

considered among the other factors. The contracting officer shall determine the relative importance of price and other factors as appropriate to the acquisition.

(e) *Contractor support for meetings and conferences.* A contract, order, work assignment or purchasing agreement that includes contractor support for meeting and conference planning and logistics must include a green meeting and conference requirement. The contracting officer shall ensure language is included in the tasking document work statement that requires the contractor to use the provision at 1552.223–71, or language approved by the contracting officer that is substantially the same as the provision, when soliciting quotes or offers for meeting and conference services on behalf of the EPA.

(f) *Solicitation Provision.* The contracting officer shall insert the provision or language substantially the same as the provision at 1552.223–71, EPA Green Meetings and Conferences, in solicitations for meeting and conference services. Contracting officers issuing an oral solicitation must also use the provision, though it may be provided to the vendor orally or electronically. Contractors soliciting quotes or offers for meeting and conference services on behalf of EPA shall use the provision, or language approved by the contracting officer that is substantially the same as the provision.

PART 1552—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 3. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 1552 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 486(c); and 41 U.S.C. 418b.

■ 4. Add § 1552.223–71 to read as follows.

§ 1552.223–71 EPA Green Meetings and Conferences.

As prescribed in 1523.703–1, insert the following provision or language substantially the same as the provision in solicitations for meetings and conference services.

EPA GREEN MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES (May 2007)

(a) The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment. We expect that all Agency meetings and conferences will be staged using as many environmentally preferable measures as possible. Environmentally preferable means products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose.

(b) As a potential meeting or conference provider for EPA, we require information about environmentally preferable features and practices your facility will have in place for the EPA event described in the solicitation.

(c) The following list is provided to assist you in identifying environmentally preferable measures and practices used by your facility. More information about EPA's Green Meetings initiative may be found on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/greenmeetings/>. Information about EPA voluntary partnerships may be found at <http://www.epa.gov/partners/index.htm>.

(1) Do you have a recycling program? If so, please describe.

(2) Do you have a linen/towel reuse option that is communicated to guests?

(3) Do guests have easy access to public transportation or shuttle services at your facility?

(4) Are lights and air conditioning turned off when rooms are not in use? If so, how do you ensure this?

(5) Do you provide bulk dispensers or reusable containers for beverages, food and condiments?

(6) Do you provide reusable serving utensils, napkins and tablecloths when food and beverages are served?

(7) Do you have an energy efficiency program? Please describe.

(8) Do you have a water conservation program? Please describe.

(9) Does your facility provide guests with paperless check-in & check-out?

(10) Does your facility use recycled or recyclable products? Please describe.

(11) Do you source food from local growers or take into account the growing practices of farmers that provide the food? Please describe.

(12) Do you use biobased or biodegradable products, including biobased cafeteriaware? Please describe.

(13) Do you provide training to your employees on these green initiatives? Please describe.

(14) What other environmental initiatives have you undertaken, including any environment-related certifications you possess, EPA voluntary partnerships in which you participate, support of a green suppliers network, or other initiatives? Include "Green Meeting" information in your quotation so that we may consider environmental preferability in selection of our meeting venue.

[FR Doc. E7–6856 Filed 4–11–07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 070402076–7076–01; I.D. 022007B]

RIN 0648–AV23

Illegal, Unreported, or Unregulated Fishing

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS publishes this final rule to satisfy the requirement in section 403 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (MSRA) to publish a definition of the term "illegal, unreported, or unregulated (IUU)" fishing for purposes of the MSRA.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 12, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Dean Swanson, Chief, International Fisheries Affairs Division, Office of International Affairs, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Swanson at 301–713–2276, fax 301–713–2313.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 403 of the MSRA amends the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (Driftnet Moratorium Protection Act), 16 U.S.C. 1826d *et seq.*, by adding, among other things, a new section 609 that addresses illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing. Section 609 requires the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to identify, and list in a biennial report to Congress, a nation if its fishing vessels are engaged, or have been engaged during the preceding 2 years, in illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing. Section 609 also provides for notification to and consultation with nations and an "IUU Certification Procedure" for determining if a nation or relevant international fishery management organization has taken specified action to address the IUU fishing activities. As an initial step, section 609(e)(2) requires the Secretary to "publish a definition of the term 'illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing,' for purposes of this Act," within 3 months after the date of enactment of MSRA, i.e., by April 12, 2007. Publication of this definition is the focus of this rulemaking. NMFS intends to conduct separate rulemaking,

as needed, to implement other requirements such as the IUU certification procedure.

