

and PM_{2.5} levels. Today's action is being taken pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act. In its September 11, 2003, submittal, ADEM also proposed SIP revisions to include changes to AAC Chapter 335–3–4, concerning opacity. EPA is not acting on that part of the revision at this time.

In the Rules Section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is approving Alabama's SIP revision as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial submittal and anticipates no adverse comments. A rationale for the approval is set forth in the direct final rule, and incorporated herein by reference. If no significant, material, and adverse comments are received in response to this rule, no further activity is contemplated with regard to this proposed action. If EPA receives adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed action. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this document. Any parties interested in commenting on this document should do so at this time.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before April 10, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail to: Stacy DiFrank, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Comments may also be submitted electronically, or through hand delivery/courier. Please follow the detailed instructions described in the direct final rule, **ADDRESSES** section which is published in the Rules Section of this **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stacy DiFrank, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–9042. Ms. DiFrank can also be reached via electronic mail at difrank.stacy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For additional information, see the direct final rule which is published in the Rules Section of this **Federal Register**.

Dated: February 17, 2006.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 06–2183 Filed 3–8–06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 578

[Docket No. NHTSA–06–24109; Notice 1]

RIN 2127–AJ83

Civil Penalties

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document proposes to increase the maximum aggregate civil penalties for violations of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, as amended. This action would be taken pursuant to the Federal Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, which requires us to review and, as warranted, adjust penalties based on inflation at least every four years. Additionally, this document proposes to codify statutory amendments to our penalty provisions and to make a technical correction to the text of the agency's penalty regulation.

DATES: Comments on the proposal are due April 10, 2006.

Proposed effective date: 30 days after date of publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- Web Site: <http://dms.dot.gov>.

Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the DOT electronic docket site.

- Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

- Mail: Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL–401, Washington, DC 20590.

- Hand Delivery: Room PL–401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Identification

Number (RIN) for this rulemaking. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the Request for Comments heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to <http://dms.dot.gov>, including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading under Rulemaking Analyses and Notices.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://dms.dot.gov> at any time or to Room PL–401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Kido, Office of Chief Counsel, NHTSA, telephone (202) 366–5263, facsimile (202) 366–3820, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In order to preserve the remedial impact of civil penalties and to foster compliance with the law, the Federal Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 2461 Notes, Pub. L. No. 101–410), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104–134) (referred to collectively as the “Adjustment Act” or, in context, the “Act”), requires us and other Federal agencies to adjust civil penalties for inflation. Under the Adjustment Act, following an initial adjustment that was capped by the Act, these agencies must make further adjustments, as warranted, to the amounts of penalties in statutes they administer at least once every four years.

NHTSA's initial adjustment of civil penalties under the Adjustment Act was published on February 4, 1997. 62 FR 5167. At that time, we codified the penalties under statutes administered by NHTSA, as adjusted, in 49 CFR part 578, Civil Penalties. On July 14, 1999, we further adjusted certain penalties. 64 FR 37876. In 2000, the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (“TREAD”) Act increased the maximum penalties under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act as amended (sometimes referred to as the “Motor Vehicle Safety Act”). We codified those amendments in part 578 on November 14, 2000. 65 FR 68108. On August 7, 2001, we also adjusted certain penalty amounts pertaining to odometer requirements

and disclosure and vehicle theft prevention. 66 FR 41149. On September 28, 2004, we adjusted the maximum penalty amounts for a related series of violations the agency's provisions governing vehicle safety, bumper standards, and consumer information. 69 FR 57864. Most recently, on September 8, 2005, the agency adjusted its penalty amounts for violations of its vehicle theft protection standards and those involving a related series of odometer fraud violations. 70 FR 53308.

