

also be killed because juveniles from different ESUs cannot be distinguished visually. Fish that are killed would be frozen individually and later identified to ESU using genetic analysis. The researchers would pool UWR Chinook specimens into composite samples for toxicological analysis and would use scales and otoliths for analysis of age and growth. Specimens that are identified through genetic analysis to an ESU other than the UWR Chinook ESU would be saved and offered for use in other studies pending NMFS approval.

The NWFSC researchers used information from past studies to estimate the number of fish needed to obtain enough tissues for statistically robust sample sizes, and to estimate expected mortality rates of fish from non-target ESUs. Based on this information, the NWFSC proposes to intentionally kill up to: 201 natural-origin and 9 hatchery-origin (intact adipose fin) juvenile UWR Chinook salmon; 119 natural-origin and 5 hatchery-origin (intact adipose fin) juvenile LCR Chinook salmon; 4 natural-origin juvenile SR fall-run Chinook salmon; 2 natural-origin juvenile SR spring/summer-run Chinook salmon; and 5 natural-origin juvenile UCR spring-run Chinook salmon. Any Chinook salmon unintentionally killed during the research would be used in lieu of a fish that would otherwise be sacrificed. The NWFSC does not intend to kill any fish that is not a juvenile Chinook salmon, but a small number of individuals from other species may die as an unintended result of the research activities.

Permit 21432

Cramer Fish Sciences is seeking a research permit, for two years, that would allow them to take juvenile LCR Chinook, LCR coho, LCR steelhead, and MCR steelhead in the Klickitat, Wind, and White Salmon River subbasins (Washington). The purpose of the research is to determine fish occupancy in stream reaches in lands owned by SDS Lumber Company. Cramer Fish Sciences proposes to capture fish using single-pass backpack electrofishing, identify fish while they are held briefly in hand-held dip nets, and return fish to the stream. The researchers would compare results of the electrofishing surveys with environmental DNA (eDNA) studies done in the same stream reaches, which would provide information on the utility of eDNA analysis for determining fish occupancy. The research would benefit listed fish by affording them protections if they are found in streams that previously were assessed as non-fish bearing. The

researchers do not propose to kill any fish but a small number may die as an unintended result of research activities.

Permit 21507

Mount Hood Environmental is seeking a research permit, for three years, that would allow them to take juvenile and adult UWR steelhead and UWR Chinook in the Tualatin River (Oregon). The purpose of the research is to determine if salmonids and lamprey are present in the intake channel from the Tualatin River to the Spring Hill Pumping Plant and if these fish are likely to be entrained in the intake. The study would benefit listed fish by providing information to manage and mitigate for potential entrainment of these fish during early life-stages. The researchers propose to work in the intake channel, where they would measure water temperature and velocity, capture fish by seining, trapping, and boat-electrofishing, hold fish in aerated buckets, identify them, and then release them back to the channel. The researchers do not propose to kill any fish but a small number may die as an unintended result of research activities.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(c) of the ESA. NMFS will evaluate the applications, associated documents, and comments submitted to determine whether the applications meet the requirements of section 10(a) of the ESA and Federal regulations. The final permit decisions will not be made until after the end of the 30-day comment period. NMFS will publish notice of its final action in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: November 8, 2017.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XF728

Determination of Overfishing or an Overfished Condition

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This action serves as a notice that NMFS, on behalf of the Secretary of

Commerce (Secretary), has found that the following stocks are subject to overfishing or approaching an overfished condition. The Stillaguamish coho salmon stock in Puget Sound is now subject to overfishing. The Klamath River fall Chinook salmon stock on the Northern California coast, the Queets coho salmon stock on the Washington coast, and the Skagit coho salmon stock in Puget Sound are all approaching an overfished condition. The Puerto Rico spiny lobster stock and the Puerto Rico Triggerfishes and Filefishes Complex are both still subject to overfishing. NMFS, on behalf of the Secretary, notifies the appropriate fishery management council (Council) whenever it determines that overfishing is occurring, a stock is in an overfished condition or a stock is approaching an overfished condition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Regina Spallone, (301) 427-8568.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 304(e)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), 16 U.S.C. 1854(e)(2), NMFS, on behalf of the Secretary, must notify Councils, and publish in the **Federal Register**, whenever it determines that a stock or stock complex is subject to overfishing, overfished, or approaching an overfished condition.

NMFS has determined that the Stillaguamish coho salmon stock in Puget Sound is now subject to overfishing, as the current estimate of fishing mortality (F) exceeds its maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT). This determination is based on a 2017 assessment—using data from 2015—produced by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Pacific Council) Salmon Technical Team (STT). The Pacific Council manages this stock. Since this stock migrates north, it is also managed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (Treaty), a bilateral agreement to facilitate management of certain salmon stocks between the United States and Canada. The Pacific Salmon Commission (Commission) implements this Treaty. NMFS has informed the Pacific Council of this determination and that, if exceedance of MFMT for Stillaguamish coho continues, the Council may consider taking further action, consistent with the provisions of the FMP. Due to the international management of this stock, the Pacific Council has limited ability to control ocean fisheries in waters outside their jurisdiction.