Section 609(e)(3) states that “the Secretary shall include in the definition, at a minimum—

(A) fishing activities that violate conservation and management measures required under an international fishery management agreement to which the United States is a party, including catch limits or quotas, capacity restrictions, and bycatch reduction requirements; (B) overfishing of fish stocks shared by the United States, for which there are no applicable international conservation or management measures or in areas with no applicable international fishery management organization or agreement, that has adverse impacts on such stocks; and (C) fishing activity that has an adverse impact on seamounts, hydrothermal vents, and cold water corals located beyond national jurisdiction, for which there are no applicable conservation or management measures or in areas with no applicable international fishery management organization or agreement.”

NMFS has decided to publish the definition exactly as set forth in section 403 of MSRA (new section 609(e)(3) of the Driftnet Moratorium Protection Act). As noted above, NMFS will initiate separate rulemaking for the IUU certification procedure, and if needed, may promulgate additional implementing regulations for the definition of “illegal, unreported, or unregulated” fishing as that procedure is developed.

Therefore, for purposes of the MSRA, this final rule defines “illegal, unreported, or unregulated” fishing as: (A) fishing activities that violate conservation and management measures required under an international fishery management agreement to which the United States is a party, including catch limits or quotas, capacity restrictions, and bycatch reduction requirements; (B) overfishing of fish stocks shared by the United States, for which there are no applicable international conservation or management measures or in areas with no applicable international fishery management organization or agreement, that has adverse impacts on such stocks; or (C) fishing activity that has an adverse impact on seamounts, hydrothermal vents, and cold water

corals located beyond national jurisdiction, for which there are no applicable conservation or management measures or in areas with no applicable international fishery management organization or agreement.

Classification

This final rule is published under the authority of the MSRA.

This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment is unnecessary. This rule publishes verbatim a definition that is already set forth in a statute, and NMFS has no authority to publish a definition that does not include the specific elements set forth in the statute. Thus, public comment would be unnecessary. For the same reason, the Assistant Administrator finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1). This rule publishes verbatim a definition that is already set forth in a statute; thus, public comment would be unnecessary.

Because prior notice and opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, are inapplicable.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 300

Fisheries; Fishing; Fishing vessels; Illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing; Foreign relations.

Dated: April 10, 2007.

William T. Hogarth

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES REGULATIONS

Subpart N—Definition of Illegal, Unreported, or Unregulated Fishing

■ 1. Subpart N, consisting of §§ 300.200 and 300.201, is added to read as follows:

Subpart N—Definition of Illegal, Unreported, or Unregulated Fishing

Sec.

300.200 Purpose.

300.201 Definition.

Subpart N—Definition of Illegal, Unreported, or Unregulated Fishing

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1826d *et seq.*

§ 300.200 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to satisfy the requirement in section 403 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (“Act”) to publish a definition of the term “Illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing” for purposes of the Act.

§ 300.201 Definition.

Illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing means:

(1) Fishing activities that violate conservation and management measures required under an international fishery management agreement to which the United States is a party, including catch limits or quotas, capacity restrictions, and bycatch reduction requirements;

(2) Overfishing of fish stocks shared by the United States, for which there are no applicable international conservation or management measures or in areas with no applicable international fishery management organization or agreement, that has adverse impacts on such stocks; or

(3) Fishing activity that has an adverse impact on seamounts, hydrothermal vents, and cold water corals located beyond national jurisdiction, for which there are no applicable conservation or management measures or in areas with no applicable international fishery management organization or agreement.

[FR Doc. 07–1830 Filed 4–10–07; 12:51 pm]

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