

than May 15, 2007, for direct employees and not later than July 15, 2007, for agents. After those dates, the operators may not allow an individual to perform a function for which a STA is required, unless the operator has submitted the information for that individual to TSA.

(e) Operators must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section not later than the dates to be specified by TSA in a future rule in the **Federal Register**.

PART 1546—FOREIGN AIR CARRIER SECURITY

■ 3. The authority citation for part 1546 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 114, 5103, 40113, 44901–44905, 44907, 44914, 44916–44917, 44935–44936, 44942, 46105.

■ 4. Amend § 1546.213 by revising paragraph (d) and add new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 1546.213 Access to cargo: Security threat assessments for cargo personnel in the United States.

* * * * *

(d) Operators must submit to TSA the names and other identifying information required by TSA of all individuals required to successfully complete an assessment under paragraph (b) not later than May 15, 2007, for direct employees and not later than July 15, 2007, for agents. After those dates, the operators may not allow an individual to perform a function for which a STA is required, unless the operator has submitted the information for that individual to TSA.

(e) Operators must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section not later than the dates to be specified by TSA in a future rule in the **Federal Register**.

PART 1548—INDIRECT AIR CARRIER SECURITY

■ 5. The authority citation for part 1548 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 114, 5103, 40113, 44901–44905, 44913–44914, 44916–44917, 44932, 44935–44936, 46105.

■ 6. Amend § 1548.15 by revising paragraph (d) and add new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 1548.15 Access to cargo: Security threat assessments for individuals having unescorted access to cargo.

* * * * *

(d) Operators must submit to TSA the names and other identifying information required by TSA of all individuals required to successfully complete an assessment under paragraph (b) not later than May 15, 2007, for direct employees

and not later than July 15, 2007, for agents. After those dates, the operators may not allow an individual to perform a function for which a STA is required, unless the operator has submitted the information for that individual to TSA.

(e) Operators must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section not later than the dates to be specified by TSA in a future rule in the **Federal Register**.

■ 7. Amend § 1548.16 by revising paragraph (a) and add new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 1548.16 Security threat assessments for each proprietor, general partner, officer, director, and certain owners of the entity.

(a) Each indirect air carrier, or applicant to be an indirect air carrier, must ensure that the names and other identifying information required by TSA of each proprietor, general partner, officer, director, and owner of the entity have been submitted to TSA for a Security Threat Assessment under part 1540, subpart C, of this chapter not later than May 15, 2007. After those dates, the operators may not allow an individual to perform this function unless the operator has submitted the information for that individual to TSA.

* * * * *

(d) Each indirect air carrier, or applicant to be an indirect air carrier, must ensure that each proprietor, general partner, officer, director and owner of the entity has successfully completed a Security Threat Assessment under part 1540, subpart C, of this chapter not later than a date to be specified by TSA in a future rule in the **Federal Register**.

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Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on March 14, 2007.

Kip Hawley,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 07–1327 Filed 3–15–07; 2:14 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

49 CFR Part 1572

[Docket No. TSA–2006–24191]

RIN 1652–AA41

Transportation Worker Identification Credential Fees

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: Rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the U.S. Coast Guard, published a final rule on January 25, 2007 that establishes requirements for merchant mariners and workers who need unescorted access to secure areas of maritime facilities and vessels. These individuals must successfully complete a security threat assessment conducted by TSA and hold a Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) in order to enter secure areas without escort. As required by statute, all TWIC applicants must pay a user fee to cover TSA’s costs to enroll applicants, complete security threat assessments, and issue biometric credentials. With this notice, we announce the user fees as follows: The total standard fee for a TWIC applicant is \$137.25 and the reduced fee for applicants who have completed a prior comparable threat assessment is \$105.25.

DATES: Effective March 20, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Beyer, Office of the Chief Counsel, TSA–2, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 22202–4220; telephone (571) 227–2657; facsimile (571) 227–1380 e-mail Christine.Beyer@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department of Homeland Security, through TSA and the U.S. Coast Guard, published a final rule on January 25, 2007¹ that establishes requirements for merchant mariners and workers who need unescorted access to secure areas of maritime facilities and vessels. These individuals must successfully complete a security threat assessment conducted by TSA and hold a TWIC that TSA issues in order to enter secure areas without escort.

As required by sec. 520 of the 2004 DHS Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 108–90, TSA must collect user fees to cover the costs of implementing the TWIC program, including the cost to enroll all applicants, complete security threat assessments, provide an appeal and waiver process, and issue biometric credentials.

As stated in the final rule,² the fee is made up of three segments: Enrollment Segment; Full Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment; and FBI Segment. Most applicants will pay the Standard TWIC Fee, which includes all three segments. However, applicants

¹ 72 FR 3492.