We have reviewed the civil penalty amounts in 49 CFR part 578 and propose in this notice to adjust certain penalties under the Adjustment Act. Those civil penalties that we are proposing to adjust address violations pertaining to single and related series of violations of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Method of Calculation—Proposed Adjustments

Under the Adjustment Act, we determine the inflation adjustment for each applicable civil penalty by increasing the maximum civil penalty amount per violation by a cost-of-living adjustment, and then applying a rounding factor. Section 5(b) of the Adjustment Act defines the "cost-of-living" adjustment as:

The percentage (if any) for each civil monetary penalty by which—

(1) The Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year preceding the adjustment exceeds

(2) The Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year in which the amount of such civil monetary penalty was last set or adjusted pursuant to law.

Since the proposed adjustment is intended to be effective before December 31, 2006, the "Consumer Price Index [CPI] for the month of June of the calendar year preceding the adjustment" would be the CPI for June 2005. This figure, based on the Adjustment Act's requirement of using the CPI "for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor" is 582.6.¹ The penalty amounts that NHTSA proposes to adjust based on the Adjustment Act's requirements were last set in 2000 for each violation of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act and adjusted in 2004 for a related series of violations

of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act. The CPI figure for June 2000 is 516.5; the CPI figure for June 2004 is 568.2.

Accordingly, the factors that we are using in calculating the proposed increases are 1.13 (582.6/516.5) for a single Motor Vehicle Safety Act violation and 1.02 (582.6/568.2) for a related series of Motor Vehicle Safety Act. Using these inflation factors, calculated increases under these adjustments are then subject to a specific rounding formula set forth in Section 5(a) of the Adjustment Act. 28 U.S.C. 2461, Notes. Under that formula:

Any increase shall be rounded to the nearest:

- (1) Multiple of \$10 in the case of penalties less than or equal to \$100;
- (2) Multiple of \$100 in the case of penalties greater than \$100 but less than or equal to \$1,000;
- (3) Multiple of \$1,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$1,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000;
- (4) Multiple of \$5,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$10,000 but less than or equal to \$100,000;
- (5) Multiple of \$10,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$100,000 but less than or equal to \$200,000; and
- (6) Multiple of \$25,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$200,000.

Change to Maximum Penalties Under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act, 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 (49 CFR 578.6(a))

The maximum civil penalty for a violation of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act or a regulation thereunder is \$5,000, as specified in 49 CFR 578.6(a)(1). Complementing this, the maximum penalty for a violation of 49 U.S.C. 30166 or a regulation thereunder is \$5,000 per violation per day. See 49 CFR 578.6(a)(2). The underlying statutory civil penalty provision is 49 U.S.C. 30165(a). Applying the appropriate inflation factor (1.13) to the Adjustment Act calculation raises the \$5,000 figure to \$5,650, an increase of \$650. Under the rounding formula, any increase in a penalty's amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$1,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000. In this case, the increase would be \$1,000. Accordingly, we propose that Section 578.6(a)(1) and (a)(2) be amended to increase the maximum civil penalty from \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a single violation and for each violation per day, respectively.

Similarly, we are proposing that the maximum civil penalty for a related series of violations covered in 49 CFR 578.6(a)(1) and (2) be raised. Specifically, applying the appropriate inflation factor of 1.02 to the current

amount of \$16,050,000 raises this figure to \$16,371,000, which yields an increase of \$321,000. Applying the rounding rules, which instruct that increases be rounded to the closest \$25,000, produces an increase of \$325,000. Accordingly, we are proposing to increase the maximum amounts in 49 CFR 578.6(a)(1) and (2) to \$16,375,000.

We are also proposing to redesignate the current section 578.6(a)(2) as (a)(3) to parallel changes to 49 U.S.C. 30165 made in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). Pub. L. No. 109–59, 119 Stat. 1144, 1942–43 (2005). The current section 578.6(a)(2) was based on 49 U.S.C. 30165(a)(2). SAFETEA-LU redesignated that paragraph to 49 U.S.C. 30165(a)(3). 119 Stat. at 1942. The new section 578.6(a)(2) is discussed immediately below.

