

TABLE 1—TAKE ANALYSIS ¹—Continued

Species	Authorized take	Scaled take	Abundance ²	Percent abundance
Striped dolphin	3,185	914	5,634	16.2
Fraser's dolphin	457	131	1,665	7.9
Risso's dolphin	315	93	1,974	4.7
Blackfish ⁴	3,233	954	6,113	15.6
Short-finned pilot whale	803	237	2,741	8.6

¹ Scalar ratios were applied to “Authorized Take” values as described at 86 FR 5322, 5404 (January 19, 2021) to derive scaled take numbers shown here.

² Best abundance estimate. For most taxa, the best abundance estimate for purposes of comparison with take estimates is considered here to be the model-predicted abundance (Garrison *et al.*, 2023). For Rice’s whale, Atlantic spotted dolphin, and Risso’s dolphin, the larger estimated SAR abundance estimate is used.

³ Includes 13 take by Level A harassment and 194 takes by Level B harassment. Small numbers determination made on basis of scaled Level B harassment take plus authorized Level A harassment take.

⁴ The “blackfish” guild includes melon-headed whales, false killer whales, pygmy killer whales, and killer whales.

Based on the analysis contained herein of LLOG’s proposed survey activity described in its LOA application, the previous analysis from the 7 active LOAs, and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS finds that small numbers of marine mammals will be taken relative to the affected species or stock sizes (*i.e.*, less than one-third of the best available abundance estimate) and therefore the taking is of no more than small numbers.

Authorization

NMFS has determined that the level of taking for this LOA request is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the incidental take regulations and that the amount of take authorized under the LOA is of no more than small numbers. Accordingly, we have issued an LOA to LLOG authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to its geophysical survey activity, as described above.

Dated: December 31, 2024.

Catherine Marzin,

Acting Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Notice of Cashes Ledge Site Added to the Inventory of Areas for Possible Designation as National Marine Sanctuaries

AGENCY: Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On June 13, 2014, NOAA published a final rule establishing the Sanctuary Nomination Process, allowing communities to submit nominations to NOAA for consideration as new national marine sanctuaries. The rule outlined the review process, national significance criteria, and management considerations that NOAA uses to evaluate nominations for inclusion in the inventory of areas that could eventually be considered for designation. The rule also states that NOAA will publish a **Federal Register** notice when areas have been added to the inventory of successful nominations. This notice announces that NOAA has added the Cashes Ledge area to the inventory; the agency is not moving forward with a designation at this time.

DATES: Applicable January 3, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Matt Brookhart, Eastern Regional Director, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, and at <https://nominate.noaa.gov/nominations/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matt Brookhart, Eastern Regional Director, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, matt.brookhart@noaa.gov, or at 301–452–4177.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) (16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to identify and designate as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment, including the Great Lakes, which are of special national significance; to manage these areas as the National Marine Sanctuary System; and to provide for the comprehensive and coordinated conservation and management of these areas and the activities affecting them in a manner which complements existing regulatory authorities. Section 303 of the NMSA,

16 U.S.C. 1433, provides national marine sanctuary designation standards and factors required in determining whether an area qualifies for consideration as a potential national marine sanctuary, and section 304, 16 U.S.C. 1434, establishes procedures for national marine sanctuary designation and implementation. Regulations implementing the NMSA and each national marine sanctuary are codified in part 922 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

On June 13, 2014, NOAA issued a final rule that established the Sanctuary Nomination Process and finalized the national significance criteria and management considerations it will use to review new national marine sanctuary nominations (79 FR 33851). If NOAA determines a nomination adequately meets the final criteria and considerations, it may place that nomination in an inventory of areas to consider for designation as a national marine sanctuary. NOAA also stated that it would send a letter of notification to the nominator and publish a **Federal Register** notice identifying areas that have been added to the inventory of successful nominations. This notice documents that NOAA is adding the Cashes Ledge area to the inventory.

NOAA is not designating any new national marine sanctuaries with this action. Any proposed designations of areas on the inventory would be conducted by NOAA as a separate process under the NMSA, Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. Subchapter II), National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and other applicable authorities.

II. Cashes Ledge Sanctuary Nomination Added to the Inventory

Conservation Law Foundation (CLF) nominated the Cashes Ledge area to be considered for designation as a national marine sanctuary on July 29, 2024. CLF identified a 766 mi² area around Cashes

Ledge, which is located 90 miles east of Portsmouth, New Hampshire in the Gulf of Maine. This area includes not just Cashes Ledge, but also Parker Ridge and Sigsbee Ridge, which collectively form a 32 mile long granite ridge that rises sharply from the sea floor and runs parallel to the coastline. CLF nominated the Cashes Ledge area for consideration as a national marine sanctuary to protect its nationally significant ecological resources. These include dense kelp forests, habitat for species such as cod, Atlantic wolffish, halibut, and flounder, and globally significant populations of marine mammals, such as North Atlantic right whales, and seabirds, such as Atlantic puffins. CLF also nominated the Cashes Ledge area for consideration in order to better protect the Gulf of Maine ecosystem, which New England's coastal communities depend on economically for tourism, shipping, offshore energy, and recreational and commercial fishing.

