

Microbiology" 8th edition, P.R.Murray, E.J. Baron, J.H. Jorgensen, M.A. Pfaller & R.H. Tenover (eds), ASM Press.

XI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This final rule establishes tolerances under FFDCFA sections 408(e) and 408(l)(6). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this final rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This 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.*, nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established in accordance with FFDCFA sections 408(e) and 408(l)(6), such as the tolerances in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCFA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this final rule. In addition, this final

rule 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) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

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) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

XII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), 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 action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 12, 2013.

Daniel J. Rosenblatt,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Revise § 180.1269 to read as follows:

§ 180.1269 *Bacillus mycoides* isolate J; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Bacillus mycoides isolate J is temporarily exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a fungicide on potatoes in accordance with a valid Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) section 18 emergency exemption. This temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance expires and is revoked on December 31, 2015.

[FR Doc. 2013-09706 Filed 4-24-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

49 CFR Part 1572

[Docket No. TSA-2004-19605; Amendment No. 1572-10]

Provisions for Fees Related to Hazardous Materials Endorsements and Transportation Worker Identification Credentials

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is removing specific fee amounts from regulations regarding security threat assessments (STAs) and credentialing for Hazardous Materials Endorsements (HMEs) and Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWICs). These provisions include State collection of the HME fee, TSA collection of the HME fee, and collection of the TWIC fee. Removing specific fee references will enable TSA to have the necessary flexibility to lower or increase fees as necessary to meet the statutory obligation to recover its costs. Current fee amounts as identified in these sections will remain unchanged until any future revisions to fee schedules are published in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Effective May 28, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Mitchell, Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA), TSA-10, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6010; telephone (571) 227-2372; email carolyn.mitchell@dhs.gov.

For legal questions: Traci Klemm, Office of Chief Counsel, TSA-2, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6002; telephone (571) 227-3596; facsimile (571) 227-1378; email traci.klemm@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of Rulemaking Document

You can get an electronic copy using the Internet by—

(1) Searching the electronic Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Web page at <http://www.regulations.gov>;

(2) Accessing the Government Printing Office's Web page at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=FR> to view the daily published **Federal Register** edition; or accessing the "Search the **Federal Register** by

Citation” in the “Related Resources” column on the left, if you need to do a Simple or Advanced search for information, such as a type of document that crosses multiple agencies or dates; or

(3) Visiting TSA’s Security Regulations Web page at <http://www.tsa.gov> and accessing the link for “Stakeholders” at the top of the page, then the link “Research Center” in the left column.

In addition, copies are available by writing or calling the individual in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Make sure to identify the docket number of this rulemaking.

Small Entity Inquiries

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) of 1996 requires TSA to comply with small entity requests for information and advice about compliance with statutes and regulations within TSA’s jurisdiction. Any small entity that has a question regarding this document may contact the person listed in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Persons can obtain further information regarding SBREFA on the Small Business Administration’s Web page at http://www.sba.gov/advo/laws/law_lib.html.

Abbreviations and Terms Used in This Document

CDL—Commercial Driver’s License
 CHRC—Criminal History Records Check
 FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation
 HME—Hazardous Materials Endorsement
 IFR—Interim Final Rule
 MTSA—Maritime Transportation Security Act
 STA—Security Threat Assessment
 TWIC—Transportation Worker Identification Credential

Background

Approximately 2 million workers, including United States Coast Guard (Coast Guard)-credentialed merchant mariners, port facility employees, longshore workers, truck drivers, and others requiring unescorted access to secure areas of maritime facilities and vessels regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA)¹ must successfully complete a security threat assessment (STA) and hold a Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) in order to enter secure areas without an escort.² TSA conducts the STA and issues the credential, and the Coast Guard enforces the use of the TWIC at MTSA-regulated

facilities. As required by MTSA, the STA includes checks of criminal history records, legal status and relevant international databases.³

As part of the process for obtaining a TWIC, applicants must pay a fee made up of three segments: Enrollment Segment, Full Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment, and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Segment.⁴ Most applicants pay the Standard TWIC Fee, which includes all three segments. Applicants who have completed a comparable threat assessment, such as the threat assessment TSA conducts on commercial drivers with a Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME), pay a reduced TWIC Fee due to TSA’s ability to confirm and leverage the existing, ongoing STA.⁵