² 72 FR 3506.

who have completed a comparable threat assessment, such as the threat assessment TSA conducts on commercial drivers with a hazardous materials endorsement, will pay the Reduced TWIC Fee. These applicants are not charged for the FBI Segment and pay a reduced fee for the Full Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment.

In the preamble of the final rule, we discussed the potential range of fees that would be charged for each Segment but did not publish specific fees for each Segment in the final rule text because the contract for enrollment and card production services was not finalized at that time. We explained that when the contract was executed and final fee amounts determined, we would publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing them. TSA has executed the contract for TWIC enrollment and card production and, with this notice, announces the final fee amounts. The Enrollment Segment fee is \$43.25, the Full Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment fee is \$72, and the FBI Segment fee is \$22. Therefore, the total Standard TWIC Fee is \$137.25 (\$43.25 + 72 + 22). For applicants who have completed a prior comparable threat assessment, there is no FBI Segment fee and the Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment fee is \$62. Therefore, the total Reduced TWIC Fee is \$105.25 (\$43.25 + 62).

As stated in the final rule, the fee for a replacement credential is \$36, but we do not believe that amount adequately funds TSA's card replacement costs. Our calculations indicate that \$60 is the correct amount for card replacement costs and invited comment on that issue.³ The comment period for increasing the card replacement fee closed on February 26, 2007. We will examine all comments received and determine the final card replacement fee. We will amend the rule text to include all of the fees discussed in this notice and the card replacement fee, so that they will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, at 49 CFR 1572, subpart F, Fees for Security Threat Assessments for Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on March 14, 2007.

Kip Hawley,

Assistant Secretary, Transportation Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 07-1328 Filed 3-19-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AI41

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassification of the American Crocodile Distinct Population Segment in Florida From Endangered to Threatened

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are reclassifying the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*) distinct vertebrate population segment (DPS) in Florida from endangered to threatened, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The endangered designation no longer correctly reflects the current status of this DPS due to a substantial improvement in the species' status. This action is based on a review of all available data, which indicate, for example, that since its listing in 1975, the American crocodile population in Florida has more than doubled and its distribution has expanded. Land acquisition has also provided protection for many important nesting areas. We have determined that the American crocodile in its range in Florida meets the criteria of a DPS as stated in our policy of February 17, 1996. With this rule, we are designating the American crocodile in Florida as a DPS, and this DPS will remain protected as a threatened species under the Act. The status of the American crocodile throughout the remainder of its range, as described in our December 18, 1979, final rule, will remain endangered.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 19, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Comments and materials received, as well as supporting documentation used in the preparation of this final rule, are available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the South Florida Ecological Services Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1339 20th Street, Vero Beach, FL 32960.

You may obtain copies of the final rule from the field office address above, by calling 772-562-3909, or from the Service's Division of Policy and Directives Management Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/policy/frsystem/default.cfm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cindy Schulz, at the South Florida Ecological Services Office (see **ADDRESSES**) (telephone 772-562-3909, extension 305; facsimile 772-562-4288).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Note: Please refer to our March 24, 2005, proposed rule (70 FR 15052) for detailed information concerning the biology of the American crocodile.

Background

The American crocodile is a large, greenish-gray reptile. It is one of two native crocodylians (the other being the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)) that occur in the continental United States, and is limited in distribution in the United States to south Florida. At hatching, crocodiles are yellowish-tan to gray in color with vivid dark bands on the body and tail. As they grow older, their overall coloration becomes more pale and uniform, and the dark bands fade. All adult crocodiles have a hump in front of the eye, and tough, asymmetrical, armor-like scutes (scale-like plates) on their backs.

The American crocodile is distinguished from the American alligator by a relatively narrow, more pointed snout and by an indentation in the upper jaw that leaves the fourth tooth of the lower jaw exposed when the mouth is closed. Another distinguishing feature is that in alligators the two nostrils are clearly separated by a bony septum covered in skin while in crocodiles the nostrils lie touching, close together in a single depression (P. Ross, 2005). In Florida, the crocodile ranges in size from 26.0 centimeters (cm) (10.3 inches (in)) at hatching, to an upper length of 3.8 meters (m) (12.5 feet (ft)) (Moler 1991a, pp. 6-7). The largest specimens in Florida historically were reported to be up to 4.6 m (15.1 ft) in length (Service 1979, p. 3), and individuals as large as 6 to 7 m (19.7 to 23.0 ft) have been reported outside the United States (Thorbjarnarson 1989, p. 228).

The American crocodile occurs within the jurisdictional boundaries of many different countries in the western hemisphere, including Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States (Florida), and Venezuela. The species occurs in coastal regions of the Atlantic and Pacific, including the Pacific coast of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America, as well as the Greater Antilles (with the exception of Puerto Rico)

³ 72 FR 3507-3508.