

paragraph (e) and adding the heading "Canadian dollars", and adding new paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 7.3 Glacier National Park.

(a) *Fishing.* (1) Fishing regulations, based on management objectives described in the park's Resource Management Plan, are established annually by the Superintendent.

(2) The Superintendent may impose closures and establish conditions or restrictions, in accordance with the criteria and procedures of §§ 1.5 and 1.7 of this chapter, or any activity pertaining to fishing, including but not limited to, species of fish that may be taken, seasons and hours during which fishing may take place, methods of taking, size, location, and possession limits.

(3) Fishing in violation of a condition or restriction established by the Superintendent is prohibited.

* * * * *

(d) *Motorboats.* (1) Motorboats and motor vessels are limited to ten (10) horsepower or less on Bowman and Two Medicine Lakes. This restriction does not apply to sightseeing vessels operated by an authorized concessioner on Two Medicine Lake.

(2) All motorboats and motor vessels except the authorized, concessioner-operated, sightseeing vessels are prohibited on Swiftcurrent Lake.

(3) The operation of all motorboats and motor vessels are prohibited on Kintla Lake.

* * * * *

(f) *Commercial passenger-carrying motor vehicles.* The prohibition against the commercial transportation of passengers by motor vehicles to Glacier National Park, contained in § 5.4 of this chapter, shall be subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Commercial transport of passengers by motor vehicles on those portions of the park roads from Sherburne entrance to the Many Glacier area; from Two Medicine entrance to Two Medicine Lake; from West Glacier entrance to the Camas Entrance; U.S. Highway 2 from Walton to Java; and the Going-to-the-Sun Road from West Glacier entrance to Lake McDonald Lodge and from St. Mary entrance to Rising Sun will be permitted.

(2) Commercial passenger-carrying motor vehicles operated in the above areas, on a general, infrequent, and nonscheduled tour in which the visit to the park is incidental to such tour, and carrying only round-trip passengers traveling from the point of origin of the tour, will be accorded admission to the park. Such tours shall not provide, in

effect, a regular and duplicating service conflicting with, or in competition with, the tours provided for the public pursuant to contract authorization from the Secretary as determined by the Superintendent.

Dated: June 16, 1995.

George T. Frampton, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 95-16965 Filed 7-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

36 CFR Part 68

RIN 1024-AC24

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) published proposed revisions to 36 CFR part 68, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, on January 18, 1995 (60 FR 3599). The standards apply to all proposed grant-in-aid projects assisted through the National Historic Preservation Fund, focusing primarily on development projects involving buildings. The public was invited to comment for 60 days, with a closing date of March 20, 1995. *No comments were received.* A more thorough discussion of the revisions can be found in the proposed rule (60 FR 3599).

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kay Weeks, 202-343-9593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects were codified December 7, 1978, at 36 CFR part 1207 (43 FR 57250), and redesignated at 36 CFR part 68 on July 1, 1981 (46 FR 34329). These Standards are applied to all proposed grant-in-aid projects assisted through the National Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). They focus primarily on acquisition and development projects for buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The NPS is revising 36 CFR part 68, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, and replacing it with a broader set of standards to include all cultural property types. The revisions will change the title of 36 CFR part 68 to "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic

Properties". Revisions to the existing Standards began in 1990 in conjunction with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and meetings with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and a number of other outside organizations. Standards have been evolving over time, with the majority of the concepts proposed here having been practiced successfully in field application. These practices are now being proposed as revisions to codified standards and are, in several ways, broader in approach and, most important, easier to use.

First, the revised standards may be applied to all historic resource types, including buildings, sites, landscapes, structures, objects and districts.

Second, they will eliminate the general and specific standards format, which tended to create a lengthy rule that was also confusing. In the existing rule, eight general standards apply to every project, even though the goals of work differ dramatically. In addition, specific standards apply to specific types of projects, thus acknowledging the differences in work approaches, but resulting in a total of 77 standards. The revised standards remedy organizational problems that had existed in the earlier standards and create a clearer document for the user. For example, the definitions of the different treatments are expanded to assist selection of the most appropriate one; § 68.4(a), relating to acquisition, has been deleted because it is not a treatment; and protection and stabilization are consolidated under a single preservation treatment rather than being cited separately. As a result, the total number of treatments will be reduced from seven to four.