In the TSA Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HME Program), TSA conducts an STA for any driver seeking to obtain, renew, or transfer a HME on a State-issued commercial driver’s license (CDL). The program was implemented to meet a statutory requirement that prohibits States from issuing a license to transport hazardous materials (hazmat) in commerce unless a determination has been made that the driver does not pose a security risk. The Act further requires that the risk assessment include checks of criminal history records, legal status, and relevant international databases.⁶

Applicants for an HME pay a fee to cover the (1) costs of performing and adjudicating STAs, appeals and waivers (Threat Assessment Fee); (2) the costs of collecting and transmitting fingerprints and applicant information (Information Collection Fee); and (3) the fee charged by the FBI to perform a criminal history records check (CHRC), which is referred to as the “FBI Fee.”⁷ States that choose to collect applicant information directly and submit it to TSA may charge applicants a State fee for that service, and TSA has no regulatory authority to control or determine that fee.

Currently, TWIC and HME fee amounts, which reimburse TSA for the costs of administering the programs, have been specifically identified in current 49 CFR 1572.403 (State collection of HME fees), 1572.405 (TSA

collection of HME fees), and 1572.501 (collection of TWIC fee). With this rule, TSA is removing specific fee amounts for these programs in 49 CFR part 1572. Current fee amounts as identified in these sections will remain unchanged until any future revisions to fee schedules are published as a Notice in the **Federal Register**.

These revisions to 49 CFR part 1572 enable TSA to meet its statutory mandate to recover the costs of these programs, continue to fund these programs on an ongoing basis, provide notice to affected stakeholders of any revisions to the fees, and meet contractual obligations with vendors. These revisions are also consistent with guidance in the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–25,⁸ which suggests that “[w]henver possible, charges should be set as rates rather than fixed dollar amounts in order to adjust for changes in costs to the Government * * *.” Circular A–25 6.a (2)(d).

This final rule consists of an administrative revision. Therefore, there are no industry costs associated with the proposal. TSA costs for implementing the proposed rule would consist of administrative costs largely covered by current operations and therefore considered de minimis.

Legal Authority To Collect Fees

The Maritime Transportation Security Act required the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to issue regulations to prevent individuals from entering secure areas of vessels or MTSA-regulated port facilities unless such individuals undergo a successful STA and hold TWICs.⁹ In addition, nearly all credentialed merchant mariners are required to hold these transportation security cards.¹⁰ MTSA also required DHS to establish a waiver and appeals process for persons found to be ineligible for the required transportation security card.¹¹

Under 49 U.S.C. 5103a, a State is prohibited from issuing or renewing a CDL unless the Secretary of Homeland Security has first determined that the

⁸ Available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a025.

⁹ See sec. 105 of MTSA (Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064 (November 25, 2002)), codified at 46 U.S.C. 70105, as amended by the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act), Public Law 109–347 (October 13, 2006).

¹⁰ As noted in the Fall 2012 Regulatory Agenda, the Coast Guard is currently revising its merchant mariner credentialing regulations to implement changes made by sec. 809 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010, codified at 46 U.S.C. 70105(b)(2), which reduces the population of mariners who are required to obtain and hold a valid TWIC.

¹¹ See 46 U.S.C. 70105(c)(3).

³ See 46 U.S.C. 70105.

⁴ See TWIC and HME Final Rule at 3506.

⁵ These applicants are not charged for the FBI Segment and pay a reduced fee for the Full Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment.

⁶ See 69 FR 68720 (Nov. 24, 2004) (HME Program Interim Final Rule (IFR)) and the TWIC and HME Final Rule for more background information on the HME Program.

⁷ 70 FR 2542 (Jan. 13, 2005) (HME Fees Final Rule).

¹ See 46 U.S.C. 70105.

² See 33 CFR 105.514. See also 72 FR 3492 (Jan. 25, 2007) (TWIC and HME Final Rule).

driver does not pose a security threat warranting denial of the HME.¹² HME program regulations require States to choose between two fingerprint collection options: (1) The State collects and transmits the fingerprints and applicant information of drivers who apply to renew or obtain an HME; or (2) the State chooses to have a TSA agent collect and transmit the fingerprints and applicant information of such drivers.¹³ Under the regulations, States were required to notify TSA in writing of their choice by December 27, 2004, and are required to maintain that choice for at least three years.

