

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 would not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that might 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 would 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 Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated this 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.ID, 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 (32)(e) of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation. There are no expected environmental consequences of the proposed action that would require further analysis and documentation.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

Regulations

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard temporarily amends 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g); Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1; section 117.255 also issued under the authority of Pub. L. 102–587, 106 Stat. 5039.

■ 2. From May 30, 2006 to March 30, 2007 amend § 117.1051 by suspending paragraph (d)(2) and adding paragraph (d)(4) to read as follows:

§ 117.1051 Lake Washington Ship Canal.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(4) The draws of the Ballard and Fremont Bridges need not open from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on all Federal holidays, but Columbus Day, Martin Luther King Day, President's Day, and Veteran's Day. The draw of the University Bridge need not open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. A vessel of any size towing another vessel of 1000 gross tons or more shall receive an opening on signal at any of these draws at any time.

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Dated: April 28, 2006.

R.R. Houck,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 06–4322 Filed 5–8–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

36 CFR Part 1200

RIN 3095–AB48

Official Seals and Logos

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is modifying its regulations on the use of official NARA seals and logos by the public and other Federal agencies by updating two of the logos that are used. This part applies to the public and other Federal agencies.

DATES: This rule is effective June 8, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kim Richardson at telephone number 301–837–2902 or fax number 301–837–0319.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NARA published a proposed rule on February 24, 2006, at 71 FR 9503, for a 60-day public comment period. NARA did not receive any comments and therefore, we are not making any changes in this final rule.

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. This rule is not a major rule as defined in 5 U.S.C. chapter 8, Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, I certify that this rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation does not have any federalism implications.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1200

Seals and insignia.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, NARA is amending part 1200 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 1200—OFFICIAL SEALS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1200 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 18 U.S.C. 506, 701, and 1017; 44 U.S.C. 2104(e), 2116(b), 2302.

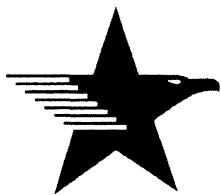
■ 2. Revise paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of § 1200.7 to read as follows:

§ 1200.7 What are NARA logos and how are they used?

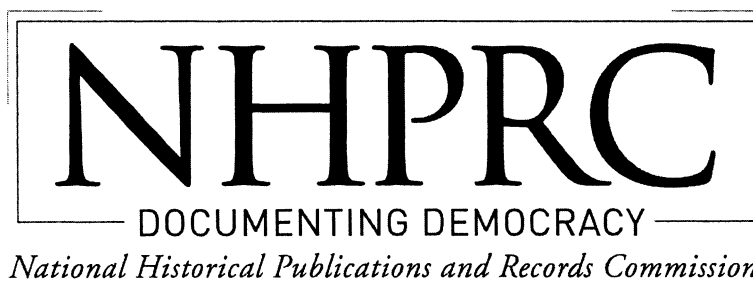
(a) * * *

(1) The Federal Records Center Program;

(2) The National Historical Publications and Records Commission;



FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS of the National Archives and Records Administration



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Dated: May 3, 2006.

Allen Weinstein,

Archivist of the United States.

[FR Doc. 06-4302 Filed 5-8-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018 AG23

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Status for 12 Species of Picture-Wing Flies From the Hawaiian Islands

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), determine endangered status pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), for 11 species of Hawaiian picture-wing flies—*Drosophila aglaia*, *D. differens*, *D. hemipeza*, *D. heteroneura*, *D. montgomeryi*, *D. musaphilia*, *D. neoclavisetae*, *D. obatai*, *D. ochrobasis*, *D. substenoptera*, and *D. tarphytrichia*. We determine threatened status pursuant to the Act for one species of Hawaiian picture-wing fly—*D. mulli*.

This final rule implements the Federal protections provided by the Act for these 12 species of Hawaiian picture-wing flies.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 8, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Comments and materials received, as well as supporting documentation used in the preparation of this final rule, will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box 50088, Honolulu, HI 96850.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Leonard, Field Supervisor, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office (see **ADDRESSES** section) (telephone 808/792-9400; facsimile 808/792-9581). Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 800/877-8339, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Many of the major ecological zones of the earth are represented in Hawaii, from coral reef systems through rain forests to high alpine deserts, in less than 10,800 square kilometers (6,500 square miles) of land. The range of topographies creates a great diversity of climates. Windward (northeastern) slopes can receive up to 1,000 cm (400

in) of rain per year, while some leeward coasts that lie in the rain shadow of the high volcanoes are classified as deserts, receiving as little as 25 cm (10 in) of rain annually. This topographic and climatic regime has given rise to a rich diversity of plant communities, including coastal, lowland, montane, subalpine, and alpine; dry, mesic, and wet; and herblands, grasslands, shrublands, forests, and mixed communities (Gagne and Cuddihy 1990). These habitats and plant communities in turn support one of the most unique arthropod faunas in the world, with an estimated 10,000 endemic species (Howarth 1990). Unusual characteristics of Hawaii's native arthropod fauna include the presence of relict species; the absence of social insects, such as ants and termites; endemic genera; extremely small geographic ranges; adaptation of species to very specific conditions or environments; novel ecological shifts; flightlessness; and loss of certain antipredator behaviors (Zimmerman 1948, 1970; Simon *et al.* 1984; Howarth 1990). Native vegetation on all the main Hawaiian Islands has undergone extreme alteration because of past and present land management practices, including ranching, introduction of nonnative plants and animals, and agricultural development (Cuddihy and Stone 1990).

Each species of Hawaiian picture-wing fly described in this document is