

Act (42 U.S.C. 4332) by the Manual of the Department of the Interior (516 DM 6, appendix 8, paragraph 8.4B(29)).

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507 *et seq.*).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of the Interior certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). The State submittal, which is the subject of this rule, is based upon counterpart Federal regulations for which an economic analysis was prepared and certification made that such regulations would not have a significant economic effect upon a substantial number of small entities. In making the determination as to whether this rule would have a significant economic impact, the Department relied upon the data and assumptions for the counterpart Federal regulations. The Department of the Interior also certifies that the provisions in this rule that are not based upon counterpart Federal regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). This determination is based upon the fact that the provisions are administrative and procedural in nature and are not expected to have a substantive effect on the regulated industry.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:

- a. Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million.
- b. Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.
- c. Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S. based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

This determination is based upon the fact that the state submittal which is the subject of this rule is based upon counterpart Federal regulations for which an analysis was prepared and a determination made that the Federal regulation was not considered a major rule. For the portion of the State provisions that is not based upon counterpart Federal regulations, this determination is based upon the fact that the State provisions are administrative and procedural in nature and are not expected to have a substantive effect on the regulated industry.

Unfunded Mandates

This rule will not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector of \$100 million or more in any given year. This determination is based upon the fact that the State submittal, which is the subject of this rule, is based upon

counterpart Federal regulations for which an analysis was prepared and a determination made that the Federal regulation did not impose an unfunded mandate. For the portion of the State provisions that is not based upon counterpart Federal regulations, this determination is based upon the fact that the State provisions are administrative and procedural in nature and are not expected to have a substantive effect on the regulated industry.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 950

Abandoned mine reclamation programs, Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Dated: February 24, 2006.

Allen D. Klein,

Regional Director, Western Region.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, Title 30, Chapter VII, Subchapter T of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

PART 950—WYOMING ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 950 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*

■ 2. Section 950.35 is amended in the table by adding a new entry in chronological order by “Date of final publication” to read as follows:

§ 950.35 Approval of Wyoming abandoned mine land reclamation plan amendments.

* * * * *

Original amendment submission date	Date of final publication	Citation/description
* September 1, 2005	* March 23, 2006	* W.S. 35–11–1206(a). W.S. 35–11–1206(b). W.S. 35–11–1209. W.S. 35–11–1209(vii).

■ 3. Amend § 950.36 by removing the text and revising the section heading as follows:

§ 950.36 Required abandoned mine land plan amendments. [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 06–2757 Filed 3–22–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP San Francisco Bay 06–008]

RIN 1625–AA87

Security Zone; San Francisco Bay-Brooklyn Basin, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary fixed security zone surrounding a portion of Coast Guard Island within the navigable waters of the Brooklyn Basin during an official change of command ceremony. This security zone is needed for national security reasons to protect the ceremony participants and guests from potential subversive acts. Entry into this security zone is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port San Francisco, or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 a.m. on March 31, 2006 to 12 p.m. on March 31, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket COTP San Francisco 06–008 and are available for inspection or copying at the Waterways Safety Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Ian Callander, Waterways Safety Branch, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Francisco at (415) 556–2950 extension 142, or the 24 hour Command Center at (415) 399–3547.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Based on the military function exception to the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1), notice and comment rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and an effective date of 30 days after publication under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) are not required for this temporary final rule.

Background and Purpose

In its effort to thwart terrorist activity, the Coast Guard has increased safety and security measures on U.S. ports and waterways. As part of the Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99–399), Congress amended section 7 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA), 33 U.S.C. 1226, to allow the Coast Guard to take actions, including the establishment of security and safety zones, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism against individuals, vessels, or public or commercial structures. The Coast Guard also has authority to establish security zones pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1917, as amended by the Magnuson Act of August 9, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*) and implementing regulations promulgated by the President in subparts 6.01 and 6.04 of part 6 of title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

High ranking Coast Guard and government officials will be conducting and attending an official change of command ceremony on Coast Guard Island. Therefore, to address the aforementioned security concerns, and to take steps to prevent subversive acts against Coast Guard facilities, personnel, and high ranking government officials, the Coast Guard is establishing a security zone around a portion of Coast Guard Island during the ceremony. Due to these heightened

security concerns, and the catastrophic impact an attack would have on the Coast Guard facilities, personnel, and its mission, establishment of a security zone for this event is a prudent action.

Discussion of Rule

The security zone will encompass all waters, extending from the surface to the sea floor, from 37°46'53" N, 122°15'05" W southward to 37°46'51" N, 122°15'07" W, thence westward to 37°47'00" N, 122°15'21" W, thence northward to 37°47'07" N, 122°15'13" W, thence eastward along the shoreline of Coast Guard Island back to the beginning. Vessels and people may be allowed to enter an established security zone on a case-by-case basis with authorization from the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. Vessels or persons violating this section will be subject to the penalties set forth in 33 U.S.C. 1232 and 50 U.S.C. 192.

The Captain of the Port will enforce this zone and may enlist the aid and cooperation of any Federal, State, county, municipal, and private agency to assist in the enforcement of the regulation.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. It is not “significant” under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Although this regulation restricts access to a portion of navigable waters, the effect of this regulation will not be significant because: (i) The zone encompasses only a small portion of the waterway; (ii) vessels are able to pass safely around the zone; and (iii) vessels may be allowed to enter this zone on a case-by-case basis with permission of the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

The size of the zone is the minimum necessary to provide adequate protection for Coast Guard facilities, personnel, and government officials attending the ceremony. The entities most likely to be affected are pleasure craft engaged in recreational activities and sightseeing.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a

substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

We expect this rule may affect owners and operators of vessels, some of which may be small entities, intending to fish, sightsee, transit, or anchor in the waters affected by this security zone. This security zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for several reasons: small vessel traffic will be able to pass safely around the area and vessels engaged in recreational activities, sightseeing and recreational fishing have ample space outside of the security zone to engage in these activities. Small entities and the maritime public will be advised of this security zone via public notice to mariners.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we offered to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. If the rule will affect your small business, organization, or government jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact Lieutenant Ian Callander, Waterways Safety Branch, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Francisco at (415) 556–2950 extension 142, or the 24 hour Command Center at (415) 399–3547.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247).