Congress directed TSA to collect user fees to cover the costs of its transportation vetting and credentialing

programs.¹⁴ TSA must collect fees to pay for conducting or obtaining a CHRC; reviewing pertinent law enforcement databases, and records of other governmental and international agencies; reviewing and adjudicating requests for waivers and appeals of TSA decisions; and any other costs related to conducting the STA or providing a credential.

The statute requires that any fee collected must be available only to pay for the costs incurred in providing services in connection with performing the STA or providing the credential. The funds generated by the fee do not have a limited period of time in which they must be used; as fee revenue and service costs do not always match

perfectly for a given period, a program may need to carry over funding from one fiscal year to the next to ensure that sufficient funds are available to continue normal program operations. TSA complies with applicable requirements, such as the The Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) Act of 1990¹⁵ and Office of Management and Budget Circular A-25,¹⁶ regularly reviewing the fee program to ensure that fees correctly recover, but do not exceed, the full cost of services and making appropriate adjustments to the fees.

Current Fees

The following table identifies current fees for obtaining a TWIC¹⁷ or HME.¹⁸

TABLE 1—CURRENT TWIC AND HME FEES

	TWIC (49 CFR 1572.501)	HME (collected by State) (49 CFR 1572.403)	HME (collected by TSA or its agent) (49 CFR 1572.405)
Enrollment Segment or costs for TSA or its agent to enroll applicants.	\$43.25	N/A	\$38.00.
STA Segment or costs for TSA to conduct security threat assessment and produce cards.	\$72.00	\$34.00	\$34.00.
FBI Segment or costs for fingerprint identification records.	Determined by FBI*	Determined by FBI*	Determined by FBI.*
Card Replacement	\$60.00	N/A	N/A.

*Currently set at \$14.50. See 76 FR 78950 (Dec. 20, 2011).

There are reduced fees for TWIC applicants if they have undergone a comparable threat assessment.¹⁹ There are reduced fees for HME applicants if they have undergone a comparable threat assessment (TWIC STA) and the issuing State chooses to offer comparability to HME applicants.

Standards and Guidelines Used to Calculate the Fees

TSA has a statutory obligation to recover its costs for the HME and TWIC STA programs through user fees. These fees pay for TSA's costs for administering the program. Pursuant to the general user fee statute (31 U.S.C. 9701) and OMB circular A-25, TSA establishes user fees after providing the public notice and an opportunity to comment on the charge and the methodology TSA will use to develop the fee amount.

Methodology Used to Calculate the Fees

The methodology and considerations supporting TWIC fee determinations are explained in detail in the preamble to the TWIC Final Rule.²⁰ The standard TWIC fee includes cost components associated with enrollment and credential issuance; threat assessment and adjudication including appeals and waivers; card production; TSA program and systems costs; and the FBI fee to conduct the CHRC.

The methodology and considerations supporting the HME fee determinations were explained in detail in the preamble to the HME Fees Final Rule.²¹ The standard HME fee includes cost components associated with enrollment; threat assessment and adjudication including appeals and waivers; TSA program and systems costs; and the FBI fee to conduct the CHRC. States have

the option to collect and transmit an applicant's biographic and biometric information directly to TSA, or the State may elect to use the TSA agent to collect and transmit applicant biographic and biometric data. For States that choose to collect applicant data, the enrollment component of the fee may vary by State, but other costs (threat assessment and adjudication costs, TSA program and system costs, FBI CHRC costs) will remain the same regardless of the State fees.

In finalizing these TWIC and HME methodologies, TSA considered comments from individual commercial drivers; labor organizations; trucking industry associations; State Departments of Motor Vehicles; longshoremen; mariners; associations representing the agricultural, chemical, explosives, maritime, and petroleum industries; and associations representing State

¹² Pursuant to DHS Delegation Number 7060.2, the Secretary delegated to the Administrator, subject to the Secretary's guidance and control, the authority vested in the Secretary with respect to TSA.

¹³ See 49 CFR 1572.13. For more background information on the HME program, see, HME Program IFR as amended by the TWIC and HME Final Rule.

¹⁴ See 6 U.S.C. 469.

¹⁵ 31 U.S.C. 501 *et seq.*

¹⁶ Available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a025.

