

Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 26, 2006. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxide.

Dated: March 7, 2006.

Wayne Nastri,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

■ Part 52, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart DD—Nevada

■ 2. Section 52.1470 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(56) to read as follows:

§ 52.1470 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(56) The following regulations and statutes were submitted on January 12, 2006, by the Governor's designee.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

(1) The following sections of the Nevada Air Quality Regulations were adopted on the dates listed below and recodified as Chapter 445B of the Nevada Administrative Code in November 1994:

(i) September 16, 1976: 445B.002, 445B.009, 445B.022, 445B.042, 445B.047, 445B.053, 445B.080, 445B.086, 445B.091, 445B.095, 445B.106, 445B.121, 445B.122, 445B.127, 445B.129, 445B.144, 445B.161, 445B.163, 445B.167, 445B.174, 445B.176, 445B.185, 445B.198, 445B.205, 445B.207, 445B.2204, and 445B.2209.

(ii) November 8, 1977: 445B.168.

(iii) September 12, 1978: 445B.125.

(2) The following sections of Chapter 445 of the Nevada Administrative Code were adopted on the dates listed below and recodified as Chapter 445B of the Nevada Administrative Code in November 1994:

(i) August 19, 1982: 445B.004 and 445B.060.

(ii) September 3, 1987: 445B.018, 445B.030, 445B.051, 445B.072, 445B.097, 445B.119, 445B.151, and 445B.209.

(iii) August 29, 1990: 445B.073.

(iv) November 18, 1991: 445B.135.

(v) November 3, 1993: 445B.055, 445B.056, and 445B.061.

(vi) March 3, 1994: 445B.075, 445B.103, 445B.109, and 445B.182.

(3) The following sections of Chapter 445B of the Nevada Administrative Code were adopted on the dates listed below:

(i) October 3, 1995: 445B.005, 445B.059, 445B.077, 445B.112,

445B.116, 445B.130, 445B.145, 445B.152, 445B.177, and 445B.180.

(ii) January 22, 1998: 445B.011, 445B.0425, and 445B.058.

(iii) September 9, 1999: 445B.22047.

(iv) May 10, 2001: 445B.113 and 445B.1135.

(v) September 18, 2001: 445B.006.

(vi) February 26, 2004: 445B.22067, 445B.2207, and 445B.22097.

(vii) August 19, 2004: 445B.001, 445B.211, 445B.22043, 445B.2205, and 445B.230.

[FR Doc. 06-2868 Filed 3-24-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2005-AZ-0007; FRL-8046-1]

Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Pinal County Air Quality Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is finalizing approval of revisions to the Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD) portion of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions were proposed in the **Federal Register** on November 10, 2005 and concern opacity standards. We are approving local rules that regulate PM-10 emission sources under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on April 26, 2006.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established docket number EPA-R09-OAR-2005-AZ-0007 for this action. The index to the docket is available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> and in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available in either location (e.g., CBI). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment during normal business hours with the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Al Petersen, EPA Region IX, (415) 947-4118, petersen.alfred@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to EPA.

I. Proposed Action

On November 10, 2005 (70 FR 68388), EPA proposed to approve the following rule into the Arizona SIP.

TABLE 1.—SUBMITTED RULE APPROVED

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Revised	Submitted
PCAQCD	2–8–300	Performance standards	05/18/05	09/12/05

We proposed to approve this rule because we determined that it complied with the relevant CAA requirements. Our proposed action contains more information on the rule and our evaluation.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

EPA’s proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. We did not receive any comments on the proposed action.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted that change our assessment that the submitted rule complies with the relevant CAA requirements. Therefore, as authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the CAA, EPA is fully approving PCAQCD Rule 2–8–300 into the Arizona SIP.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a “significant regulatory action” and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator 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.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4).

This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will 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, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does 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 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action merely approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must

submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 26, 2006. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 24, 2006.

Laura Yoshii,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

■ Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart D—Arizona

■ 2. Section 52.120 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(129) to read as follows:

§ 52.120 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(129) The following amended rule was submitted on September 12, 2005, by the Governor's designee.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

(1) Rule 2–8–300, adopted on June 29, 1993 and amended on May 18, 2005.