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments or would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply,

Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a “significant energy action” under that order because it is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation because we are establishing a security zone.

A final “Environmental Analysis Check List” and a final “Categorical Exclusion Determination” are available in the docket where located under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T11–073, to read as follows:

§ 165.T11–073 Security Zone; San Francisco Bay–Brooklyn Basin, California.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

(1) *Coast Guard Patrol Commander* means a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the Coast Guard who has been designated by the Commander, Coast Guard Sector San Francisco.

(2) *Official Patrol* means any vessel assigned or approved by Commander, Coast Guard Sector San Francisco with a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer on board and displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

(b) *Locations.* The following area is a security zone:

(1) *San Francisco Bay.* All waters extending from the surface to the sea floor, from 37°46′53″ N, 122°15′05″ W southward to 37°46′51″ N, 122°15′07″ W, thence westward to 37°47′00″ N, 122°15′21″ W, thence northward to 37°47′07″ N, 122°15′13″ W, thence eastward along the shoreline of Coast Guard Island back to the beginning.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, entry into this security zone is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port San Francisco, or his designated representative.

(2) Persons desiring to transit the area of a security zone may contact the Captain of the Port at telephone number 415–399–3547 or on VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz) to seek permission to transit the area. If permission is granted, all persons and vessels must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement.* All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, or the designated on-scene patrol personnel. Patrol personnel comprise commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the Coast Guard onboard Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, local, state, and federal law enforcement vessels. Upon being hailed by U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel shall

proceed as directed. The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of these security zones by local law enforcement as necessary.

(e) *Effective period.* This section becomes effective at 8:30 a.m. on March 31, 2006, and will terminate at 12 p.m. on March 31, 2006.

Dated: March 10, 2006.

W.J. Uberti,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, San Francisco, California.

[FR Doc. 06-2783 Filed 3-22-06; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 9

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2006-0118; FRL-7760-4]

OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), this technical amendment updates the table that lists the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control numbers issued under PRA for information collection requirements contained in EPA's regulations that are promulgated in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This technical amendment adds new approvals published in the **Federal Register** since July 1, 2003, and removes expired and terminated approvals.

DATES: This rule is effective March 23, 2006.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2006-0118. All documents in the docket are listed on the regulations.gov web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the OPPT Docket, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Rm. B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the

Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket is (202) 566-0280.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa L. Chun, Regulatory Coordination Staff (7101M), Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-1605; e-mail address: chun.melissa@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. This action may, however, be of interest to those persons who are concerned about OMB approval for information collections required by EPA regulations. Since other entities may also be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

II. Background

A. Why is this Technical Amendment Being Issued?

This document updates the OMB control numbers listed in 40 CFR part 9 for various actions published in the **Federal Register** since July 1, 2003, and issued under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. 2601), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136), and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) (21 U.S.C. 408). Under PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to an information collection request unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are codified in title 40 of the CFR, after appearing in the preamble of the final rule. These numbers are listed in 40 CFR part 9, displayed in a subsequent publication in the **Federal Register**, or displayed by other appropriate means, such as on a related collection instrument or form, or as part of the instructions to respondents. The display of OMB control numbers in certain EPA regulations is consolidated in 40 CFR part 9. In addition to displaying the applicable OMB control number in the final rule and on the applicable collection instruments, the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) has also typically listed the OMB control number in the

table at 40 CFR 9.1 for regulations it has issued under TSCA, FIFRA, and FFDCA. With this technical amendment, OPPTS is updating the table in 40 CFR 9.1 to list the OMB control number assigned to several final rules that have published since its last update.

B. Why is this Technical Amendment Issued as a Final Rule?

The information collection activities referenced in this document were previously subject to public notice and comment as part of the rulemaking process, and this action does not in any way affect the referenced information collection activities or rulemakings. This action only amends the table at 40 CFR 9.1 to update the list of OMB control numbers listed there. Due to the technical nature of the table, EPA finds that further notice and comment about amending the table is unnecessary. As a result, EPA finds that there is "good cause" under section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), to amend this table without further notice and comment.

C. What Specific Changes are Being Made?

Since July 1, 2003, EPA has taken several actions related to significant new use rules (SNURs) promulgated under TSCA section 5(a)(2). The paperwork burden associated with a new chemical SNUR is approved under OMB control number 2070-0012 (EPA ICR No. 0574), and under OMB control number 2070-0038 (EPA ICR No. 1188) when related to existing chemicals. These ICRs were first approved in the late 1980s and have been renewed every 3 years, with the latest approval for these ICRs published in the **Federal Register** on January 21, 2005 (70 FR 3195) (FRL-7862-6) for OMB control number 2070-0012, and on February 3, 2003 (68 FR 5288) (FRL-7446-7) for OMB control number 2070-0038. For further information on this ICR, please refer to the docket.

EPA is removing several entries because the SNURs have been revoked. Since these provisions no longer exist, the corresponding listing in the table should be removed as well. EPA is adding several entries to reflect the promulgation of new SNURs. The table is amended to list these new sections, along with their corresponding OMB control number as identified in the final rule.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This final rule implements technical amendments to 40 CFR part 9 to reflect