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Council address: Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220-1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kerry Griffin, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820-2409.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to discuss items on the agenda of the November Pacific Council meeting, being held November 14–20, 2017 in Costa Mesa, CA. These may include exempted fishing permit proposals, methodology review proposals, and administrative matters. The CPSAS and CPSMT may develop reports to the Pacific Council on those items, and public comment may be taken at the discretion of the CPSMT and CPSAS Chairs.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

This public listening station is physically accessible to people with

disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov); (503) 820-2411 at least 10 days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: October 13, 2017.

Jeffrey N. Lonergan,

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

[FR Doc. 2017-22641 Filed 10-18-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Protocol for Access to Tissue Specimen Samples From the National Marine Mammal Tissue Bank

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before December 18, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at prcomments@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Sarah Wilkin, (301) 427-8470 or sarah.wilkin@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for extension of a current information collection.

In 1989, the National Marine Mammal Tissue Bank (NMMTB) was established by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office of Protected Resources (OPR) in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Minerals Management Service (MMS), and the

U.S. Geological Survey/Biological Resources Division (USGS/BRD). The NMMTB provides protocols, techniques, and physical facilities for the long-term storage of tissues from marine mammals. Scientists can request tissues from this repository for retrospective analyses to determine environmental trends of contaminants and other substances of interest. The NMMTB collects, processes, and stores tissues from specific indicator species (e.g., Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, Atlantic white sided dolphins, pilot whales, harbor porpoises), animals from mass strandings, animals that have been obtained incidental to commercial fisheries, animals taken for subsistence purposes, biopsies, and animals from unusual mortality events through two projects, the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (MMHSRP) and the Alaska Marine Mammal Tissue Archival Project (AMMTAP).

The purposes of this collection of information are: (1) To enable NOAA to allow the scientific community the opportunity to request tissue specimen samples from the NMMTB and, (2) to enable the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (MMHSRP) of NOAA to assemble information on all specimens submitted to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Marine Environmental Specimen Bank (Marine ESB), which includes the NMMTB.

II. Method of Collection

Respondents must complete a specimen banking information sheet for every sample submitted to the Bank. Methods of submitting reports include Internet, mail and facsimile transmission of paper forms. Those requesting samples send the information, and their research findings, mainly via email.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648-0468.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).

Affected Public: Individuals or households; business or other for-profit organizations; not-for-profit institutions; state, local, or tribal government; federal government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 105: 100 specimen submission forms (from ~20 different organizations); 5 requests for tissue samples.

Estimated Time per Response: Request for tissue sample, 2 hours; specimen submission form, 45 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 85.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$152 in recordkeeping/reporting costs.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: October 13, 2017.

Sarah Brabson,

NOAA PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2017-22648 Filed 10-18-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Supervisory Highlights: Summer 2017

AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ACTION: Supervisory Highlights; notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau or CFPB) is issuing its fifteenth edition of its *Supervisory Highlights*. In this issue of *Supervisory Highlights*, we report examination findings in the areas of auto finance lending; credit card account management; debt collection; deposits; mortgage servicing; mortgage origination; service providers; short-term, small-dollar lending; remittances; and fair lending. As in past editions, this report includes information on the Bureau's use of its supervisory and enforcement authority, recently released examination procedures, and Bureau guidance.

DATES: The Bureau released this edition of the *Supervisory Highlights* on its Web site on September 12, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Adetola Adenuga, Consumer Financial

Protection Analyst, Office of Supervision Policy, 1700 G Street NW., 20552, (202) 435-9373.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Introduction

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is committed to a consumer financial marketplace that is fair, transparent, and competitive, and that works for all consumers. The Bureau supervises both bank and nonbank institutions to help meet this goal. The findings reported here reflect information obtained from supervisory activities that were generally completed between January 2017 and June 2017 (unless otherwise stated). In some instances, not all corrective actions, including through enforcement, have been completed at the time of this report's publication.

CFPB supervisory reviews and examinations typically involve assessing a supervised entity's compliance management system and compliance with Federal consumer financial laws. When Supervision determines that a supervised entity has violated a statute or regulation, Supervision directs the entity to undertake appropriate corrective measures, such as implementing new policies, changing written communications, improving training or monitoring, or otherwise changing conduct to ensure the illegal practices cease. Supervision also directs the entity to send refunds to consumers, pay restitution, credit borrower accounts, or take other remedial actions as appropriate.

Recent supervisory resolutions have resulted in total restitution payments of approximately \$14 million to more than 104,000 consumers during the review period. In addition to these nonpublic supervisory activities, the Bureau also resolves violations using public enforcement actions.¹ CFPB's recent supervisory activities have either led to or supported two recent public enforcement actions, resulting in about \$1.15 million in consumer remediation and an additional \$1.75 million in civil money penalties.

Please submit any questions or comments to CFPB_Supervision@cfpb.gov.

¹ In 2016, about 70 percent of CFPB examinations did not raise issues that led the Bureau to consider opening an enforcement investigation. Instead, these matters were resolved with nonpublic agreements by the company to quickly fix any problems and provide appropriate relief to consumers. See *infra* pp. 37-39 (discussing these figures). See also <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/blog/how-we-keep-you-safe-consumer-financial-marketplace/>.

2. Supervisory Observations

Recent supervisory observations are reported in the areas of automobile loan servicing, credit card account management, debt collection, deposits, mortgage origination, mortgage servicing, remittances, service provider program, short-term small-dollar lending, and fair lending.

2.1 Automobile Loan Servicing

In the Bureau's recent auto servicing examinations, examiners reviewed how servicers are overseeing repossession agents and how repossessions are conducted. Through that work, examiners identified an unfair practice relating to repossession at one or more automobile servicers.

2.1.1 Repossessions of Borrower Vehicles After Borrowers Make Catch-Up Payments or Enter Agreements To Avoid Repossession

To secure an auto loan, borrowers give creditors a security interest in their vehicles. When a borrower defaults, a creditor can exercise its rights under the contract and repossess the secured vehicle. Many auto servicers provide options to borrowers to avoid repossession once a loan is delinquent or in default. Servicers may have formal extension agreements that allow borrowers to forbear payments for a certain period of time or may cancel a repossession order once a borrower makes a payment.

In one or more recent exams, examiners found that one or more entities were repossessing vehicles after the repossession was supposed to be cancelled. In these instances, the servicer(s) wrongfully coded the account as remaining delinquent, customer service representatives did not timely cancel the repossession order after borrowers made sufficient payments or entered an agreement with the servicer to avoid repossession, or repossession agents had not checked the documentation before repossessing and thus did not learn that the repossession had been cancelled.

Bureau examiners concluded that it was an unfair practice to repossess vehicles where borrowers had brought the account current, entered an agreement with the servicer to avoid repossession, or made a payment sufficient to stop the repossession, where reasonably practicable given the timing of the borrower's action.

Supervision directed the servicer(s) to stop the practice. In response to our examiners' findings, the servicer(s) informed Supervision that the affected consumers were refunded the