

not publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information 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 through <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the site information repositories at two locations. Locations, contacts, phone numbers and viewing hours are:

U.S. EPA Records Center, attn: Debbie Jourdan, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960, Phone: (404) 562-8862.

Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday (by appointment only).

Cedartown Public Library, 245 East Avenue, Cedartown, Georgia 30125, Phone: (770) 748-5644.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Friday; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Farrier, (404) 562-8952, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960, e-mail at farrier.brian@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is: Cedartown Industries, Inc., Cedartown, Polk County, Georgia. A Notice of Intent to Delete for this Site was published in the *Federal Register* on May 26, 2006. (Document ID EPA_FRDOC_0001-1161).

The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was June 25, 2006. No comments were received; therefore, EPA has not prepared a Responsiveness Summary. EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping

requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: August 23, 2006.

J.I. Palmer, Jr.,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

■ 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 9601-9657; 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p.351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p.193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

■ 2. Table 1 of Appendix B to part 300 is amended by removing the entry for Cedartown Industries, Inc., Cedartown, Georgia.

[FR Doc. E6-15535 Filed 9-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 1, 5, 10, 12 and 13

[USCG-2006-25535]

RIN 1625-ZA09

Mariner Licensing and Documentation Program Restructuring and Centralization; Correction

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Technical amendment; correction.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is correcting a technical amendment that appeared in the *Federal Register* on August 21, 2006. That technical amendment authorizes the Commanding Officer, National Maritime Center to perform certain mariner credentialing functions in addition to Officers in Charge, Marine Inspection, who currently perform those functions. At the end of a transitional period, most credentialing functions will be consolidated at a centralized location. The amendment also makes technical changes to the mariner credentialing appellate process. The technical amendment is organizational in nature and will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

DATES: Effective September 20, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call Gerald Miente, Project Manager, Maritime Personnel Qualifications Division (G-PSO-1), U.S. Coast Guard,

telephone 202-372-1407. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Ms. Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-493-0402.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard is correcting a technical amendment that appeared in the *Federal Register* on August 21, 2006 (71 FR 48480). That technical amendment authorizes the Commanding Officer, National Maritime Center to perform certain mariner credentialing functions in addition to Officers in Charge, Marine Inspection, who currently perform those functions. At the end of a transitional period, most credentialing functions will be consolidated at a centralized location. The amendment also makes technical changes to the mariner credentialing appellate process. The technical amendment is organizational in nature and will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

This correction adds a word in the preamble, and adds two words and removes a word in three different places in the regulatory text.

In FR Doc. E6-13781 the *Federal Register* of Monday, August 21, 2006, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 48481, in the first column, the first full sentence is corrected to read "We expect the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory evaluation is not necessary."

§ 1.01-15 [Corrected]

■ 2. On page 48482, in the first column, the first sentence of § 1.01-15 paragraph (c) is corrected to read as follows: "The Commanding Officer of the National Maritime Center has been designated and delegated to give direction to Coast Guard activities relating to marine safety functions consisting of the licensing, credentialing, certificating, shipment and discharge of seamen; referring to the processing Regional Examination Center (REC) or cognizant OCMI violations of law, negligence, misconduct, unskillfulness, incompetence or misbehavior of persons applying for or holding merchant mariner's documents, licenses, certificates or credentials issued by the Coast Guard; suspension or withdrawal of course approvals; and recommending possible suspension or revocation under 46 U.S.C. Chapter 77 of licenses, credentials, certificates and merchant mariner's documents."

■ 3. On page 48482, in the first column, the last sentence of § 1.01-15 paragraph (c) is corrected to read as follows: "A list of Regional Examination Center

locations is available through the Coast Guard Web site at <http://www.uscg.mil>.”

§ 10.105 [Corrected]

■ 4. On page 48482, in the third column, the last sentence of § 10.105 paragraph (a) is corrected to read as follows: “A list of Regional Examination Center locations is available through the Coast Guard Web site at <http://www.uscg.mil>.”

Dated: September 12, 2006.

Stefan G. Venckus,

Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. E6-15493 Filed 9-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 060317076-6076-01; I.D. 031606D]

RIN 0648-AU41

Fisheries in the Western Pacific; Hawaii-based Shallow-set Longline Fishery

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

ACTION: Temporary rule.

