

Lake Tahoe off of Glenbrook, NV. The fireworks launch site will be located in position 37°46'38.46" N, 122°23'1.67" W (NAD 83). From 10:45 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., the temporary safety zone applies to the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 100 feet. From 10 p.m. until 10:15 p.m. on July 16, 2010, the area to which the temporary safety zone applies will increase in size to encompass the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 1,000 feet. From 10:15 p.m. until 10:30 p.m., the safety zone will only apply to the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 100 feet.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, "designated representative" means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer on a Coast Guard vessel or a Federal, State, or local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port San Francisco (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.*

(1) Under the general regulations in § 165.23 of this title, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) The safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP or a designated representative.

(3) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the COTP or a designated representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the COTP or the designated representative. Persons and vessels may request permission to enter the safety zone on VHF-16 or through the 24-hour Command Center at telephone 415-399-3547.

(d) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 10:45 a.m. on through 10:30 p.m. on July 16, 2010.

Dated: June 26, 2010.

P.M. Gugg,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Francisco.

[FR Doc. 2010-16584 Filed 7-7-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

RIN 1024-AD79

Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is removing the regulation that closed the Harry S Truman Home to all public use until June 1, 2010. The closure was necessary because of serious health and safety hazards to visitors during the repair and restoration work and the potential for damage to irreplaceable artifacts. Closure could not be avoided without compromising the quality and cost of renovation of the Truman Home. It was necessary to become effective upon publication to allow major repair and restoration activities scheduled to proceed. The projects have been completed and the Truman Home has been reopened as scheduled.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 8, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Superintendent Larry Villalva, at Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Telephone 816-254-2720.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The projects to repair and restore the Truman Home are part of the National Park Service Centennial Initiative, which was introduced in May 2007. The initiative is a nine year plan to improve facilities and services in the National Park Service for the 100th anniversary of the agency in 2016. One of the main goals is stewardship of natural and cultural resources in our National Parks, including rehabilitation, restoration and maintenance of treasured cultural resources such as the Truman Home. The home is a Victorian-style mansion which was built in 1867 and became part of the National Park System in 1983. It served as the residence of Harry S Truman, 33rd President of the United States from 1919 until his death in 1972.

During the closure, we completed four projects: installation of a new HVAC system, installation of a fire suppression system, repair of structural deficiencies, and rehabilitation of walls, ceilings and historic wall covering materials. Before these construction projects, we removed and stored the historic furnishings to protect them from accidental damage from fine dust caused by construction activities.

We removed historic wallpaper from the dining room and upstairs bedroom areas for cleaning, repairing, and reinstallation by a paper conservator. Plaster located in many areas throughout the home failed as a result of deterioration and exposure to moisture which caused ceilings to buckle, and walls to either bulge or crack.

The existing HVAC system installed in 1985 failed to maintain a stable environment in the Truman Home. This compromised the longevity of not only the home's infrastructure, but also the thousands of artifacts on exhibit and in storage within the home. We installed three HVAC units to stabilize the interior environment. Since the project required removal of flooring on the second floor and attic to install ductwork, we used the opportunity for access to the floor cavities to install a fire suppression system.

Administrative Procedure Act

The temporary closure of the Truman Home to visitors ended on June 1, 2010, making it possible for the public to again visit this historic property (36 CFR 7.94; 70 FR 51239). The regulation is no longer necessary and should be removed. Since accepting public comment on this rule would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest, we find under the Administrative Procedure Act that it is not necessary to publish a proposed rule. For the same reasons, we find that the rule can become effective immediately under the criteria in the Administrative Procedure Act.

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

This document is not a significant rule and the Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this rule under Executive Order 12866. We have made the assessments required by E.O. 12866 and the results are given below.

(1) This rule will not have an effect of \$100 million or more on the economy. It will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities. The area restricted through the rulemaking was closed only during the Truman Home repair, preservation and protection construction activities stabilizing the structure, replacing the HVAC systems and adding a fire suppression system, and is now safe for access by the public.

