access this number via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339. Copies of all comments submitted are available for inspection and downloading at www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karin Hill, Senior Advisor, Single Family Program Development, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Room 2820, Washington, DC 20410–9000; telephone number 202–708–4308. (This is not a toll-free number). Hearing or speech impaired individuals may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service during business hours at 1–800–877–8337.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 9, 2013, the President signed into law the Reverse Mortgage Stabilization Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113–29). This law gives FHA the authority to establish, by notice or mortgagee letter, any additional or alternative requirements that the Secretary, in the Secretary’s discretion, determines are necessary to improve the fiscal safety and soundness of the HECM program authorized by section 255 of the National Housing Act, which requirements shall take effect upon issuance. This law gives FHA the authority to quickly set in place changes to, and non-Borrowing Spouses were able to refinance into new HECMs from being called due and payable until the death of the last surviving mortgagor. The specific changes to, and non-Borrowing Spouse in order to retain the homes. Following the death of their mortgagor, FHA offers a variety of ways for the estate of the deceased HECM mortgagor to satisfy the HECM loan obligation, and for many years, Non-Borrowing Spouses were able to refinance into new HECMs following the death of their mortgagor spouse in order to retain the homes. However, FHA recognizes that for some Non-Borrowing Spouses this option has become more difficult. In this Mortgagee Letter, FHA advances, prospectively only, an alternative interpretation of subsection 255(j) which extends the insurance eligibility requirement that precludes loan acceleration in new HECMs to both the mortgagor and Non-Borrowing Spouse. In most cases, this will obviate the need for a Non-

livestock depredation is documented, and may include authorized harassment or authorized lethal take of experimental population animals in the act of attacking livestock.

(3) Specimen collection, recovery, or reporting of dead individuals. This information documents incidental or authorized scientific collection. Most of the contacts with the public deal primarily with the reporting of sightings of experimental population animals or the inadvertent discovery of an injured or dead individual.

The information that we collect includes:

- Name, address, and phone number of reporting party.
- Species involved.
- Type of incident.
- Take (quantity).
- Location and time of the reported incident.
- Description of the circumstances related to the incident.
- Experimental population animals in the experimental population, and incident.

Service recovery specialists use this information to determine the success of reintroductions in relation to established recovery plan goals for the threatened and endangered species involved. In addition, this information helps us to assess the effectiveness of control activities in order to develop better means to reduce problems with livestock for those species where depredation is a problem.

Comments Received and Our Responses

Comments: On November 8, 2013, we published in the Federal Register (78 FR 67185) a notice of our intent to request that OMB renew approval for this information collection. In that notice, we solicited comments for 60 days, ending on January 7, 2014. We received three comments in response to our 60-day notice. Two commenters urged the Service to redefine or expand the term “depredation incident.” We note the concerns raised by these individuals, but the comments do not address issues surrounding the collection of information or the cost and hour burden estimates.

Necessity of Collection

Comments: All three commenters noted that the collection of this information is necessary. One commenter stated that this information collection is necessary to ensure that the Service relies solely on the best scientific and commercial data available. Another commenter stated that the information is beneficial, but must be made available to the local governments within a short time frame. Another commenter stated that without reporting requirements for all take, it would be much more difficult to develop a responsive recovery program for these species.

Response: We concur with the importance of this information collection to ensure our programs for experimental populations are based on the best scientific and commercial data available, and, therefore, aid in development of responsive recovery programs for these species. We coordinate closely with State wildlife management agencies in the conservation and management of endangered and threatened species under the ESA, including the conservation and management of experimental populations. State wildlife agencies are our primary conservation partners, and we routinely share data with them, including the data gathered under this information collection.

Burden Estimates

Comments: One commenter stated that the burden for reporting depredations and take is grossly understated. The commenter noted the Service has not responded in a timely manner to confirm depredations, leaving citizens to report multiple times and wait by carcasses to protect them from scavengers. Another commenter stated that the costs of this collection are minimal and impose virtually no burden to the public.

Response: This information collection covers multiple experimental populations, multiple species (which may have more than one experimental population), multiple types of activities, multiple geographic locations across the United States, and multiple Service Regions. We estimate that the time required to provide the notification varies substantially, but usually ranges between 5 and 45 minutes. We acknowledge that it may take some respondents, such as State fish and wildlife agencies, longer than others to gather and compile the data prior to notifying us. State fish and wildlife agencies may provide information to us on multiple species, experimental populations, and incidents in a single notification (thereby requiring more than 15 minutes for them to provide us with the information). In contrast to State fish and wildlife agencies, the general public usually provides information on a single species, experimental population, and incident in one notification (thereby requiring substantially less than 15 minutes for them to provide us with the information).