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[FR Doc. 06–2912 Filed 3–24–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 010319075-1217-02; I.D. 032206A]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Tilefish Fishery; Quota Harvested for Part-time Category

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; part-time permit category closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the percentage of the tilefish annual total allowable landings (TAL) available to the Part-time permit category for the 2006 fishing year has been harvested. Commercial vessels fishing under the Part-time tilefish category may not harvest tilefish from within the Golden Tilefish Management Unit for the remainder of the 2006 fishing year (through October 31, 2006). Regulations governing the tilefish fishery require publication of this notification to advise the public of this closure.

DATES: Effective 0001 hrs local time, March 27, 2006, through 2400 hrs local time, October 31, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian R. Hooker, Fishery Policy Analyst, at (978) 281–9220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations governing the tilefish fishery are found at 50 CFR part 648. The regulations require annual specification of a TAL for federally permitted tilefish vessels harvesting tilefish from within the Golden Tilefish Management Unit. The Golden Tilefish Management Unit is defined as an area of the Atlantic Ocean from the latitude of the VA and NC border (36°33.36' N.

lat.), extending eastward from the shore to the outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone, and northward to the U.S.-Canada border. After 5 percent of the TAL is deducted to reflect landings by vessels issued an open-access incidental permit category, and after up to 3 percent of the TAL is set aside for research purposes, should research TAL be set aside, the remaining TAL is distributed among three tilefish limited access permit categories: Full-time tier 1 category (66 percent), Full-time tier 2 category (15 percent), and the Part-time category (19 percent).

The TAL for tilefish for the 2006 fishing year was set at 1.995 million lb (905,172 kg) and then adjusted downward by 5 percent to 1,895,250 lb (859,671 kg) to account for incidental catch. There was no research set-aside for the 2006 fishing year. Thus, the Part-time permit category quota for the 2006 fishing year, which is equal to 19 percent of the TAL, is 360,098 lb (163,338 kg). Notification of the 2006 Part-time permit category quota for the 2006 fishing year was made via letters sent to all permit holders on November 10, 2005, and January 12, 2006, and was published in the **Federal Register** on January 12, 2006 (71 FR 1982).

The Administrator, Northeast Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator) monitors the commercial tilefish quota for each fishing year using dealer reports, vessel catch reports, and other available information to determine when the quota for each limited access permit category is projected to have been harvested. NMFS is required to publish notification in the **Federal Register** notifying commercial vessels and dealer permit holders that, effective upon a specific date, the tilefish TAL for the specific limited access category has been harvested and no commercial quota is available for harvesting tilefish by that category for the remainder of the fishing year, from within the Golden Tilefish Management Unit.

The Regional Administrator has determined, based upon dealer reports and other available information, that the 2006 tilefish TAL for the Part-time category has been harvested. Therefore, effective 0001 hrs local time, March 27, 2006, further landings of tilefish harvested from within the Golden Tilefish Management Unit by tilefish vessels holding Part-time category Federal fisheries permits are prohibited through October 31, 2006. The 2007 fishing year for commercial tilefish harvest will open on November 1, 2006. Federally permitted dealers are also advised that, effective March 27, 2006, they may not purchase tilefish from Part-time category federally permitted

tilefish vessels who land tilefish harvested from within the Golden Tilefish Management Unit for the remainder of the 2006 fishing year (through October 31, 2006).

Classification

This action is required by 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

March 22, 2006.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

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

[FR Doc. 06–2927 Filed 3–22–06; 1:07 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 660**

[Docket No. 051014263-6028-03; I.D. 120805A]

RIN 0648–AU00

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Specifications and Management Measures; Correction

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

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On February 17, 2006, a final rule was published in the **Federal Register** implementing revisions to the 2006 commercial and recreational groundfish fishery management measures for groundfish taken in the U.S. (exclusive economic zone) EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This final rule contained an error in the amendatory language for instruction 2.

DATES: Effective March 1, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jamie Goen (Northwest Region, NMFS), phone: 206–526–4646; fax: 206–526–6736 and; e-mail: jamie.goen@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 17, 2006, (71 FR 8489) a final rule was published that implemented revisions to the 2006 commercial and recreational groundfish fishery management measures for groundfish taken in the U.S. EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This final rule contained an error in the amendatory language for instruction 2.