

PART 8360—VISITOR SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 8360 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 470aaa, *et seq.*; 670, *et seq.*; 877, *et seq.*; 1241, *et seq.*; and 1281c; and 43 U.S.C. 315a and 1701 *et seq.*

■ 2. Revise § 8364.1 to read as follows:

§ 8364.1 Temporary closure and restriction orders.

(a) The authorized officer may issue an order to temporarily close or restrict the use of designated public lands, including roads, trails, and waterways, to protect persons, property, public lands, or resources; avoid conflict among public land users; or ensure the privacy of Tribal activities for traditional or cultural use.

(b) Each order shall:

(1) Identify the public lands, including roads, trails, or waterways, that are closed to entry or restricted as to use;

(2) Specify the uses that are restricted;

(3) Specify the date and period of time that the closure or restriction order will become effective and the date and time that the order will terminate;

(4) Identify any persons or groups who are exempt from the closure or restriction; and

(5) Identify the reasons for the closure or restriction.

(c) When issuing closure or restriction orders pursuant to this section, the authorized officer shall provide public notice by:

(1) Posting the order in a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Office having jurisdiction over the public lands, including roads, trails, or waterways, to which the order applies;

(2) Posting the order at places near or within the area to which the closure or restriction applies, in such manner and location as is reasonable to bring prohibitions to the attention of users;

(3) Notifying local media outlets; and

(4) Posting information on at least one BLM-controlled, publicly available online communication system.

(d) Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in part 4 of this title, the authorized officer will provide that orders issued pursuant to this section will be effective upon issuance or at a date and time established in the order.

If appealed, such orders shall remain in effect pending the decision on appeal unless a stay is granted.

(e) Any person who violates a temporary closure or restriction order may be tried before a United States magistrate and fined in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3571, imprisoned no more than 12 months under 43 U.S.C. 1733(a) and § 8360.0–7, or both.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 622**

[Docket No. 140501394–5279–02; RTID 0648–XE157]

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Commercial Closure for Blueline Tilefish in the South Atlantic

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure for blueline tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. NMFS estimates that commercial landings of blueline tilefish will soon reach the commercial annual catch limit (ACL) for the 2024 fishing year. Accordingly, NMFS closes the commercial sector for the harvest of blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic EEZ to protect the blueline tilefish resource from overfishing.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective from August 8, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: mary.vara@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes blueline tilefish and is managed under the Fishery

Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and NMFS prepared the FMP, and the FMP is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All weights in this temporary rule are given in round weight.

Regulations at 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i) specify the commercial ACL and accountability measure for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic. The commercial ACL is 117,148 pounds (lb) or 53,137 kilograms (kg). NMFS is required to close the commercial harvest of blueline tilefish when NMFS projects its landings will reach or have reached the commercial ACL. NMFS estimates that for the 2024 fishing year, commercial landings of blueline tilefish will reach the commercial ACL by August 8, 2024. Accordingly, the commercial sector for South Atlantic blueline tilefish is closed from August 8, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

During the commercial closure, all sale or purchase of blueline tilefish is prohibited. Because the harvest of blueline tilefish by the recreational sector is also closed for the rest of 2024 (89 FR 19290, March 18, 2024), during this commercial closure all harvest and possession of blueline tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ is also prohibited through the end of 2024. The bag and possession limits of zero blueline tilefish during the remainder of 2024 apply in state or Federal waters of the South Atlantic on a vessel for which NMFS has issued a valid commercial or charter vessel/headboat permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper [50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i)].

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the regulations associated with the closure of the blueline tilefish commercial sector at 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i) have already been subject to notice and public comment, and all that remains is to notify the

public of the closure. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment are contrary to the public interest because there is a need to immediately implement this action to protect blueline tilefish, because the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial ACL. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and would potentially result in a harvest well in excess of the established commercial ACL.

For the reasons already stated, there is also good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effectiveness of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 2, 2024.

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

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