This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the USPTO applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 5 years of patent term extension.

III. Petitions

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and, under 21 CFR 60.24, ask for a redetermination (see DATES). Furthermore, as specified in § 60.30 (21 CFR 60.30), any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must comply with all the requirements of § 60.30, including but not limited to: must be timely (see DATES), must be filed in accordance with § 10.20, must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation, and must certify that a true and complete copy of the petition has been served upon the patent applicant. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Submit petitions electronically to https://www.regulations.gov at Docket No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions (two copies are required) to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions to the above address; or by email (deanna.lynch@fws.gov). Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339.

For further information contact:

Deanna Lynch, at the above street address, by telephone (360–753–9545), or by email (deanna.lynch@fws.gov).

Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339.

Supplementary information: We announce the availability for review and comment of a draft revised marine mammal stock assessment report (SAR) for the northern sea otter (Enhydra lutris kenyoni) stock in the State of Washington.

Background

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), and its implementing regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 50 CFR part 18, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) regulates the taking; import; and, under certain conditions, possession; transportation; purchasing; selling; and offering for sale, purchase, or export, of marine mammals. One of the goals of the MMPA is to ensure that stocks of marine mammals occurring in waters under U.S. jurisdiction do not experience a level of human-caused mortality and serious injury that is likely to cause the stock to be reduced below its optimum sustainable population (OSP) level. OSP is defined under the MMPA as “the number of animals which will result in the maximum productivity of the population or the species, keeping in mind the carrying capacity of the habitat and the health of the ecosystem of which they form a constituent element” (16 U.S.C. 1362(9)).

To help accomplish the goal of maintaining marine mammal stocks at their OSPs, section 117 of the MMPA requires the Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to prepare a SAR for each marine mammal stock that occurs in waters under U.S. jurisdiction. A SAR must be based on the best scientific information available; therefore, we prepare it in consultation with established regional scientific review groups established under 117(d) of the MMPA. Each SAR must include:

1. A description of the stock and its geographic range;
2. A minimum population estimate, current and maximum net productivity rate, and current population trend;
3. An estimate of the annual human-caused mortality and serious injury by source and, for a strategic stock, other factors that may be causing a decline or impeding recovery of the stock;
4. A description of commercial fishery interactions;
5. A categorization of the status of the stock; and
6. An estimate of the potential biological removal (PBR) level.

The MMPA defines the PBR as “the maximum number of animals, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a marine mammal stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its [OSP]” (16 U.S.C. 1362(20)). The PBR is the product of the minimum population estimate of the stock (Nmin), one-half the maximum theoretical or estimated net productivity rate of the stock at a small population size (Rmax); and a recovery factor (F) of between 0.1 and 1.0, which is intended to compensate for uncertainty and unknown estimation errors. This can be written as:

\[ PBR = \frac{N_{\text{min}}}{2} \times (R_{\text{max}})(F) \]

Section 117 of the MMPA also requires the Service and NMFS to review the SARs (a) at least annually for stocks that are specified as strategic stocks, (b) at least annually for stocks for which significant new information is available, and (c) at least once every 3 years for all other stocks. If our review of the status of a stock indicates that it has changed or may be more accurately determined, then the SAR must be revised accordingly.

A strategic stock is defined in the MMPA as a marine mammal stock “(A) for which the level of direct human-caused mortality exceeds the [PBR] level; (B) which, based on the best available scientific information, is
declining and is likely to be listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The Washington sea otter SAR was last revised in August 2008. The Washington sea otter is not a strategic stock, thus the Service is required to review the stock assessment at least once every 3 years. The Service reviewed the Washington sea otter SAR in 2011 and concluded that a revision was not warranted because the status of the stock had not changed, nor could it be more accurately determined. However, upon review in 2016, the Service determined that revision was warranted because of changes in population estimates and distribution.

**Summary of Draft Revised Stock Assessment Report for the Northern Sea Otter in the State of Washington**

The following table summarizes some of the information contained in the draft revised SAR for northern sea otters in Washington State, which includes the stock’s \(N_{\text{min}}, R_{\text{max}}, F,\) PBR, annual estimated human-caused mortality and serious injury, and status. After consideration of any public comments we receive, the Service will revise and finalize the SAR, as appropriate. We will publish a notice of availability and summary of the final SAR, including responses to submitted comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>(N_{\text{min}})</th>
<th>(R_{\text{max}})</th>
<th>(F)</th>
<th>PBR</th>
<th>Figures by specific source, where known, are provided in the SAR</th>
<th>Annual estimated human-caused mortality and serious injury</th>
<th>Stock status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Sea Otter (Washington State)</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Non-Strategic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**References**

In accordance with the MMPA, we include this notice a list of the information sources and public reports upon which we based the SAR:


**Authority**

The authority for this action is the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.).

**Dated:** November 30, 2017.

James W. Kurth, Deputy Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Exercising the Authority of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, [FR Doc. 2018–00672 Filed 1–16–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4333–15–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Bureau of Indian Affairs**

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**Indian Gaming; Approval of an Amendment to a Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact in the State of Washington**

**Agency:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**Action:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation negotiated the Fifth Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact for Class III Gaming between the Puyallup Indian Tribe and the State of Washington governing Class III gaming in Washington State.