

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Soybean, refined oil	20	12/31/09
Soybean, seed ..	1.5	12/31/09
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[FR Doc. 05-24137 Filed 12-15-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 710

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0047; FRL-7732-6]

RIN 2070 AC61

TSCA Inventory Update Reporting Partially Exempted Chemicals List Addition of Certain Aluminum Alkyl Chemicals

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) regulations by adding 10 aluminum alkyl chemicals to the list of chemical substances in § 710.46(b)(2)(iv) which are exempt from reporting processing and use information required by § 710.52(c)(4). EPA has determined that the IUR processing and use information for these chemicals is of low current interest. Manufacturers and importers of the chemicals listed in § 710.46(b)(2)(iv) must continue to report manufacturing information.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on February 14, 2006 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by January 17, 2006. If, however, EPA receives adverse comment, EPA will publish a **Federal Register** document to withdraw the direct final rule before the effective date.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0047, by one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov/>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

- **Agency Website:** <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/>. EDOCKET, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

- **E-mail:** oppt.ncic@epa.gov.
- **Mail:** Document Control Office (7407M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.

- **Hand Delivery:** OPPT Document Control Office (DCO), EPA East Bldg., Rm. 6428, 1201 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. Attention: Docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0047. The DCO is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the DCO is (202) 564-8930. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0047. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through EDOCKET, [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), or e-mail. The EPA EDOCKET and the [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) websites are "anonymous access" systems, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through EDOCKET or [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit EDOCKET on-line or see the **Federal Register** of May 31, 2002 (67 FR 38102) (FRL-7181-7).

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov web site. (EDOCKET, EPA's electronic

public docket and comment system was replaced on November 25, 2005, by an enhanced federal-wide electronic docket management and comment system located at <http://www.regulations.gov/>. Follow the on-line instructions.) Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., 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 in EDOCKET or in hard copy at the OPPT Docket, EPA Docket Center, 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 EPA Docket Center Reading Room telephone number is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket, which is located in the EPA Docket Center, is (202) 566-0280.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information contact: Colby Lintner, Regulatory Coordinator, Environmental Assistance Division (7408M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; e-mail address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

For technical information contact: Susan Sharkey, Project Manager, Economics, Exposure and Technology Division (7406M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564-8789; e-mail address: sharkey.susan@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you manufacture (defined by statute at 15 U.S.C. 2602(7) to include import) chemical substances, including inorganic chemical substances, subject to reporting under the Inventory Update Rule (IUR) at 40 CFR part 710. Any use of the term "manufacture" in this document will encompass import, unless otherwise stated.

Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

Chemical manufacturers and importers subject to IUR reporting, including chemical manufacturers and importers of inorganic chemical substances (NAICS codes 325, 32411).

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. To determine whether you or your business may be affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability provisions at 40 CFR 710.48. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Access Electronic Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

In addition to using EDOCKET (<http://www.epa.gov/edocket/>), you may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the "**Federal Register**" listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>. A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 710 is available at E-CFR Beta Site Two at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/>.

C. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit confidential business information (CBI) to EPA through EDOCKET, regulations.gov, or e-mail. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When submitting comments, remember to:

- i. Identify the rulemaking by docket ID number and other identifying information (subject heading, **Federal Register** date, and page number).
- ii. Follow directions. The Agency may ask you to respond to specific questions or organize comments by referencing a

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part or section number.

iii. Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives, and substitute language for your requested changes.

iv. Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data that you used.

v. If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced.

vi. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns, and suggest alternatives.

vii. Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal threats.

