

No.” and adding in its place “CBP Dec. 10–01”.

David V. Aguilar,

Acting Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Approved: March 2, 2010.

Timothy E. Skud,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 2010–4783 Filed 3–5–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 514

[Docket No. FDA–2009–N–0436]

New Animal Drug Applications; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is confirming the effective date of March 8, 2010, for the final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of October 23, 2009 (74 FR 54749). The direct final rule amends the regulations regarding new animal drug applications (NADAs). Specifically, this direct final rule is being issued to provide that NADAs shall be submitted in the described form, as appropriate for the particular submission. Currently, the regulation requires that all NADAs contain the same informational sections and does not explicitly provide the appropriate flexibility needed to address the development of all types of new animal drug products. This amendment will allow the agency to appropriately review safety and effectiveness data submitted to support the approval of new animal drug products. This document confirms the effective date of the direct final rule.

DATES: Effective date confirmed: March 8, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urvi Desai, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–100), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240–276–8297, e-mail: urvi.desai@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of October 23, 2009 (74 FR 54749), FDA solicited comments concerning the direct final rule for a 75-day period ending January 6, 2010. FDA stated that the effective date of the direct final rule would be on March 8, 2010, 60 days after the end of the comment period, unless any significant adverse comment was submitted to FDA during the comment period. FDA did not receive any significant adverse comments.

Authority: Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 514 is amended. Accordingly, the amendments issued thereby are effective.

Dated: March 3, 2010.

Leslie Kux,

Acting Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2010–4923 Filed 3–5–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

32 CFR Part 706

Certifications and Exemptions Under the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972; Correction

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy published a document in the **Federal Register** of February 12, 2010, concerning certifications and

exemptions under the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS). The document contained an incorrect hull number.

DATES: This correcting amendment is effective March 8, 2010, and is applicable beginning February 1, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Commander Ted Cook, JAGC, U.S. Navy, Admiralty Attorney, (Admiralty and Maritime Law), Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, 1322 Patterson Ave., SE., Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374–5066, telephone number: 202–685–5040.

Need for Correction

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 6858) of February 12, 2010, in an amendment to § 706.2 Table Five, an incorrect hull number for the USS PHILIPPINE SEA was presented.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 706

Marine safety, Navigation (water), and Vessels.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Navy amends part 706 of title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 706—CERTIFICATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA, 1972

■ 1. The authority citation for part 706 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1605.

■ 2. Section 706.2 is amended in Table Five by revising the entry for USS PHILIPPINE SEA (CG 58) to read as follows:

§ 706.2 Certifications of the Secretary of the Navy under Executive Order 11964 and 33 U.S.C. 1605.

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TABLE FIVE

Vessel	Number	Masthead lights not over all other lights and obstructions. Annex I, Section 2(f)	Forward masthead light not in forward quarter of ship. Annex I, Section 3(a)	After masthead light less than 1/2 ship's length aft of forward masthead light. Annex I, Section 3(a)	Percentage horizontal separation attained
USS PHILIPPINE SEA	CG59	X	X	36.8
*	*	*	*	*	*

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Approved: February 22, 2010.

M. Robb Hyde,

Commander, JAGC, U.S. Navy, Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Admiralty and Maritime Law).

Dated: February 24, 2010.

A.M. Vallandigham,

Lieutenant Commander, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010-4666 Filed 3-5-10; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

36 CFR Part 1254

[FDMS Docket NARA-09-004]

RIN 3095-AB59

Researcher Identification Card

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NARA is amending its regulations to require researchers using original records, NARA microfilm, and public use computers at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, to obtain a researcher identification card. Under the new requirements, researchers at regional archives are also required to obtain a researcher identification card when there is no separate research room for the use of microfilm and public access computers.

DATES: This rule is effective April 7, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marilyn Redman at telephone number 301-837-3174 or fax number 301-837-0319.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 25, 2009, NARA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (74 FR 48892) for a 60-day public comment period. The proposed rule required researchers using original records, NARA microfilm, and public use computers at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, to obtain a researcher identification card. Researchers at regional archives are also required to obtain a researcher identification card when there is no separate research room for the use of microfilm and public access computers. The proposed rule also updated our regulations to reflect changes in available technology and research room practices, such as abolishing the three-hour time limit for using microfilm readers. Six comments were received.

Of these, three basically supported the changes. One commenter wrote that the ID should include a requirement for an approved form of Federal identification before issuing the research card. Currently, States are converting their driver's licenses to a single federally-approved system. Our preferred form of identification is either a driver's license or a passport for our foreign researchers. We record these numbers as part of the registration process. In some cases, researchers do not have either type of identification and present a school ID or some other proof of address. In these situations, it is not feasible to require a federally-approved ID and we do not have the right to limit one's access to Federal records based on the absence of a Federally-approved ID. Of the other comments, one suggested that we accept the Library of Congress (LOC) researcher identification card. We rejected this comment because the Library of Congress and NARA are not connected administratively in any way. The Library of Congress is in the Legislative Branch and NARA is in the Executive Branch. Federal regulations apply to Executive Agencies only. Further, the NARA identification card is tied to a unique building security system shared by the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and the National Archives at College Park. Another comment objected to having to carry another card and questioned how a card could make NARA more secure than using another common form of identification. Again, the application of the identification card is how we determine who is eligible to conduct research in our facility. The other forms of identification are required as proof of address to permit researcher access. The information must be standardized for both security purposes and for efficiently capturing administrative information on the characteristics of our users. Other forms of identification are not compatible with the computer system used for the registration process. This commenter also suggested that NARA record information from identification provided by the researcher upon each visit and that NARA also capture additional administrative information about each visit at that point. We rejected this comment because our current process is an OMB-approved information collection structured to minimize the paperwork burden on the public as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. Another comment requested that any denials of access be appealable to the Archivist of the United States. Federal regulation 36 CFR 1254.50

already makes the Archivist of the United States the final determiner of research access when it has been denied at lower levels in the agency. Two commenters expressed doubt that the rule would improve security at the National Archives Building. The researcher identification cards are just one of several means employed by NARA that provide both physical and personal security. Because the cards are renewed annually, they provide the most reliable contact information available. Such information has proved useful in investigations conducted by the NARA Inspector General.

What changes are we making in this rule?

We are making substantive changes by amending the following sections:

- *§ 1254.6(b):* We are adding the requirement for researchers using the National Archives Building, even those only using microfilm publications or public use computers, to apply for and obtain a researcher identification card. This rule applies to regional archives facilities, as well, except where the microfilm research area is separate from the area where original records are used. We made other changes in the text to reflect that none of the affected facilities has more than one textual research room.

- *§ 1254.22(a):* The term "bar-coded" is deleted and replaced with the broader term "encoded." We no longer use bar-codes on researcher identification cards in the Washington, DC, area. The plastic cards we issue now have a magnetic strip and future cards may use other technology.

- *§ 1254.44(a):* Because fewer researchers are using microfilm and there are no waits, the 3-hour limit on use and waiting lists are no longer needed for the use of microfilm readers. We are removing references to the 3-hour limit.

- *§ 1254.84:* Since this section was last revised, the researcher identification card can be linked to a personal account established through the National Archives Trust Fund Cashier's Office and function as a debit card in Washington, DC, area research rooms. The regulation is being clarified to describe that capability. In addition, we are removing discussion of deposit accounts, which are no longer maintained by the Trust Fund. We also are making non-substantive editorial changes in §§ 1254.6(c) and 1254.10(b).

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection in this regulation was previously approved by