SUMMARY: This rule extends an emergency rule that removed the delay in effectiveness for closing the Hawaii-based shallow-set longline fishery as a result of interaction limits for sea turtles. The intended effect of the emergency action is to afford enhanced protection for sea turtles via timely closure of the fishery.

DATES: Effective September 19, 2006, through March 19, 2007.

ADDRESSES: In accordance with the Endangered Species Act, a Biological Opinion, dated February 23, 2004, was prepared for this fishery, which operates under the Fishery Management Plan for the Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region (FMP). Also, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) dated March 30, 2001, and a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) dated March 5, 2004, were prepared for this fishery under the FMP. Copies of the Biological Opinion, EIS and SEIS are available from William L. Robinson, Administrator, Pacific

Islands Region, NMFS, 1601 Kapiolani Blvd. 1110, Honolulu, HI 96814.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Harman, Pacific Islands Region, NMFS, phone: 808-944-2271.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

This **Federal Register** document is accessible via the Internet at the Government Printing Office website at www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html.

Background

NMFS manages the pelagic longline fishery for swordfish, tunas, and related species in the western Pacific, according to the FMP prepared by the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC) under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and at 50 CFR part 665.

The regulations at § 665.33(b)(1) governing western Pacific pelagic fisheries establish maximum annual limits on the numbers of physical interactions that occur between longline fishing gear and sea turtles. These limits apply to physical interactions experienced by vessels registered under Hawaii longline limited-access permits while engaged in shallow-set longline fishing. There are calendar-year annual limits on physical interactions for two different turtle species, one for leatherback sea turtles set at 16, and one for loggerhead sea turtles set at 17.

Interactions with turtles are monitored using data from scientific observers engaged by NMFS aboard all vessels engaged in shallow-set longline fishing. NMFS is required to maintain 100 percent observer coverage in the Hawaii shallow-set longline fishery under the 2004 Biological Opinion.

The current regulations at § 665.33(b)(2) prescribe that, as soon as the physical interaction limit for either of the two turtle species has been determined to have been reached in a given year, the shallow-set component of the Hawaii-based longline fishery must be closed by NMFS for the remainder of the calendar year, after giving permit holders at least seven days advance notice. Once that component of the fishery is closed, no vessel registered under a Hawaii longline limited-access permit may engage in shallow-set longline fishing north of the Equator.

Based on the best information available on fishing activity levels and

anticipated turtle interaction rates at the time when the regulations were first implemented, the seven-day delay in effectiveness offered by the advance notice provision was thought to be adequate to provide notice of the fishery closure to vessels at sea. The delay was intended to give NMFS adequate time to notify permit holders and vessel operators of the closure, and to give operators adequate time to cease fishing and begin to return to port, while still affording adequate protection to sea turtles. Fishing activity levels and rates of turtle interactions in early 2006 were, however, higher than expected, resulting in the fishery quickly reaching the limit on turtle interactions. To respond to the recent greater fishing activity and turtle interaction rates, and to prevent additional adverse impacts to turtles, immediate implementation of the fishery closure was facilitated by issuance of the emergency rule that removed the delay in effectiveness in closing the fishery.

Additionally, more effective means of providing notification to fishermen now exist. At the time when the current regulations were implemented, NMFS observers placed aboard longline vessels were not issued satellite telephones, and other communication methods were considered ineffective for notifying the fleet of a closure. Currently, however, NMFS observers carry satellite telephones and are placed on all vessels conducting shallow-set fishing trips. This makes immediate and effective communication possible between NMFS and each vessel at sea.

The emergency rule that removed the delay in effectiveness in closing the fishery was published on March 22, 2006 (71 FR 14416), and effective on March 20, 2006. When the 2006 fishery was closed, NMFS notified the operator of each Hawaii-based shallow-set longline vessel, directly via the communication devices available to the NMFS observer placed on the vessel. This allowed for immediate closure of the fishery, and the limit on turtle interactions was not exceeded. The shallow-set fishery was closed on March 20, 2006, both by direct notice to vessels, and by **Federal Register** notice on March 24, 2006 (71 FR 14824).

The WPFMC has agreed with the need for the extension for one additional period of not more than 180 days as authorized under section 305(c)(3)(B) of Magnuson-Stevens Act. The WPFMC is currently developing a regulatory amendment to permanently remove the delay in effectiveness. At its 133rd meeting in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the WPFMC voted to recommend the modification of the regulations to