captured. Permit 16115 does not authorize any lethal take of adult CCC steelhead.

Permit 16115 is for research to be conducted in the Guadalupe River watershed in Santa Clara County, California. The main purpose of the project is to assess mercury levels within individuals of two non ESA-listed target species. In addition to this work, the project will also collect CCC steelhead to determine CCC steelhead presence/absence, distribution, and to determine habitat use and preference within the Guadalupe River watershed. Permit 16115 expires on December 31, 2016.

Dated: June 30, 2011.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2011–17076 Filed 7–6–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XA549

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Council to convene a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council will convene a meeting of the Standing, Special Reef Fish and Special Mackerel Scientific and Statistical Committees (SSC).

DATES: The meeting will convene at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, July 26, 2011 and conclude by 3 p.m., Thursday, July 28, 2011.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 2203 North Lois Avenue, Suite 1100, Tampa, FL 33607; *telephone:* (813) 348–1630.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Atran, Population Dynamics Statistician; Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; *telephone:* (813) 348–1630.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Standing, Special Mackerel and Special Reef SSC will meet jointly on Tuesday, July 26, 2011 to receive a presentation on the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process. The Standing and Special Mackerel SSC will review, revise if necessary, and approve the terms of reference for a SEDAR 28 benchmark assessment on Spanish mackerel and cobia to be conducted in 2012. The Standing and Special Reef Fish SSC will discuss the rationale for their previous recommendation that the 2012 SEDAR 31 red snapper assessment be changed from a standard assessment to a benchmark assessment, plus the potential benefits and drawbacks to requesting yield streams and managing the red snapper fishery in terms of numbers of fish rather than biomass. The Standing and Special Reef Fish SSC will then review, revise if necessary, and approve the terms of reference for the SEDAR 31 red snapper assessment. This assessment is currently scheduled to be conducted in 2012 as a standard assessment, but the Council, based on the recommendation of the SSC, has requested that it be a benchmark assessment.

The remainder of the meeting, July 27–28, will be a joint meeting of the Standing and Special Reef Fish SSC. The SSC will first receive a presentation from NOAA General Counsel on what constitutes best available scientific information. The SSC will then review and suggest modifications to the process for deciding levels of acceptable biological catch (ABC). This will include a review of the ABC control rule developed for the Generic Annual Catch Limits/Accountability Measures Amendment, a discussion of risk vs. uncertainty, and a review of the P* methodology for determining the buffer between the overfishing limit and ABC. Finally, the SSC will receive a report on an Ecosystem SSC meeting that was held June 28–30, 2011, and will discuss the role of the Ecosystem SSC with respect to the Standing SSC.

Copies of the agenda and other related materials can be obtained by calling (813) 348–1630 or can be downloaded from the Council's ftp site, *ftp.gulfcouncil.org.*

Although other non-emergency issues not on the agenda may come before the Scientific and Statistical Committees for discussion, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Actions of the Scientific and Statistical Committees will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in the agenda and any issues arising after publication of this notice 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 Council's intent to take action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Kathy Pereira at the Council (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 working days prior to the meeting.

Dated: July 1, 2011.

Tracey L. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2011–16985 Filed 7–6–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

Alaska Coastal Management Program Withdrawal From the National Coastal Management Program Under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

AGENCY: Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (Commerce).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: By operation of Alaska State law, the federally approved Alaska Coastal Management Program expired on July 1, 2011, resulting in a withdrawal from participation in the CZMA's National Coastal Management Program. The CZMA Federal consistency provision, section 307, no longer applies in Alaska. In addition, Alaska is no longer eligible for CZMA grants under sections 306, 306A, 308, 309 or 310. (CZMA section 315 grants are not affected.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Joelle Gore, Chief, Coastal Programs Divisions, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOAA, at 301–563–1177.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) was approved by NOAA in 1979 as a voluntary state partner in the National Coastal Management Program. The ACMP expired by operation of Alaska Statutes 44.66.020 and 44.66.030 on June 30, 2011. As a result of its expiration, the ACMP was withdrawn from this program on July 1, 2011. As of July 1, 2011, there is no longer a CZMA program in Alaska. Because a federally approved coastal management program must be administered by a state

agency, no other entity may develop or implement a federally approved coastal management program for the state.