With respect specifically to reporting information for depredation incidents, we acknowledge that it may take additional time after the take is reported for Service personnel to verify the take as a depredation incident. Verification requires physical examination of the site and carcass, which requires travel on the part of limited personnel who may be otherwise occupied at the time. We apologize for any additional burden this may cause some citizens, but note that depredation incidents are associated with only a small number of experimental populations.

Given the variety of potential situations concerning notification, as well as the variety of potential respondents, but acknowledging the added time a small number of citizens may experience for the entire interaction beyond their initial reporting of the incident themselves, we are revising our average time estimate to 30 minutes per response. We believe our estimates are within reason because they represent the average amount of time it will take to provide the requested information via making a telephone call or to send a facsimile.

Comment: General sighting reports do not appear to be included in the three categories of information collection.

Response: General sightings are included in the description of the information collection for specimen collection.

Ways to Enhance the Quality, Utility, and Clarity of Information

Comment: Sharing the data in summary form would increase the utility of the data.

Response: State wildlife agencies are our primary conservation partners, and we routinely share data with them (and vice versa), including the data gathered under this information collection.

Ways to Minimize Burden

Comments: Two commenters did not suggest ways to minimize the burden, but commented specifically with respect to the follow up by Federal employees with respect to assessment of reported depredation incidents. The third commenter stated there was “virtually no burden” (already noted above).

Response: We have not made any changes to our information collection requirements as a result of the above comments. With respect to the comments made regarding documentation of possible depredation incidents, these are law enforcement issues and do not directly relate to the collection of information addressed in this notice.

Request for Public Comments

We again invite comments concerning this information collection on:
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[FR Doc. 2014–10043 Filed 5–1–14; 8:45 am]

Notice of Meeting, National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Commemorative Works Act of 1986 (40 U.S.C. 8901 et seq.), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission. Notice is also given that a meeting of the Commission was held December 12, 2013.

DATES: The public meeting of the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission will be held Tuesday, May 6, 2014, at 1 p.m. (EASTERN). The past meeting was held Thursday, December 12, 2013, at 1 p.m. (EASTERN).

ADDRESSES: Commission members will meet in Room 311, the Boardroom of the Commission of Fine Arts, which is located on the 3rd Floor of the National Building Museum, 401 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. Persons who wish to attend the meeting should enter Room 311 directly through the room entry doors on the 3rd Floor hallway—this room will not be accessible through the Commission of Fine Arts offices in Suite 312.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Bies, Secretary to the Commission, by telephone at (202) 619–7097 or email brandon_bies@nps.gov, Glenn DeMarr, Monuments and Memorials Specialist, by telephone at (202) 619–7025 or email glenn_demarr@nps.gov, or Nancy Young, Acting Assistant to the Commission, by telephone at (202) 619–7097 or email nancy_young@nps.gov.

Information considered at the meeting is also available at the Commission’s Web site http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ncmac.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
The Commission was established by Public Law 99–652, the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 8901 et seq.), to advise the Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) and the Administrator, General Services Administration, (the Administrator) on policy and procedures for establishment of, and proposals to establish, commemorative works in the District of Columbia and its environs, as well as such other matters as it may deem appropriate concerning commemorative works.

The Commission examines each memorial proposal for conformance to the Commemorative Works Act, and makes recommendations to the Secretary and the Administrator and to Members and Committees of Congress. The Commission also serves as a source of information for persons seeking to establish memorials in Washington, DC, and its environs.

The members of the Commission are as follows:

Director, National Park Service (Chairman)

Administrator, General Services Administration

Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission

Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts

Mayor of the District of Columbia

Architect of the Capitol

Chairman, American Battle Monuments Commission

Secretary of Defense

May 6, 2014, Commission Meeting Action Items

The Commission will consider two action items and one informational item:

(1) National Liberty Memorial—The Commission considered a recommendation relative to placement of the memorial within Area I as established by the Commemorative Works Act of 1986 (Action Item). The Commission also consulted on an Alternative Sites Study for the memorial. (Action Item).

(2) Memorial to Gold Star Mothers and Gold Star Families—preliminary discussion of site considerations (Informational Presentation). The Commission received an informational presentation from the Gold Star Mothers Memorial Foundation.

Specific information regarding each proposal is posted for public review on the Commission’s Web site http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ncmac.

Statements and correspondence should be addressed to: Peter May, Chairman, National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission, 1100 Ohio Drive SW., Room 220, Washington, DC 20242, Attention: Brandon Bies, Secretary to the Commission. Statements and correspondence should be mailed or hand-delivered to this address, emailed to brandon_bies@nps.gov, or sent by telefax to (202) 401–0017. Persons who wish to file a written statement or testify at the Commission meeting should contact Mr. Bies by telephone at (202) 619–7097 or by email at brandon_bies@nps.gov. Persons seeking further information concerning the agenda topics or meeting arrangements should contact Mr. Bies for assistance or visit the Commission’s Web site at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ncmac.

The meeting will be open to the public. Any person may file with the Commission a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed. Before including your address, telephone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including