Proposed Codification of School Bus Safety Penalty for a Violation of 49 U.S.C. § 30112(a) (As Amended by SAFETEA-LU)

In addition to the adjustments described above, the agency is proposing to codify penalty provisions added to the Motor Vehicle Safety Act by SAFETEA-LU. See 119 Stat. 1144, 1942–43. This is consistent with the agency's practice of codifying civil penalties available under statutes that it administers in part 578. More particularly, in SAFETEA-LU, Congress added a prohibition related to the acquisition of noncomplying 15-passenger vans for school use. 49 U.S.C. 30112(a)(2) (as amended by SAFETEA-LU). 119 Stat. at 1942. Congress also added associated penalties (49 U.S.C. 30165(a)(2), as amended by SAFETEA-LU). See 119 Stat. at 1942–43. The proposed rule incorporates the SAFETEA-LU penalty provision in terms that parallel the existing 49 CFR 578.6 regulation. Based on the SAFETEA-LU penalty provision, proposed section 578.6(a)(2) provides that a single violation may result in a maximum penalty amount of \$10,000, while a related series of violations may result in a maximum penalty amount of \$15,000,000. These penalties, like others under statutes NHTSA administers, would be subject to periodic adjustments under the Adjustment Act.

Technical Correction

Finally, the agency is proposing to amend the language in Section 578.6(a) to achieve consistency with the current statutory text. Specifically, Section 578.6(a) makes reference to violations of 49 U.S.C. 30123(d), which addresses the treatment of regrooved tires. On June 9,

¹ Individuals interested in deriving the CPI figures used by the agency may visit the Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index Home Page at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>. Scroll down to "Most Requested Statistics" and select the "All Urban Consumers (Current Series)" option, select the "U.S. ALL ITEMS 1967 = 100 — CUUR0000AAA0" box, and click on the "Retrieve Data" button.

1998, this statutory provision was redesignated as subsection (a). See Pub. L. No. 105–178, 112 Stat. 107, 467. Accordingly, we are proposing to make corresponding changes in the regulation to reflect this redesignation.

Effective Date

The amendments would be effective 30 days after publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**. The adjusted penalties would apply to violations occurring on and after the effective date.

Request for Comments

How Do I Prepare and Submit Comments?

Your comments must be written and in English. To ensure that your comments are correctly filed in the Docket, please include the docket number of this document in your comments.

Your comments must not be more than 15 pages long (49 CFR 553.21). We established this limit to encourage you to write your primary comments in a concise fashion. However, you may attach necessary additional documents to your comments. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Please submit two copies of your comments, including the attachments, to Docket Management at the beginning of this document, under **ADDRESSES**. You may also submit your comments electronically to the docket following the steps outlined under **ADDRESSES**.

How Can I Be Sure That My Comments Were Received?

If you wish Docket Management to notify you upon its receipt of your comments, enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard in the envelope containing your comments. Upon receiving your comments, Docket Management will return the postcard by mail.

How Do I Submit Confidential Business Information?

If you wish to submit any information under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit the following to the Chief Counsel (NCC–110) at the address given at the beginning of this document under the heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**: (1) A complete copy of the submission; (2) a redacted copy of the submission with the confidential information removed; and (3) either a second complete copy or those portions of the submission containing the material for which confidentiality treatment is claimed and any additional information that you deem important to the Chief Counsel's consideration of

your confidentiality claim. A request for confidential treatment that complies with 49 CFR part 512 must accompany the complete submission provided to the Chief Counsel. For further information, submitters who plan to request confidential treatment for any portion of their submissions are advised to review 49 CFR part 512, particularly those sections relating to document submission requirements. Failure to adhere to the requirements of part 512 may result in the release of confidential information to the public docket. In addition, you should submit two copies from which you have deleted the claimed confidential business information, to Docket Management at the address given at the beginning of this document under **ADDRESSES**.

Will the Agency Consider Late Comments?

We will consider all comments that Docket Management receives before the close of business on the comment closing date indicated at the beginning of this notice under **DATES**. In accordance with our policies, to the extent possible, we will also consider comments that Docket Management receives after the specified comment closing date. If Docket Management receives a comment too late for us to consider in developing the proposed rule, we will consider that comment as an informal suggestion for future rulemaking action.