As of July 1, 2011, the CZMA Federal consistency provision no longer applies in Alaska. Federal agencies shall no longer provide the State of Alaska with CZMA Consistency Determinations or Negative Determinations pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(1) and (2), and 15 CFR part 930, subpart C. Persons or applicant agencies for Federal authorizations or funding shall no longer provide to the State of Alaska CZMA Consistency Certifications pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(3)(A), (B) and (d), and 15 CFR part 930, subparts D, E and F. Because the CZMA Federal consistency provisions no longer apply in Alaska, consistency determinations from Federal agencies and consistency certifications from applicants for Federal authorizations or funding that are currently pending ACMP response are no longer required to receive a response from the ACMP and may proceed in accordance with other applicable law and procedures.

The Deepwater Port Act (33 U.S.C. 1501–1524) requires a state to have, or be making progress toward, a federally approved CZMA management program in order to issue a license for a facility in adjacent Federal waters. (Note: this only applies to ''deepwater ports'' in Federal waters, and does not apply to deep-draft ports in state waters or to offshore oil and gas extraction under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.) The withdrawal of the ACMP from the National CZMA program affects the eligibility of licensees seeking to locate facilities in Federal waters adjacent to Alaska under the Deepwater Port Act.

Additionally, Alaska no longer qualifies for grants under the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)—unless they are accepted through, and support, the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, which is not affected by the termination of the ACMP.

Dated: July 1, 2011.

David M. Kennedy,

Assistant Administrator for Oceans and Coastal Zone Management.

[FR Doc. 2011–16987 Filed 7–6–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XA520

Western Pacific Fisheries; Approval of a Marine Conservation Plan for Guam

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

ACTION: Notice of agency decision.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces approval of a marine conservation plan for Guam.

DATES: This agency decision is effective from June 28, 2011, through June 27, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the MCP are available from *http://www.regulations.gov,* or the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, tel 808–522–8220.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jarad Makaiau, Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office, 808–944–2108.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 204(e) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) authorizes the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) and in consultation with the Council, to negotiate and enter into a Pacific Insular Area fishery agreement (PIAFA). A PIAFA would allow foreign fishing within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) adjacent to American Samoa, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands with the concurrence of, and in consultation with, the Governor of the Pacific Insular Area to which the PIAFA applies. Before entering into a PIAFA, the appropriate Governor, with the concurrence of the Council, must develop a 3-year Marine Conservation Plan (MCP) providing details on uses for any funds collected by the Secretary under the PIAFA.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires payments received under a PIAFA to be deposited into the United States Treasury and then covered over to the Treasury of the Pacific Insular Area for which funds were collected. In the case of violations by foreign fishing vessels occurring within the EEZ off any Pacific Insular Area, amounts received by the Secretary attributable to fines and penalties imposed under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, including sums collected from the forfeiture and disposition or sale of property seized subject to its authority, shall be deposited into the Treasury of the Pacific Insular Area adjacent to the EEZ in which the violation occurred, after direct costs of the enforcement action are subtracted. Any funds deposited into the Treasury of the Pacific Insular Area may be used by the jurisdiction for fisheries enforcement and for implementation of an MCP.

An MCP must be consistent with the Council's fishery ecosystem plans, must identify conservation and management objectives (including criteria for determining when such objectives have been met), and must prioritize planned marine conservation projects. Although no foreign fishing is being considered at this time, the Council, at its 151st meeting held June 15–18, 2011, reviewed and approved the Guam MCP and recommended its submission to the Secretary for approval. On June 20, 2011, the Governor of Guam submitted the MCP to NMFS, the designee of the Secretary, for review and approval.

The Guam MCP contains eight conservation and management objectives under which planned projects and activities designed to meet the objective are identified and described, as follows:

Objective 1. Fisheries resource assessment and monitoring.

Objective 2. Effective surveillance and enforcement monitoring, including:

a. Implementation of an at-sea observer program to collect information on foreign fishing activities.

b. Increase enforcement and surveillance of the U.S. EEZ around Guam.

Objective 3. Regional cooperation, including development of a longline permit, reporting, and quota utilization program to facilitate responsible fisheries development.

Objective 4. Public participation, including increased public participation in the development and review of Guam's 3-year marine conservation plan.

Objective 5. Habitat assessment and monitoring, including support for long-term habitat assessment and monitoring of Guam coral reef flat communities.

Objective 6. Domestic fisheries development, including:

a. Rehabilitation and improvements to the Agat small boat marina docks.

b. Construction of an American with Disabilities Act compliant access ramp and fishing platform at Hagatna Marina.

c. Establishing a manahak (rabbit fish) hatchery and restocking program.

d. Construction of a Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Marine Building Complex.