(2) This rule will not create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by

another agency. The closure was confined to one building located within a unit of the National Park System, which is neither managed nor occupied by any other agency.

(3) This rule does not alter the budgetary effects of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights or obligations of their recipients. The rule was confined to the closure for public safety and protection of the historic resource, does not regulate any financial programs or matters and is being removed.

(4) This rule does not raise novel legal or policy issues. Closure of a historic structure for restoration is a normal procedure for assuring public safety, minimizing interruption of the restoration process, and protection of the building and contents while construction is ongoing, and the needed restoration has been accomplished.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of the Interior certifies that this document will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). The economic effects of this rule are local in nature and negligible in scope. The primary purpose of this rule is to close the Truman Home during preparation and completion of necessary construction activities. Removal of the restriction is necessary in order to allow public access once again.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:

a. Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. This rule will allow the public to visit the interior of the Truman Home during the closure.

b. Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, federal, state, or local government agencies, or geographic regions. There were no costs associated with the removal of this section of the CFR.

c. Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. The primary purpose of the interim rule was to implement a closure to allow necessary construction activities to proceed safely and efficiently in order to carry out the protection and preservation of the Truman Home

structure. This rule will not change the ability of United States based enterprises to compete in any way.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local or tribal governments or the private sector. The restrictions under this regulation do not have a significant effect or impose an unfunded mandate on any agency or on the private sector. This rule applies only to federal parkland administered by the National Park Service at Truman Home, and no costs will be incurred by any non-federal parties.

Takings (Executive Order 12630)

Under the criteria in Executive Order 12630, this rule does not have significant takings implications. This rule does not apply to private property, or cause a compensable taking, so there are no takings implications.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

In accordance with Executive Order 13132, the rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. This regulation will not have a substantial direct effect on the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The rule addresses public access to the Truman Home structure at Harry S Truman National Monument. The affected land is under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

This rule complies with the requirements of Executive Order 12988. Specifically, this rule:

(a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and

(b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards

National Environmental Policy Act

The Handbook for NPS Director's Order 12 contains a listing of Categorical Exclusions. Section 3.4 D(2) of the Director's Order 12 Handbook provides that "minor changes in programs and regulations pertaining to visitor activities" may be categorically excluded under NEPA. The revision

will have no effect on use, adjacent land ownerships or land uses, or adjacent owners or occupants. Visitor access has already resumed, and the only effect of this rule is to remove an obsolete regulation. Completion of the environmental screening form shows that the adoption of this regulation to remove the closure of the Truman house would result in no measurable adverse environmental effects.

We have also determined that the rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act. As such, a categorical exclusion is the appropriate form of NEPA compliance for this regulatory action.

Government-to-Government Relationship With Tribes

Under the criteria in Executive Order 13175, we have evaluated this rule and determined that it has no potential effects on federally recognized Indian tribes. This interim rule is temporary, is limited to the closure of the Truman house, does not affect any other area of the park, and does not involve items or interests of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Information Quality Act

In developing this rule we did not conduct or use a study, experiment, or survey requiring peer review under the Information Quality Act (Pub. L. 106-554).

Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in Executive Order 13211. A Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

Drafting Information

The following persons participated in the writing of this regulation: Larry Villalva, Superintendent, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Carol Dage, Curator, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, James Loach, Associate Regional Director, Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska; and Philip A. Selleck, Chief, Regulations and Special Park Uses, Washington, DC.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 7

District of Columbia, National Parks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, the National Park Service amends 36 CFR part 7 as follows:

**PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS,
AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK
SYSTEM**

■ 1. The authority for part 7 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 9a, 462(k); Sec. 7.96 also issued under D.C. Code 10–137 (2001) and D.C. Code 50–2201 (2001).

§ 7.94 [Removed and reserved]

■ 2. Remove and reserve § 7.94.

Dated: June 29, 2010.