How Can I Read the Comments Submitted by Other People?

You may read the comments received by Docket Management at the address and times given near the beginning of this document under **ADDRESSES**.

You may also see the comments on the Internet. To read the comments on the Internet, take the following steps:

- (1) Go to the Docket Management System (DMS) Web page of the Department of Transportation (<http://dms.dot.gov/>).
- (2) On that page, click on “search.”
- (3) On the next page (<http://dms.dot.gov/search/>), type in the four-digit docket number shown at the heading of this document. Example: if the docket number were “NHTSA–2006–1234,” you would type “1234.”
- (4) After typing the docket number, click on “search.”
- (5) The next page contains docket summary information for the docket you selected. Click on the comments you wish to see.

You may download the comments. The comments are imaged documents, in either TIFF or PDF format. Please note that even after the comment closing

date, we will continue to file relevant information in the Docket as it becomes available. Further, some people may submit late comments. Accordingly, we recommend that you periodically search the Docket for new material.

Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

We have considered the impact of this rulemaking action under Executive Order 12866 and the Department of Transportation's regulatory policies and procedures. This rulemaking document was not reviewed under Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review.” This action is limited to the proposed adoption of adjustments of civil penalties under statutes that the agency enforces, and has been determined to be not “significant” under the Department of Transportation's regulatory policies and procedures.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

We have also considered the impacts of this notice under the Regulatory Flexibility Act. I certify that a final rule based on this proposal will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The following provides the factual basis for this certification under 5 U.S.C. 605(b). The proposed amendments almost entirely potentially affect manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.

The Small Business Administration's regulations define a small business in part as a business entity “which operates primarily within the United States.” 13 CFR 121.105(a). SBA's size standards were previously organized according to Standard Industrial Classification (“SIC”) Codes. SIC Code 336211 “Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing” applied a small business size standard of 1,000 employees or fewer. SBA now uses size standards based on the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”), Subsector 336—Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, which provides a small business size standard of 1,000 employees or fewer for automobile manufacturing businesses. Other motor vehicle-related industries have lower size requirements that range between 500 and 750 employees.²

² For example, according to the new SBA coding system, businesses that manufacture truck trailers, travel trailers/campers, carburetors, pistons, piston rings, valves, vehicular lighting equipment, motor vehicle seating/interior trim, and motor vehicle stamping qualify as small businesses if they employ

Many small businesses are subject to the penalty provisions of 49 U.S.C. Chapters 301 (Motor Vehicle Safety Act) and therefore may be affected by the adjustments that this NPRM proposes to make. For example, based on comprehensive reporting pursuant to the early warning reporting (EWR) rule under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act, 49 CFR part 579, of the more than 60 light vehicle manufacturers reporting, over half are small businesses. Also, there are other, relatively low production light vehicle manufacturers that are not subject to comprehensive EWR reporting. Furthermore, there are about 98 registered importers. Equipment manufacturers are also subject to penalties under 49 U.S.C. 30165.

As noted throughout this preamble, this proposed rule would only increase the maximum penalty amounts that the agency could obtain for a single violation and a related series of violations of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act. The proposed rule does not set the amount of penalties for any particular violation or series of violations. Under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act, the penalty provision requires the agency to take into account the size of a business when determining the appropriate penalty in an individual case. See 49 U.S.C. 30165(b). The agency would also consider the size of a business under its civil penalty policy when determining the appropriate civil penalty amount. See 62 FR 37115 (July 10, 1997) (NHTSA's civil penalty policy under the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act ("SBREFA")). The penalty adjustments that are being proposed would not affect our civil penalty policy under SBREFA.

Since this regulation would not establish penalty amounts, this proposal will not have a significant economic impact on small businesses.

Small organizations and governmental jurisdictions would not be significantly affected as the price of motor vehicles and equipment ought not change as the result of this proposed rule. As explained above, this action is limited to the proposed adoption of a statutory directive, and has been determined to be not "significant" under the Department of Transportation's regulatory policies and procedures.