¹⁷ See 49 CFR 1572.501(b-d).

¹⁸ See 49 CFR 1572.405.

¹⁹ See 49 CFR 1572.501(c-d).

²⁰ The preambles to the HME Fees Final Rule and TWIC and HME Final Rule included a discussion of the potential range of fees that would be charged for each Segment of the applicable program. The TWIC and HME Final Rule did not publish specific

fees for each Segment of the TWIC program because the contract for enrollment and card production services was not finalized at that time. TSA explained in the preamble that when the contract was executed and final fee amounts determined, it would publish a Notice in the **Federal Register** announcing them. The final fee amounts were published in March 2007. See 72 FR 13026 (March 20, 2007).

²¹ 70 FR 2542 (Jan. 13, 2005).

governments.²² TSA does not intend to change the methodologies for determining these fees.

Factors That Could Affect Fees

As explained in the methodology discussion for the TWIC and HME rules, there are certain factors that could cause changes in the fees, such as inflation. Fees could also be affected by cost changes in contractual services for enrollment, adjudication, credentialing and other factors. For example, as explained in the methodologies proposed for TWIC and HME fees,²³ TSA uses contract services to support the TWIC and HME STA programs, including enrollment services, adjudication support, credentialing, technology development, technology operations and maintenance, and customer service support. When the pertinent contracts for services are amended or renegotiated,²⁴ the fees may be affected. Cost variations, such as changes in the number of enrollments, could also affect fees.

In addition, DHS/TSA is required to review fees no less than every two years.²⁵ Upon review, if TSA finds that the fees are either too high (that is, total fees exceed the total cost to provide the services) or too low (total fees do not cover the total costs to provide the services) TSA must adjust the fee.

Summary of the Rule

As previously discussed, TSA has a statutory requirement to sustain the HME and TWIC STA programs through user fees. Currently, there is a risk that if the costs for these programs increase in the future, TSA would have to suspend issuance of credentials to meet HME or TWIC program requirements or decrease services until a rule change is completed to reflect any changes in fee amounts. To address this issue, TSA is revising the existing regulations to ensure that TSA can continue to fund these programs on an ongoing basis, provide notice to affected stakeholders of any revisions to the fees, and meet contractual obligations with vendors.

²² See discussion regarding comments received in the HME Fee Final Rule, at 2545 *et seq.* and the TWIC and HME Final Rule at 2552 *et seq.*

²³ For TWIC, see the TWIC Program NPRM, 71 FR 29396, at 29426 *et seq.* (May 22, 2006), as further clarified by the TWIC and HME Final Rule, at 3506 *et seq.* For HME, see the HME Fees NPRM, as further clarified by the HME Fees Final Rule.

²⁴ See, e.g., TSA published a request for proposal (RFP) in June 2011 related to TSA enrollment services to support TWIC, HME and other programs (Solicitation Number: HSTS-02-R-11TTC721), and awarded a contract on March 5, 2012.

²⁵ See 31 U.S.C. 3512 (the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-576, 104 Stat. 2838, Nov. 15, 1990)).

In this final rule, TSA amends 49 CFR 1572.403(a) (State collection of HME fees), 1572.405(a) (TSA collection of HME fees), and 1572.501(b) (collection of TWIC fees) to remove references to specific fee amounts, continue to use the existing fees to support the programs, and publish as a Notice any revisions to fee schedules in the **Federal Register**.

These amendments would make the provisions for HME and TWIC fees consistent with regulations regarding fees for STAs collected under 49 CFR part 1540, subpart C (related to civil aviation security). They would also be consistent with methods for communicating changes for fees required by the FBI²⁶ and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.²⁷

These revisions would not affect FBI fees, as specified in 49 CFR 1572.403(a)(2) (State collection of HME fees), 1572.405(a)(3) (TSA collection of HME fees), and 1572.501(b)(3) (standard TWIC fees). Also, the revisions would not affect the ability of a State to collect any fees that it may impose on an individual who applies to obtain or renew an HME, as specified in current 49 CFR 1572.403(b)(3).

Changes From the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)

This final rule adopts the regulations proposed in the NPRM²⁸ with no revisions. TSA has reviewed all comments received and, in response to those comments, posted information in the docket regarding the annual review of fees as required by 31 U.S.C. 3512.

