

determination made that the Federal regulation did not impose an unfunded mandate.

#### List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 944

Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Dated: April 27, 2006.

**Allen D. Klein,**

*Regional Director, Western Region.*

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, 30 CFR part 944 is amended as set forth below:

#### PART 944—UTAH

■ 1. The authority citation for part 944 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.

■ 2. Section 944.15 is amended in the table by adding a new entry in chronological order by “Date of final publication” to read as follows:

#### § 944.15 Approval of Utah regulatory program amendments

\* \* \* \* \*

Original amendment submission date	Date of final publication	Citation/description
* November 28, 2005 and February 16, 2006.	* June 8, 2006. ....	* Utah Adm. R. 645–301–160, 645–301–512.100, 645–401–330, and 645–401–400.

[FR Doc. E6–8927 Filed 6–7–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–P

### ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD

#### 36 CFR Part 1151

##### Bylaws

**AGENCY:** Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) has adopted an amendment to its bylaws. The amendment was adopted to update and improve the Board’s operations.

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

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lisa Fairhall, Access Board, 1331 F Street, NW., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20004–1111. Telephone number 202–272–0046 (voice); 202–272–0082 (TTY). E-mail address: *Fairhall@access-board.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In March 2006, the Access Board amended its bylaws to codify its practice of electing Vice-Chairs for subject matter committees. This amendment was adopted to update and improve the Board’s operating procedures. Because the amendment is to the Board’s internal rules of organization, procedure, or practice, advance notice and opportunity for public comment are not required by the Administrative Procedures Act (section 553(b)). The amendment is being published so that all interested persons will be fully

informed about the procedures governing the Access Board.

#### List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1151

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Organization and functions (Government agencies).

Authorized by vote of the Access Board on March 15, 2006.

**David L. Bibb,**

*Chairperson, Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.*

■ Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 792, as amended, and for the reasons set forth in the preamble, chapter XI of title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

#### PART 1151—BYLAWS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1151 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 29 U.S.C. 792.

■ 2. Revise paragraph (b)(2) of § 1151.6 to read as follows:

#### § 1151.6 Committees.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(2) *Chair, Vice-Chair.* The Chair and Vice-Chair of a subject matter committee shall be elected by the Board after the election of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board. The Chair of a subject matter committee shall serve as a member of the Board’s Executive Committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. E6–8887 Filed 6–7–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8150–01–P

### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

#### Transportation Security Administration

#### 49 CFR Part 1548

[Docket No. TSA–2004–19515; Amendment Nos. 1548–2]

RIN 1652–AA23

#### Air Cargo Security Requirements; Correction

**AGENCY:** Transportation Security Administration (TSA), DHS.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** This document makes a correction to the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 2006. That rule enhances and improves the security of air cargo transportation by requiring airport operators, aircraft operators, foreign air carriers, and indirect air carriers to implement security measures in the air cargo supply chain as directed under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act. The final rule also amends the applicability of the requirement for a “twelve-five” security program for aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more to those aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 12,500 pounds to conform to recent legislation. TSA inadvertently left out the amendatory instruction to remove the word “passenger” in § 1548.1. This document adds this amendatory change to part 1548.

**DATES:** Effective October 23, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tamika McCree, Office of Transportation Sector Network Management (TSA–28), Transportation Security Administration, 601 South

12th Street, Arlington, VA 22202; (571-227-2632); [tamika.mccree@dhs.gov](mailto:tamika.mccree@dhs.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On May 26, 2006, TSA published a final rule in a separate Part II of the **Federal Register** (71 FR 30478), revising various regulations to enhance and improve the security of air cargo transportation. TSA inadvertently left out the amendatory instruction to remove the word "passenger" in § 1548.1. This document adds the amendatory change as instruction number 31a.

##### List of Subjects

49 CFR part 1548 Air transportation, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures.

##### Correcting Amendment

■ For the reasons set forth in this document and in the final rule on air cargo security requirements published on May 26, 2006 (71 FR 30478), the Transportation Security Administration amends part 1548 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

■ In rule FR Doc. 06-4800 published on May 26, 2006 (71 FR 30478) make the following correction: On page 30513 add the following amendment:

#### PART 1548—INDIRECT AIR CARRIER SECURITY

##### § 1548.1 [Amended]

■ 31a. In § 1548.1 introductory paragraph, remove the word "passenger".