viii. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

II. Background

A. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

EPA is required under TSCA section 8(b), 15 U.S.C. 2607(b), to compile and keep current an inventory of chemical substances manufactured or processed in the United States. This inventory is known as the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory (the TSCA Inventory). In 1977, EPA promulgated a rule (42 FR 64572, December 23, 1977) under TSCA section 8(a), 15 U.S.C. 2607(a), to compile an inventory of chemical substances in commerce at that time. In 1986, EPA promulgated the initial IUR regulation under TSCA section 8(a) at 40 CFR part 710 (51 FR 21438, June 12, 1986) to facilitate the periodic updating of the TSCA Inventory and to support activities associated with the implementation of TSCA. In 2003, EPA promulgated extensive amendments to the IUR regulation (68 FR 848, January 7, 2003) (FRL-6767-4) (2003 Amendments) to collect manufacturing, processing, and use exposure-related information, and to make certain other changes. Minor corrections to the IUR regulation were made in July of 2004 (69 FR 40787, July 7, 2004) (FRL-7332-3).

TSCA section 8(a)(1) authorizes the EPA Administrator to promulgate rules under which manufacturers and processors of chemical substances and mixtures (referred to hereinafter as chemical substances) must maintain such records and submit such information as the Administrator may reasonably require. TSCA section 8(a) generally excludes small manufacturers and processors of chemical substances from the reporting requirements established in TSCA section 8(a). However, EPA is authorized by TSCA

section 8(a)(3) to require TSCA section 8(a) reporting from small manufacturers and processors with respect to any chemical substance that is the subject of a rule proposed or promulgated under TSCA section 4, 5(b)(4), or 6, or that is the subject of an order under TSCA section 5(e), or that is the subject of relief that has been granted pursuant to a civil action under TSCA section 5 or 7. The standard for determining whether an entity qualifies as a small manufacturer for purposes of 40 CFR part 710 generally is defined in 40 CFR 704.3. Processors are not currently subject to the regulations at 40 CFR part 710.

B. What is the Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) Regulation?

The data reported under the IUR regulation are used to update the information maintained on the TSCA Inventory. EPA uses the TSCA Inventory and data reported under the IUR regulation to support many TSCA-related activities and to provide overall support for a number of EPA and other Federal health, safety, and environmental protection activities. The IUR regulation, as amended by the 2003 Amendments, requires U.S. manufacturers (including importers) of chemicals listed on the TSCA Inventory to report to EPA every 4 years the identity of chemical substances manufactured for a commercial purpose during the reporting year in quantities of 25,000 pounds or more at any single site they own or control. The IUR regulation generally excludes several categories of substances from its reporting requirements, i.e., polymers, microorganisms, naturally occurring chemical substances, and certain natural gas substances. Sites are required to report information such as company name, site location and other identifying information, identity and production volume of the reportable chemical substance, and manufacturing exposure-related information associated with each reportable chemical substance, including the physical form and maximum concentration of the chemical substance and the number of potentially exposed workers.

Manufacturers (including importers) of larger volume chemicals (i.e., 300,000 lbs. or more manufactured during the reporting year at any site) are additionally required to report certain processing and use information (40 CFR 710.52(c)(4)). This information includes process or use category, NAICS code, industrial function category, percent production volume associated with each process or use category, number of use sites, number of potentially exposed

workers, and consumer/commercial information such as use category, use in or on products intended for use by children, and maximum concentration.

For the 2006 submission period, inorganic chemicals, regardless of production volume, are partially exempt (i.e., submitters do not report the processing and use information listed in 40 CFR 710.52(c)(4)). After the 2006 reporting period, the partial exemption for inorganic chemicals will no longer be applicable and submitters will report all information on inorganic chemical substances. In addition, specifically listed petroleum process streams and other specifically listed chemical substances are partially exempt, and manufacturers of such substances are not required to report processing and use information during the 2006 submission period as well as subsequent submission periods.

C. What is the "Low Current Interest" Partial Exemption and Petition Process?

The 2003 Amendments established a partial exemption in 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2) for certain chemicals for which EPA has determined that the IUR processing and use information is of "low current interest." The current list of chemical substances which are subject to the low current interest exemption are identified at 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2)(iv). Persons who manufacture or import chemical substances listed in 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2)(iv) are not required to report the processing and use information specified in 40 CFR 710.52(c)(4), but are required to comply with all other reporting obligations. The public may petition EPA to add a substance to, or delete a substance from, the list of chemicals partially exempt from reporting under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2).