NMFS has determined that the Klamath River fall Chinook salmon stock on the Northern California coast,

the Queets coho salmon stock on the Washington coast, and the Skagit coho salmon stock in Puget Sound are all approaching an overfished condition. These determinations are made when the 3-year geometric mean of each stock's two most recent postseason estimates of spawning escapement and the current preseason forecast of spawning escapement is below the stock's minimum stock size threshold (MSST). The determination for Chinook is based on a 2017 assessment—using data from 2015–2017—produced by the Pacific Council's STT using methodologies that have been reviewed by the Pacific Council's Science and Statistical Committee. The determinations for the two coho stocks are based on a 2017 assessment—using data from 2014–2015, 2017—produced by the Commission's Coho Technical Committee. NMFS informed the Pacific Council that if any of these stocks become overfished, they must direct the STT to prepare a rebuilding plan within one year. Due to the international management of the coho stocks, the Pacific Council has limited ability to control ocean fisheries in waters outside their jurisdiction.

NMFS has determined that Puerto Rico spiny lobster and the Puerto Rico Triggerfishes and Filefishes Complex are both still subject to overfishing because the 2015 landings exceeded the overfishing limits (OFLs). NMFS is working with the Caribbean Fishery Management Council to implement conservation and management measures to end overfishing on this stock and stock complex.

Dated: November 8, 2017.

Emily H. Menashes,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2017-24686 Filed 11-14-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Patent and Trademark Financial Transactions

ACTION: Proposed collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, invites comments on a proposed extension of an existing information collection.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before January 16, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Email:* InformationCollection@uspto.gov. Include "0651-0043 comment" in the subject line of the message.
- *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.
- *Mail:* Marcie Lovett, Records and Information Governance Division Director, Office of the Chief Technology Officer, 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 Matthew Lee, Office of Finance by email to Matthew.Lee@uspto.gov with "0651-0043 comment" 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

Customers may submit payments to the USPTO by several methods, including credit card, deposit account, electronic funds transfer (EFT), and paper check transactions. The provisions of 35 U.S.C. 41 and 15 U.S.C. 1113 are implemented in 37 CFR 1.16–1.28, 2.6–2.7, and 2.206–2.209. Under 35 U.S.C. 41 and 15 U.S.C. 1113, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) charges processing fees in the form of service charges related to deposit accounts and payments refused.

This information collection includes the Credit Card Payment Form (PTO-2038), which provides the public with a convenient way to submit a credit card payment for fees related to a patent, trademark, or information product. Customers may also submit credit card payments via the USPTO Payment Page when using online systems through the USPTO Web site for paying fees related to patents, trademarks, or information products.

Customers may establish a deposit account for making fee payments online using Financial Manager at the USPTO Web site. Deposit accounts eliminate the need to submit a check, credit card, or other form of payment for each fee transaction with the USPTO. Additionally, in the event that a fee amount due is miscalculated, customers may authorize the USPTO to charge any remaining balance to the deposit account and therefore avoid the potential consequences of underpayment. As customers use their deposit accounts to make payments, they may deposit funds to replenish

their accounts by mailing a check to the USPTO, sending funds via wire transfer, or making a deposit online via EFT using Financial Manager at the USPTO Web site. Replenishments may not be made by credit card. Customers may close or withdraw funds from their deposit accounts online using Financial Manager at the USPTO Web site.

In addition to credit cards and deposit accounts, customers may also use EFT to make online fee payments to the USPTO. Customers must first establish a user profile and submit their banking information online through Financial Manager at the USPTO Web site.

Under 37 CFR 1.26 and 2.209, the USPTO may refund fees paid by mistake or in excess of the required amount. For refund requests customers may submit a written request to the Refund Branch of the USPTO Office of Finance.

The USPTO deployed the Financial Manager system allowing customers to add, manage, and report on payment methods in their online user profiles at the USPTO Web site. After establishing a USPTO.gov account username and password, customers may add their credit card, deposit account, and EFT information to their account using the Financial Manager web interface. Customers may then manage and report on these stored payment methods online. The stored payment methods may be used when the customer conducts transactions with the USPTO.

II. Method of Collection

By mail, facsimile, hand delivery, or electronically to the USPTO.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0651-0043.

IC Instruments and Forms: PTO-2038.

Type of Review: Extension of a Previously Existing Information Collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; businesses or other for-profits; and not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 118,796 responses per year.

Estimated Time per Response: The USPTO estimates that it will take the public approximately two to seven minutes (0.03 to 0.12 hours) to gather the necessary information, prepare the appropriate form or document, and submit the items in this collection to the USPTO.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Burden Hours: 4,395.83 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent (Hourly) Cost Burden: \$293,993.33. The USPTO expects that 75% of the submission in this this collection will be prepared by financial administrators and that 25% will be prepared by