, 4101 American Boulevard East, Bloomington, MN 55425.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hine’s emerald dragonfly</td>
<td>Somatochlora hineana.</td>
<td>Insect</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>IL, IN, OH, WI</td>
<td>Kristopher Lah; <a href="mailto:Kristopher_Lah@fws.gov">Kristopher_Lah@fws.gov</a>; 312–216–4720</td>
<td>USFWS, 230 South Dearborn, Suite 2398, Chicago, IL 60604.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niangua darter</td>
<td>Etheostoma nianguae.</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>MO ........................</td>
<td>Bryan Simmons; <a href="mailto:Bryan_Simmons@fws.gov">Bryan_Simmons@fws.gov</a>; 417–836–5302</td>
<td>USFWS, 101 Park DeVille Drive, Suite A, Columbia, MO 65203.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poweshiek skipperling</td>
<td>Oarisma poweshiek.</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, ND, SD, WI</td>
<td>Nick Utrup; <a href="mailto:Nick_Utrup@fws.gov">Nick_Utrup@fws.gov</a>; 952–252–0092</td>
<td>USFWS, 4101 American Boulevard East, Bloomington, MN 55425.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request for Information

To ensure that a 5-year review is complete and based on the best available scientific and commercial information, we request new information from all sources. See “What Information Do We Consider in Our Review?” for specific criteria. If you submit information, please support it with documentation such as maps, bibliographic references, methods used to gather and analyze the data, and/or copies of any pertinent publications, reports, or letters by knowledgeable sources.

How do I ask questions or provide information?

If you wish to provide information for any species listed above, please submit your comments and materials to the appropriate contact in the table above. You may also direct questions to those contacts. Individuals who are hearing impaired or speech impaired may call the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339 for TTY assistance.

Public Availability of Submissions

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. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the offices where the comments are submitted.

Authority

We publish this notice under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).


Lori H. Nordstrom,
Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2018–06830 Filed 4–24–18; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FW5-R6–ES–2018–N012; FXS111608MSS00]

Marine Mammals: Incidental Take During Specified Activities; Proposed Incidental Harassment Authorization

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of application and proposed incidental harassment authorization; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have received an application from the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for authorization to take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment incidental to the replacement of pier piles and the potable water line at USCG Station Monterey in Monterey County, California. In accordance with provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(A) and (D)), we prescribe the Secretary of the Interior to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region, provided that we make certain findings and either issue regulations or, if the taking is limited to harassment, provide a notice of a proposed authorization to the public for review and comment.

We may grant authorization to incidentally take small numbers of marine mammals if we find that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses. As part of the authorization process, we prescribe permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable impact on the species or stock and its habitat, and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such takings.

The term “take,” as defined by the MMPA, means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, any marine mammal. Harassment, as defined by the MMPA, means “any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [the MMPA calls this Level A harassment], or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering [the MMPA calls this Level B harassment].” The statutory terms “negligible impact,” “small numbers,” and “unmitigable adverse impact” are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 50 CFR 18.27, the Service’s regulations governing take of small numbers of marine mammals incidental to specified activities.

“Negligible impact” is defined as “an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.” The term “small numbers” is also defined in the regulations as “a portion of a marine mammal species or stock whose taking would have a negligible impact on that species or stock.” However, we do not rely on the definition of “small numbers” here, as it confines the terms “small numbers” and “negligible impact,” which we recognize as two separate and distinct requirements. See NRDC v. Evans, 232 F. Supp. 2d 1003, 1025 (N.D. Cal.). Instead, in our small numbers determination, we evaluate whether the number of marine mammals likely to be taken is small relative to the size of the overall population.

“Unmitigable adverse impact” is determined in reference to impacts on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses. It is defined as “an impact resulting from the specified activity (1) that is likely to reduce the availability of the species to a level insufficient for a harvest to meet subsistence needs by (ii) causing the marine mammals to abandon or avoid hunting areas, (ii) directly displacing subsistence users, or (iii) placing physical barriers between the marine mammals and the subsistence hunters; and (2) that cannot be sufficiently mitigated by other measures to increase the availability of marine mammals to allow subsistence needs to be met.”

Because this subsistence provision applies only to the taking of any marine mammal by any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides in Alaska and who dwells on the coast of the North Pacific...