Public Comments on the NPRM

The public comment period for the NPRM closed on July 30, 2012. TSA received four public comments regarding this NPRM. Most of the comments received are based on issues regarding the TWIC and HME programs, rather than the issues raised in the NPRM. The proposed rule did not address any TWIC or HME program requirements or processes, it simply proposed eliminating the references to specific fee amounts in the current regulations. Consistent with the proposed rule, the regulations are modified to state that TSA will publish information regarding the fee segments, and any changes in those segments, through a Notice in the **Federal Register** rather than by specifically listing or amending them in the regulations. While most of the comments were

unrelated to the scope of the proposed rule, TSA has chosen to address them below.

Comments Regarding Duplicate Fees

Comments: Three commenters raised concern about the duplication of fees that occur when someone has a TWIC and also has a requirement to obtain an HME (or vice versa).

TSA Response: These comments are beyond the scope of this rulemaking. TSA is, however, committed to aligning similar programs, where possible, to reduce the burden to applicants and has worked diligently to align the STAs required for these programs by establishing the same eligibility requirements, offering a standard waivers and appeals process, and leveraging the same fingerprint-based CHRC to reduce redundancy and costs for workers. TSA has determined that the STAs for the HME and TWIC are comparable and made appropriate reductions in fees.

- *Reduced Fee: Applying for a TWIC when HME is valid and unexpired.* Since October 2007 when the TWIC program deployed, an individual who applies for a TWIC and has successfully completed the HME STA is eligible to forego a full, duplicate STA and thus, pay a reduced fee for the TWIC. The fee for the TWIC is reduced from \$129.75 to \$105.25. The reduced fee covers costs related to other components of the TWIC program, including enrollment and card issuance.

- *Reduced Fee: Applying for an HME STA when TWIC STA is valid and unexpired.* As of February 2012, an individual who applies for the HME STA and has successfully completed the TWIC STA may be eligible to forego a full, duplicate STA and thus, pay a reduced fee. Because HMEs are issued by the States, each State's ability to offer the reduced STA and fee HME depends on its licensing regulations, policies, processes, and systems in the particular State. Some States may not be able to offer comparability to applicants due to various licensing system or process constraints. There are 23 States that offer comparability as of September 2012.

For individuals licensed in the 39 States and the District of Columbia that use the TSA enrollment agent for this program, the current fee for a full HME STA is \$86.50. For individuals who have successfully completed the TWIC STA and request a reduced fee, the fee for the HME STA is \$67.00. These fees cover the HME STA only, and States may charge additional fees for the HME application process such as testing and license issuance. States that do not use

²⁶ See 76 FR 78950 (Dec. 20, 2011).

²⁷ See 74 FR 66138 (Dec. 14, 2009).

²⁸ Published in the **Federal Register** on June 13, 2012 (77 FR 35343).

a TSA enrollment agent for this program have not been able to offer comparability.

Comments Regarding Duplication of Credentials

Comments: Comments suggested that TSA should require one credential across all modes of transportation, such as the TWIC.

TSA Response: This comment is beyond the scope of this rulemaking. However, TSA is aware of this concern among its stakeholders and would like to take this opportunity to respond. TSA is seeking to harmonize STA policies, processes and systems for transportation vetting and credentialing programs in another rulemaking. TSA is required by law to issue a TWIC, a physical credential, to workers on certain maritime vessels and facilities. With respect to other populations in the field of transportation that are subject to TSA vetting, TSA completes the vetting and typically provide the results of the STA to the entity that actually grants the access or privilege. In many cases, these entities issue their own credential, generally after the individual meets additional competency and suitability requirements. Nothing in current statutes or case law would authorize TSA to prevent transportation facilities and entities from applying measures for suitability and access control based on their specific operational needs, business and statutory requirements, and availability of resources.

Comments Regarding Combining Programs

Comments: One commenter suggested that rather than taking the actions proposed in the NPRM, TSA should “focus its resources and energy in developing a single common platform that will allow the agency to develop an “Enroll Once, Use Many” STA system. TSA understands this comment to suggest that TSA develop a single, standardized STA system to allow individuals to provide comprehensive enrollment information once and use the same information across multiple programs.