In determining whether the partial exemption should apply to a particular chemical substance, EPA will consider the totality of information available for the chemical substance in question, including but not limited to information associated with one or more of the following considerations (see 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2)(ii)):

(A) Whether the chemical qualifies or has qualified in past IUR collections for the reporting of the information described in 40 CFR 710.52(c)(4) (i.e., at least one site manufactures 300,000 pounds or more of the chemical).

(B) The chemical substance's chemical and physical properties or potential for persistence, bioaccumulation, health effects, or environmental effects (considered independently or together).

(C) The information needs of EPA, other federal agencies, tribes, states, and local

governments, as well as members of the public.

(D) The availability of other complementary risk screening information.

(E) The availability of comparable processing and use information.

(F) Whether the potential risks of the chemical substance are adequately managed by EPA or another agency or authority.

It is important to note that the addition of a chemical substance to the partial exemption list will not necessarily be based on the potential risks of the chemical, but on the Agency's current assessment of the need for collecting IUR processing and use information for that chemical, based upon the totality of information considered during the petition review process. Additionally, interest in a chemical or a chemical's processing and use information may increase in the future, at which time EPA will reconsider the applicability of this partial exemption for those chemicals.

A petition to amend the list of chemicals partially exempt from reporting under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2) (whether by adding or removing a chemical to or from the list) must be in writing, must identify the chemical in question, including a chemical identification number, and should provide sufficient information for EPA to determine whether collection of the information in § 710.52(c)(4) for the chemical in question is of low interest. In an earlier **Federal Register** document (70 FR 3658, January 26, 2005) (FRL-7332-2), EPA proposed to further amend the IUR regulations to clarify the petition requirements. In that document, EPA explained that a petition must include a written rationale or justification to support the assertion that collecting processing and use information for the chemical substance is of low current interest. In addition, the proposal clarifies that the petition must be accompanied by relevant documents, and include specific citations to information in those documents. The proposed amendments also provide that the petitioner's rationale must include sufficient information upon which the Agency can assess the current need for IUR processing and use information and can make a decision concerning the reporting of that information for the subject chemical. Finally, the proposal clarifies that the burden of proof is on the petitioner to demonstrate why a given chemical substance should be considered of low current interest. The proposed rule has not yet been finalized.

D. What Action is the Agency Taking?

Through this action, EPA is amending the list of chemical substances that are partially exempt from reporting requirements under the IUR regulation. EPA received a petition requesting the addition of the following chemicals to the list of substances in § 710.46(b)(2)(iv) (Ref. 1):

- Aluminum, chlorodiethyl- (CASRN 96-10-6)
- Aluminum, triethyl- (CASRN 97-93-8)
- Aluminum, tris(2-methylpropyl)- (CASRN 100-99-2)
- Aluminum, dichloroethyl- (CASRN 563-43-9)
- Aluminum, trioctyl- (CASRN 1070-00-4)
- Aluminum, tributyl- (CASRN 1116-70-7)
- Aluminum, trihexyl- (CASRN 1116-73-0)
- Aluminum, hydrobis(2-methylpropyl)- (CASRN 1191-15-7)
- Aluminum, di-mu.-chlorochlorotriethyl- (CASRN 12075-68-2)
- Aluminum, trichlorotrimethyl- (CASRN 12542-85-7)

The original petition submission was supplemented by additional information submitted by the petitioner in response to clarifying questions asked by the Agency (Ref. 2). The petitioner supplied sufficient information for EPA to identify a low current interest in the processing and use information associated with the 10 aluminum alkyl chemicals.