Based on information included in the nomination, including the comment letters submitted with the nomination, as well as NOAA's internal analysis, NOAA has determined that the nomination is responsive to the 11 national significance criteria and management considerations it uses to review nominations. Therefore, this notice serves to inform the public of the agency's decision to add the Cashes Ledge area to the inventory of successful nominations.

At this time, NOAA is not initiating a sanctuary designation process. In adding the Cashes Ledge area to the inventory, NOAA does not endorse or imply endorsement of any specific boundaries, regulations or management measures in the Cashes Ledge nomination. Should NOAA decide to initiate a sanctuary designation process for Cashes Ledge in the future, it would establish a highly public, multi-year process for exploring possibilities for sanctuary boundaries, regulations and programs in partnership with other Federal agencies, Tribal Nations, State governments, stakeholders and the public.

III. Classification

A. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NOAA has concluded that the action of adding the Cashes Ledge area to the inventory of successful nominations will not have a significant effect, individually or cumulatively, on the human environment because this action is administrative in nature and does not designate or propose to designate any new national marine sanctuaries. NOAA

has further determined that this action is not connected to a larger action, and does not involve extraordinary circumstances precluding the use of a categorical exclusion in accordance with NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). Therefore, this action is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, in accordance with NOAA Administrative Order 216-6A Environmental Review Procedures, and the NOAA NEPA Companion Manual. As defined in the NOAA NEPA Companion Manual, Appendix E, categorical exclusion category G7, the proposed action is a notice of administrative and procedural nature and for which any environmental effects are too broad and speculative to lend themselves to meaningful analysis at this time and will be subject later to the NEPA process, as applicable. Should NOAA decide to propose the designation of a national marine sanctuary, each individual national marine sanctuary designation process will be subject to case-by-case analysis, as required under NEPA and as outlined in section 304(a)(2)(A) of the NMSA.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*

John Armor,

Director, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

Supervisory Highlights, Issue 37 (Winter 2024)

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Supervisory Highlights.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is issuing its thirty seventh edition of *Supervisory Highlights*.

DATES: This edition of *Supervisory Highlights* covers recent supervisory findings in the areas of deposits, furnishing, and short-term small dollar lending. The findings in this edition of *Supervisory Highlights* cover select examinations that were generally completed between January 1, 2024, to October 1, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jaclyn Sellers, Senior Counsel, at (202) 435-7449. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format,

please contact CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Introduction

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's (CFPB) Supervision program assesses supervised institutions' compliance with Federal consumer financial law including unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices (UDAAPs) prohibited by the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (the CFPB).¹

This edition of *Supervisory Highlights* covers recent supervisory findings in the areas of deposits, furnishing, and short-term small dollar lending. In connection with deposits, Supervision continues to find that supervised institutions are charging consumers unfair overdraft and non-sufficient funds fees, and this edition provides an update on Supervision's work in this space. Aside from the refunds discussed in the context of deposits accounts below, mortgage originators and servicers have also recently reported issuing refunds related to unfair, deceptive, or otherwise unlawful fees and charges, which the CFPB anticipates reporting on in an upcoming edition of *Supervisory Highlights*. In short, mortgage servicers have reported issuing \$4,251,815 in refunds for 91,931 affected loans. Mortgage originators reported issuing \$115,605,024 in refunds for 134,912 affected loans. In connection with furnishing, examiners continue to find violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)² and its implementing regulation, Regulation V.³ These violations include failing to maintain policies and procedures regarding identify theft and the accuracy and integrity of information. Additionally, examiners continue to find that furnishers are not investigating indirect disputes. This edition of *Supervisory Highlights* also includes, for the first time, supervisory findings in connection with Buy Now, Pay Later and paycheck advance products. More specifically examiners identified multiple violations of law including UDAAPs in connection with both Buy Now Pay Later and paycheck advance products. This edition also highlights how weak technology controls can cause or contribute to violations of Federal consumer financial law. For example, Supervision found that the way that core processors configured their platforms caused violations of Federal consumer financial law.

¹ 12 U.S.C. 5531, 5536.

² 15 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*

³ 12 CFR part 1022.