TSA Response: This comment is beyond the scope of this rulemaking. However, TSA is addressing this concern. TSA has been seeking ways to harmonize vetting programs, where possible, and is pursuing efforts to standardize STA enrollment to meet TSA's objective for an “Enroll Once, Use Many” concept. This concept would allow TSA, after capturing limited information to confirm an individual's identity, and to re-use information already held by DHS to enroll the

applicant in another DHS program, if applicable. TSA is currently pursuing information technology modernization efforts to standardize STA systems by building a consolidated vetting and credentialing infrastructure that will provide a “person-centric” view of each individual vetted by TSA and the programs in which they participate.

Comments Regarding Data on Relationship Between Fees and Costs

Comments: TSA received two comments concerning the extent to which the fees generated by the TWIC and HME programs relate to TSA's costs for running these programs, as well as questions regarding the underlying data.

TSA Response: TSA consistently reviews all fees in accordance with Federal guidelines. These reviews indicate that since inception of the TWIC STAs and credentials in 2007, TSA has collected approximately \$252 million in fees and provided services costing approximately \$237 million. This fiscal position ensures that TSA has recovered sufficient revenue to fully offset current program costs and address future periods where service costs are expected to exceed revenue. Similarly, reviews also indicate that since the inception of HME STAs in 2005, TSA has collected approximately \$102 million in fees and provided services costing approximately \$97 million. This fiscal position ensures that TSA has recovered sufficient funding to fully offset current program costs and address future periods where service costs may exceed revenue. Future service costs could exceed revenue due to factors such as implementation of renegotiated vendor contracts with increased cost aspects or periods of decreased levels of enrollments where fixed costs cannot be fully recovered.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) requires that TSA consider the impact of paperwork and other information collection burdens imposed on the public and, under the provisions of the PRA sec. 3507(d), obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information it conducts, sponsors, or requires through regulations. TSA has determined that this final rule does not affect current information collection requirements associated with the affected regulatory provisions.

TSA has two collection requirements relevant to this rulemaking. For TWIC purposes (OMB 1652–0047), TSA collects information needed to process TWIC enrollment and conduct the STA.

At the enrollment center, applicants verify their biographic information and provide identity documentation, biometric information, and proof of immigration status (if required). This information allows TSA to complete a comprehensive STA. If TSA determines that the applicant is qualified to receive a TWIC, TSA notifies the applicant that his or her TWIC is ready for activation. Once activated, this credential will be used for identification verification and access control. TSA also conducts a survey to capture worker overall satisfaction with the enrollment process; this optional survey is provided during the activation period. For purposes of the HME (OMB 1652–0027), the collection involves applicant submission of biometric and biographic information for TSA's STA in order to obtain the HME on a CDL issued by the States and the District of Columbia. Both of these collections are currently pending renewal.

Economic Impact Analyses

Regulatory Evaluation Summary

Changes to Federal regulations must undergo several types of economic analyses. First, Executive Orders (E.O.s) 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Second, the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 requires agencies to analyze the economic impact of regulatory changes on small entities. Third, the Trade Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 2531–2533) prohibits agencies from setting standards that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. In developing U.S. standards, this act requires agencies to consider international standards and, where appropriate to use them as the basis for U.S. standards. Fourth, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4) requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the costs, benefits and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more annually (adjusted for inflation).

Executive Order 12866 Assessment

In conducting these analyses, TSA provides the following conclusions and summary information:

1. TSA has determined that this rulemaking is not a “significant regulatory action” as defined in E.O. 12866;

2. TSA has certified that this rulemaking would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities;

3. TSA has determined that this rulemaking imposes no significant barriers to international trade as defined by the Trade Agreement Act of 1979; and

4. TSA has determined that this rulemaking does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments, or on the private sector as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

The basis for these conclusions is set forth below.

Costs

This final rule consists of an administrative revision. Therefore, there are no associated industry costs. TSA costs for implementing this rule consist of administrative costs largely covered by current operations and therefore considered de minimis.

Benefits

By statute, TSA must sustain the HME and TWIC STA programs through user fees. The final regulation increases TSA’s flexibility to modify fees, as necessary, to ensure that STA, enrollment and credentialing fees reflect their associated costs, thus creating a more efficient process. This ability facilitates the continual and ongoing funding of the TWIC and HME programs, allowing TSA to timely meet contractual obligations with vendors, and still provide sufficient notice to affected stakeholders of any revisions to the fees.