EPA considered the information provided by the petitioner and determined that there is a low current interest in IUR processing and use information because exposure to these substances is not likely to occur due to their high and apparent reactivities, which require the use of preventive measures when handling the substances in order to eliminate the possibility of exposure or release. The reaction of these pyrophoric substances upon contact with air or water is very fast; the nature of the reaction is readily observable (i.e., flames); and the reaction results in a transformation of the aluminum alkyl into another chemical substance once exposed to water or air. Furthermore, use of these substances is very limited as intermediates in chemical synthesis. For all of these reasons, EPA determined that, at this time, collecting IUR processing and use information on these chemicals would not likely further our understanding of potential risks associated with them (Ref. 3).

EPA received 23 non-CBI reports for these 10 chemicals in the 2002 IUR

submission period. Since the 23 reports represent only a portion of the total number of reports received, EPA is estimating that 25 reports over 300,000 lbs for these 10 chemicals will be received. Removing the requirement to report processing and use information for 25 reports results in a cost savings of \$135,776 to \$146,546 in the first reporting cycle and \$108,621 to \$117,237 in future reporting cycles (Ref. 5).

The Agency acknowledges that additional, unidentified information may exist. If you are in possession of information which is relevant to the Agency's decision to partially exempt the 10 substances listed in Unit II.D., please provide comments following the procedure listed in the ADDRESSES unit.

III. Direct Final Rule Procedures

EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comment. This final rule will be effective on February 14, 2006 without further notice unless the Agency receives adverse comment by January 17, 2006. If EPA receives adverse comment on this rulemaking, the Agency will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** and will publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in a future issue of the **Federal Register**. The Agency will address the comments as part of that proposed rulemaking.

IV. Materials in the Rulemaking Record

The public version of the official record for this rulemaking is contained in two separate dockets that can be accessed as described in the ADDRESSES unit. Docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0047 contains the main rulemaking record. Additionally, certain supporting records are contained in docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2004-0048, as identified in the listing contained in this unit. This record includes the documents located in the docket as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents.

1. Letter from Kim Boudreaux, Albemarle Corporation, to OPPT Document Control Officer, EPA, December 24, 2003. Docket document number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2004-0048-0002.

2. Letter from Kim Boudreaux, Albemarle Corporation, to OPPT Document Control Officer, EPA, April 1, 2005. Docket document number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2004-0048-0005.

3. USEPA, "IUR Petition Review Report for aluminum, chlorodiethyl- (CASRN 96-10-6); aluminum, triethyl-

(CASRN 97-93-8); aluminum, tris(2-methylpropyl)- (CASRN 100-99-2); aluminum, dichloroethyl- (CASRN 563-43-9); aluminum, trioctyl- (CASRN 1070-00-4); aluminum, tributyl- (CASRN 1116-70-7); aluminum, trihexyl- (CASRN 1116-73-0); aluminum, hydrobis(2-methylpropyl)- (CASRN 1191-15-7); aluminum, di-mu.-chlorochlorotriethyl-di- (CASRN 12075-68-2); aluminum, trichlorotrimethyl-di- (CASRN 12542-85-7)," April 25, 2005. Docket document number EPA-HQ-2004-0048-0007.

4. USEPA, "Cost Savings Estimate of Adding 10 Aluminum Alkyls to the 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2) Chemical Substance List," OPPT, April 28, 2005.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866

This direct final rule implements minor changes to 40 CFR part 710, resulting in burden and cost reduction. Since this direct final rule does not impose any new requirements, it is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This direct final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Since this action makes minor changes to 40 CFR part 710, resulting in burden reduction, EPA certifies this action will not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. There will be no adverse impact on small entities resulting from this action.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4).

E. Executive Order 13132

The Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on 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, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order

13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that 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." This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress.

F. Executive Order 13175

The Agency has determined that this rule does not have any "tribal implications" as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." This direct final rule will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, 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 in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

G. Executive Order 13045

This action does not require OMB review or any other Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).

H. Executive Order 13211

Because this direct final rule is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 due to its lack of significance, this direct final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001).

I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995

(NTTAA), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

J. Congressional Review Act

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 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**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 710

Environmental protection, Aluminum alkyl chemicals, Chemicals, Hazardous materials, Pyrophoric, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: November 25, 2005.