Third, the total number of standards will be reduced from 77 to 34, and the distinctions between the four treatments have been clarified in the standards themselves. *Preservation* focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. *Rehabilitation* acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses, while retaining the property's historic character. *Restoration* is undertaken to depict a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods. *Reconstruction* recreates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property, generally for interpretive purposes.

In summary, the simplification and sharpened focus of these revised sets of treatment standards will assist users in making sound historic preservation decisions. It should be noted that a

slightly modified version of the Standards for Rehabilitation was codified in 36 CFR part 67, and focuses on "certified historic structures" as defined by the IRS Code of 1986. Those regulations are used in the Preservation Tax Incentives Program. 36 CFR part 67 should continue to be used when property owners are seeking certification for Federal tax benefits.

Drafting Information

The primary authors of the final rule are Kay D. Weeks, Technical Writer-Editor, Preservation Assistance Division, and H. Ward Jandl, Deputy Chief, Preservation Assistance Division.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rulemaking does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Compliance With Other Laws

This rule was not subject to review under Executive Order 12866. The Department of the Interior has determined 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 NPS has determined that this rule will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment, health and safety because it is not expected to:

(a) Increase public use to the extent of compromising the nature and character of the area or causing physical damage to it;

(b) Introduce incompatible uses that may compromise the nature and characteristics of the area, or cause physical damage to it;

(c) Conflict with adjacent ownerships or land uses; or

(d) Cause a nuisance to adjacent owners or occupants.

Based on this determination, this final rule is categorically excluded from the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by Departmental guidelines in 516 DM 6 (49 FR 21438). As such, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 68

Historic Preservation

In consideration of the foregoing, 36 CFR part 68 is revised to read as follows:

PART 68—THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Sec.

68.1 Intent.

68.2 Definitions.

68.3 Standards.

Authority: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*); sec. 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, 90 Stat. 1918; EO 11593, 3 CFR part 75 (1971); sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262).

§ 68.1 Intent.

The intent of this part is to set forth standards for the treatment of historic properties containing standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. These standards apply to all proposed grant-in-aid development projects assisted through the National Historic Preservation Fund. 36 CFR part 67 focuses on "certified historic structures" as defined by the IRS Code of 1986. Those regulations are used in the Preservation Tax Incentives Program. 36 CFR part 67 should continue to be used when property owners are seeking certification for Federal tax benefits.

§ 68.2 Definitions.

The standards for the treatment of historic properties will be used by the National Park Service and State historic preservation officers and their staff members in planning, undertaking and supervising grant-assisted projects for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. For the purposes of this part:

(a) *Preservation* means the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

(b) *Rehabilitation* means the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

(c) *Restoration* means the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

(d) *Reconstruction* means the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

§ 68.3 Standards.

One set of standards—preservation, rehabilitation, restoration or reconstruction—will apply to a property undergoing treatment, depending upon the property's significance, existing physical condition, the extent of documentation available and interpretive goals, when applicable. The standards will be applied taking into consideration the economic and technical feasibility of each project.

(a) *Preservation.* (1) A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.

(2) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

(3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.

(4) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

(5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

(6) The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.

(7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

(8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(b) *Rehabilitation.* (1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.

(2) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

(3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

(4) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

(5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

(6) Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

(7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

(8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(9) New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials,

features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

(10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

(c) *Restoration.* (1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that interprets the property and its restoration period.

(2) Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.

(3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.

(4) Materials, features, spaces and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.

(5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.

(6) Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials.

(7) Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

(8) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

(9) Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(10) Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

(d) *Reconstruction.* (1) Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is

available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.

(2) Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts that are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(3) Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.

(4) Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color and texture.

(5) A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

(6) Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Dated: June 9, 1995.

George T. Frampton, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 95-16953 Filed 7-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300383A; FRL-4958-6]

RIN 2070-AB78

Poly(phenylhexylurea), Cross-Linked; Tolerance Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of poly(phenylhexylurea), cross-linked, when used as an inert ingredient (encapsulating agent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only under 40 CFR 180.1001(d) to replace the existing exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of cross-linked polyurea-type encapsulating polymer under 40 CFR