500 or fewer employees. Similarly, businesses that manufacture gasoline engines, engine parts, electrical and electronic equipment (non-vehicle lighting), motor vehicle steering/suspension components (excluding springs), motor vehicle brake systems, transmissions/power train parts, motor vehicle air-conditioning, and all other motor vehicle parts qualify as small businesses if they employ 750 or fewer employees. See <http://www.sba.gov/size/sizetable.pdf> for further details.

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

Executive Order 13132 requires NHTSA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." Under Executive Order 13132, the agency may not issue a regulation with Federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs, and that is not required by statute, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by State and local governments, the agency consults with State and local governments, or the agency consults with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation.

This rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132. The reason is that this final rule applies to motor vehicle manufacturers, and not to the States or local governments. Thus, the requirements of Section 6 of the Executive Order do not apply.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, Public Law 104-4, requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the cost, benefits and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of more than \$100 million annually. Because this rule will not have a \$100 million effect, no Unfunded Mandates assessment will be prepared.

National Environmental Policy Act

We have also analyzed this rulemaking action under the National Environmental Policy Act and determined that it has no significant impact on the human environment.

Executive Order 12778 (Civil Justice Reform)

This proposed rule does not have a retroactive or preemptive effect. Judicial

review of a rule based on this proposal may be obtained pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 702. That section does not require that a petition for reconsideration be filed prior to seeking judicial review.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, we state that there are no requirements for information collection associated with this rulemaking action.

Privacy Act

Please note that anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (Volume 65, Number 70; Pages 19477-78), or you may visit <http://dms.dot.gov>.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 578

Imports, Motor vehicle safety, Motor vehicles, Rubber and Rubber Products, Tires, Penalties.

In consideration of the foregoing, 49 CFR part 578 would be amended as set forth below.

PART 578—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES

1. The authority citation for 49 CFR part 578 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. No. 101-410, Pub. L. No. 104-134, Pub. L. No. 109-59, 49 U.S.C. 30165, 30170, 30505, 32308, 32309, 32507, 32709, 32710, 32912, and 33115; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

2. Section 578.6 would be amended by redesignating paragraph (a)(2) as (a)(3), adding a new paragraph (a)(2), and revising paragraph (a)(1) and the newly redesignated paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 578.6 Civil penalties for violations of specified provisions of Title 49 of the United States Code.

(a) *Motor vehicle safety.* (1) *In general.* A person who violates any of sections 30112, 30115, 30117 through 30122, 30123(a), 30125(c), 30127, or 30141 through 30147 of Title 49 of the United States Code or a regulation prescribed under any of those sections is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$6,000 for each violation. A separate violation occurs for each motor vehicle or item of motor vehicle equipment and for each failure or refusal to allow or perform an act

required by any of those sections. The maximum civil penalty under this paragraph for a related series of violations is \$16,375,000.

(2) *School buses.* (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(1), a person who (i) violates section 30112(a)(1) of Title 49 United States Code by the manufacture, sale, offer for sale, introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce, or importation of a school bus or school bus equipment (as those terms are defined in 49 U.S.C. 30125(a)) or (ii) violates section 30112(a)(2) of Title 49 United States Code, shall be

subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation. A separate violation occurs for each motor vehicle or item of motor vehicle equipment and for each failure or refusal to allow or perform an act required by that section. The maximum penalty under this paragraph for a related series of violations is \$15,000,000.

(3) *Section 30166.* A person who violates section 30166 of Title 49 of the United States Code or a regulation prescribed under that section is liable to the United States Government for a civil

penalty for failing or refusing to allow or perform an act required under that section or regulation. The maximum penalty under this paragraph is \$6,000 per violation per day. The maximum penalty under this paragraph for a related series of daily violations is \$16,375,000.

* * * * *

Issued on: March 2, 2006.

Stephen P. Wood,

Acting Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. E6-3307 Filed 3-8-06; 8:45 am]

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