Chareles M. Auer,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 710—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 710 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2607(a).

■ 2. Section 710.46 is amended by adding the following entries in ascending order to the table in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 710.46 Chemical substances for which information is not required.

*	*	*	*	*
(b)	*	*	*	
(2)	*	*	*	
(iv)	*	*	*	

CAS No.	Chemical
96-10-6	Aluminum, chlorodiethyl-
97-93-8	Aluminum, triethyl-
100-99-2	Aluminum, tris(2-methylpropyl)-
* *	* * *
563-43-9	Aluminum, dichloroethyl-
1070-00-4	Aluminum, trioctyl-
1116-70-7	Aluminum, tributyl-
1116-73-0	Aluminum, trihexyl-
1191-15-7	Aluminum, hydrobis(2-methylpropyl)-
* *	* * *
12075-68-2	Aluminum, di-.mu.-chlorochlorotriethyl-di-
12542-85-7	Aluminum, trichlorotrimethyl-di-

CAS No.	Chemical
* *	* * *

[FR Doc. 05-24138 Filed 12-15-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 23

RIN 1018-AF69

Inclusion of Alligator Snapping Turtle (*Macrochelys* [=*Macrochelys*] *temminckii*) and All Species of Map Turtle (*Graptemys* spp.) in Appendix III to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are listing the alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys* [=*Macrochelys*] *temminckii*) and all species of map turtle (*Graptemys* spp.) in Appendix III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Convention, or CITES). Appendix III of CITES includes species that a CITES Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade. International trade in alligator snapping turtles is largely focused on pet markets and meat for human consumption. Map turtles are popular in the pet trade and may also be sold for human consumption. Map and alligator snapping turtles are protected to varying degrees by State laws within the United States. Listing these native turtles in Appendix III is necessary to allow us to adequately monitor international trade in the taxa; to determine whether exports are occurring legally, with respect to State law; and to determine whether further measures under CITES or other laws are required to conserve these species. Appendix-III listings will lend additional support to State wildlife agencies in their efforts to regulate and manage these species, improve data gathering to increase our knowledge of trade in these species, and strengthen State and Federal wildlife enforcement activities to prevent poaching and illegal trade. Furthermore, listing

alligator snapping turtles and all species of map turtles in Appendix III enlists the assistance of other Parties in our efforts to monitor and control trade in these species.

DATES: This listing will become effective June 14, 2006.

ADDRESSES: You may obtain information about permits for international trade in these species by contacting Mr. Tim Van Norman, Chief, Branch of Permits—International, Division of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203; telephone: 703-358-2104, or 800-358-2104; fax: 703-358-2281; e-mail: ManagementAuthority@fws.gov; Web site: <http://international.fws.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert R. Gabel, Chief, Division of Scientific Authority; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 750, Arlington, Virginia 22203; telephone: 703-358-1708; fax: 703-358-2276; e-mail: ScientificAuthority@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This listing was proposed in the **Federal Register** of January 26, 2000 (65 FR 4217). Since that time, with the assistance of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), we have conducted extensive discussions with the range States for alligator snapping turtle and map turtles, and have reviewed and considered all public comments received on the proposed rule. Our final decision reflects consideration of the information and opinions we have received.

Alligator Snapping Turtle

The alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys* [=*Macrochelys*] *temminckii*), the largest freshwater turtle in North America, is a member of the Family Chelydridae, Order Testudinata, Class Reptilia. This North American family includes two monotypic genera. The second genus is *Chelydra*, represented by the common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). The nomenclatural history of the alligator snapping turtle is complex and continues to evolve. The species was first described in 1789 as *Testudo planitia*, but was placed in the genus *Macrochelys* by Gray in 1855. Although subsequent authors referred to the genus as *Macrochelys*, Smith (1955 in Ernst and Barbour 1972) refuted this placement and believed the alligator snapping turtle should be included in the genus *Macrochelys*. Lovich (1993)