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on June 2, 2006.

**Mardi Ruth Thompson,**

*Deputy Chief Counsel for Regulations.*

[FR Doc. E6-8852 Filed 6-7-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Fish and Wildlife Service

##### 50 CFR Part 36

RIN 1018-AU08

##### Refuge-Specific Public Use Regulations for Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are opening certain private lands within the

boundaries of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska to public use with a permit. We are taking this action to comply with our commitments made under a Conservation Easement among the United States, the State of Alaska, and Koniag, Inc. The Conservation Easement furthers the missions of the Service and the National Wildlife Refuge System and the purposes of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. While the Conservation Easement encompasses more than 56,000 acres, the lands affected by this rule are only those easement lands within a ½-mile band of land on either side of the Karluk River and lands within ½ mile of the shoreline of Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island, Alaska. The rule will apply as long as the Conservation Easement is in place. Without this rule, the Service would fail to comply with the terms of the Conservation Easement.

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

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Abbey Kucera, (907) 487-2600; Fax (907) 487-2144.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1941 by Executive Order for the purpose of protecting the natural feeding and breeding ranges of brown bears and other wildlife on Uganik and Kodiak Islands. The lands now under the Conservation Easement were once refuge lands. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601-1624) (Act) allowed refuge lands to be conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations established under the Act, including the 56,822.61 acres now covered by the Conservation Easement. In 2002, the State of Alaska, Koniag, Inc., and the Service signed the Conservation Easement, which calls for these lands to be managed similarly to refuge lands and allows for public use of these lands consistent with 50 CFR part 36 and subject to applicable Alaska regulations for the taking of fish and wildlife. As a condition of the easement, a refuge-issued permit is required for most public recreational uses occurring within a ½-mile band of land on either side of the Karluk River and lands within ½ mile of the shoreline of Karluk Lake.

##### Background About Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101 *et seq.*, 43 U.S.C. 1602) expanded the purposes for which Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was established: (i) To conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity,

including but not limited to Kodiak brown bears, salmonids, sea otters, sea lions, and other marine mammals and migratory birds; (ii) to fulfill the international treaty obligations of the United States with respect to fish and wildlife and other habitats; (iii) to provide, in a manner consistent with the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above, the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by local residents; and (iv) to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable and in a manner consistent with the purposes set forth in subparagraph (i) above, water quality and necessary water quantity within the refuge.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge encompasses almost 2 million acres in southwestern Alaska, including about two-thirds of Kodiak Island. The city of Kodiak, where refuge headquarters is located, is about 250 air miles south of Anchorage, about 20 miles northeast of the refuge boundary on Kodiak Island, and about 60 air miles northeast of Karluk Lake.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is characterized by a large range of habitats within a relatively small geographic area. Because of this, the refuge supports some of the highest densities of brown bears, nesting bald eagles, and spawning salmon found anywhere in North America. The mountainous interior of Kodiak Island, with several peaks over 4,000 feet in elevation, is covered by lush, dense vegetation during the summer, with alpine vegetation on the highest slopes. No place on the refuge is more than 15 miles from the ocean. Access to the refuge is primarily by float plane and boat. Karluk River and Karluk Lake have runs of five species of Pacific salmon (chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum) and steelhead. Rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and Arctic char are also found there.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was established primarily to protect the brown bear. With an estimated population of 2,100 bears, the refuge contains some of the best brown bear habitat, and supports one of the highest concentrations of brown bear, in the world. These bears feed on spawning salmon and forage throughout most of the refuge. The Karluk River drainage is one of the most important feeding areas for bears, with up to 200 bears using the Karluk area from mid-June to the end of September.

Under our regulations implementing the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (50 CFR 36.31), all refuge lands in Alaska are open to public recreational activities as long as such activities are conducted in a