Will Shafroth,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2010–16600 Filed 7–7–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–BA–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration****50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 0907211158–0265–02]

RIN 0648–AY04

**Fisheries of the Northeastern United
States; Recreational Management
Measures for the Summer Flounder,
Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries;
Fishing Year 2010**

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements recreational management measures for the 2010 summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass fisheries. These actions are necessary to comply with regulations implementing the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) and to ensure compliance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The intent of these measures is to prevent overfishing of the summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass resources.

DATES: Effective August 9, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Copies of supporting documents used by the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Monitoring Committees and of the Environmental Assessment, Regulatory Impact Review, and Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA) and EA/RIR/IRFA Addendum are available from Daniel Furlong, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management

Council, Room 2115, Federal Building, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901. The EA/RIR/IRFA is also accessible via the Internet at <http://www.nero.noaa.gov>. The Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) consists of the IRFA, public comments and responses contained in this final rule, and the summary of impacts and alternatives contained in this final rule. Copies of the small entity compliance guide and EA/RIR/IRFA document and addendum are available from Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, Northeast Region, NMFS, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930–2276.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Ruccio, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281–9104.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass fisheries are managed cooperatively by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) and the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council), in consultation with the New England and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils. The FMP and its implementing regulations, which are found at 50 CFR part 648, subparts A (general provisions), G (summer flounder), H (scup), and I (black sea bass), describe the process for specifying annual recreational management measures that apply in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The state from North Carolina to Maine manage these fisheries within 3 nautical miles of their coasts, under the Commission's plan for summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass. The Federal regulations govern fishing activity in the EEZ, as well as vessels possessing a Federal fisheries permit, regardless of where they fish.

The 2010 coastwide recreational harvest limits, after deduction of research set-aside (RSA), are 8,586,440 lb (3,896 mt) for summer flounder; 3,011,074 lb (1,366 mt) for scup; and 1,830,390 lb (830 mt) for black sea bass. The final 2010 quota specifications, inclusive of the recreational harvest limits, were previously implemented by NMFS effective January 1, 2010 (74 FR 67978; December 22, 2009), for summer flounder and scup, and effective February 2, 2010, for black sea bass (75 FR 6586).

The proposed rule to implement annual Federal recreational measures for the 2010 summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass fisheries was published on April 27, 2010 (75 FR 22087), along with proposed

management measures (minimum fish sizes, possession limits, and fishing seasons) intended to keep annual recreational landings from exceeding the specified harvest limits.

**2010 Recreational Management
Measures**

Additional discussion on the development of the recreational management measures appeared in the preamble of the proposed rule and is not repeated here. All minimum fish sizes discussed below are total length measurements of the fish, i.e., the straight-line distance from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail while the fish is lying on its side. For black sea bass, total length measurement does not include the caudal fin tendril. All possession limits discussed below are per person.

**Summer Flounder Management
Measures**

The Commission notified the NMFS Northeast Regional Administrator by letter dated April 6, 2010, that the 2010 summer flounder recreational fishery management programs (i.e., minimum fish size, possession limit, and fishing seasons) implemented by the states from Massachusetts to North Carolina have been reviewed by the Commission's Technical Committee and approved by the Commission's Summer Flounder Management Board (SF Board). The correspondence indicates that the Commission-approved management programs are projected to restrict 2010 recreational summer flounder coastwide landings consistent with the state-specific requirements established by the Technical Committee and SF Board through the Commission process.

Based on the recommendation of the Commission, the NMFS Northeast Regional Administrator finds that the recreational summer flounder fishing measures proposed to be implemented by the individual states for 2010 are the conservation equivalent of the season, minimum size, and possession limit prescribed in §§ 648.102, 648.103, and 648.105(a), respectively. According to § 648.107(a)(1), vessels subject to the recreational fishing measures of this part and landing summer flounder in a state with an approved conservation equivalency program shall not be subject to Federal measures, and shall instead be subject to the recreational fishing measures implemented by the state in which they land. Section 648.107(a) has been amended to recognize state-implemented measures as conservation equivalent of the coastwide recreational management measures for 2010. For clarity, the 2010