Absent the ability to amend fees through Notice rather than rulemaking, TSA is less likely to make timely changes to fees when associated costs change, such as contracts or vendor pricing, and when such changes are made, there is an increased likelihood that they would be more dramatic. Amending fees through Notice allows for more incremental changes, allows for cost-savings to be immediately passed-through to those required to pay the fees, and reduces the risk of TSA suspending issuance of credentials to meet HME or TWIC program requirements or decreasing services until a rule change is completed to reflect the new fee amount.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Assessment

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980 requires agencies to perform a review to determine whether a proposed or final rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.²⁹ Section 605 of the RFA allows an agency to certify a rule, in lieu of preparing an analysis, if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Individuals and States are not included in the definition of a small entity.

This final rule is an administrative revision to 49 CFR part 1572 Subpart E (“Fees for Security Threat Assessments for Hazmat Drivers”) and Subpart F (“Fees for Security Threat Assessments for Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)”) and does not impose any additional direct costs on the maritime or hazardous material transportation industries, including costs incurred by small entities. Therefore, TSA certifies that this rulemaking would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Small entities impacted by current HME and TWIC fee collection regulations, which this rule revises, include maritime industries associated with ports (*i.e.*, vessels and facilities) regulated under the MTSA. Specifics on impacted entities are provided in the TWIC Implementation in the Maritime Sector Final Rule Regulatory Impact Assessment published December 21, 2006.³⁰ Using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes and information from the 2007 Economic Census,³¹ TSA identified

²⁹ See 5 U.S.C. 603(a).

³⁰ See, *e.g.*, Deep Sea Freight Transport (NAICS 483111), Deep Sea Passenger Transport (NAICS 483112), Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transport (NAICS 483113), Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transport (NAICS 48314), Inland Water Freight Transport (NAICS 483211), Inland Water Passenger Transport (NAICS 483212), Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water (NAICS 487210), Navigational Services to Shipping (NAICS 488330), Other Support Activities for Water Transportation (NAICS 488390), Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing (NAICS 532411), Sightseeing Water (NAICS 48799), Casinos (except Casino Hotels) (NAICS 713210), Other Gambling Industries (NAICS 713930), Marinas (NAICS 713930), Ports and Harbors (NAICS 488310), Marine Cargo Handling (NAICS 48832), Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging (NAICS 3117), Ship Building and Repair (NAICS 336611), Boat Building (NAICS 336612).

³¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Business & Industry, 2007 Economic Census. Relevant NAICS codes include 48311, 48321, 487210, 488310, 488320, 488330, 488390, 48799, 532411, 713210, 713930, 713930,

11,395 covered entities of which 90 percent (10,206) are considered small based on Small Business Administration (SBA) standards. Truck drivers who transport hazardous materials required to obtain an HME as a supplement to their CDL are also impacted by the current HME and TWIC fee collection regulations.³² Some transportation companies hauling hazardous materials (in other words, for-hire contractors transporting hazardous materials) may be impacted by the HME requirement. TSA assumes firms engaging in truck transportation of hazmat are generally found in the specialized freight trucking industry (NAICS code 4842). Economic Census 2007 data³³ indicates 39,023 entities operating under NAICS code 4842 of which 99.6 percent (38,868) would be considered small based on SBA size standards (revenues of \$25.5 million or less). Therefore, the current HME and TWIC fee collection regulations, which this rule revises, impact a substantial number of small entities. However, as stated previously, this final rule is an administrative change and does not result in any additional direct costs on the maritime or hazmat industry, including costs incurred by small entities in those industries. As such, TSA certifies that the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

International Trade Impact Assessment

The Trade Agreement Act of 1979 prohibits Federal agencies from establishing any standards or engaging in related activities that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. Legitimate domestic objectives, such as safety, are not considered unnecessary obstacles. The statute also requires

3117, 336611, 336612. TSA assumes all entities in NAICS 3117, 336611 and 336612 are small based on available data limitations. NAICS 31–33 available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2007_US_48SSZ4&prodType=table. NAICS 53 available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2007_US_53SSZ4&prodType=table. NAICS 71 available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2007_US_71SSZ4&prodType=table.

³² See 49 CFR 1572.403 and 1573.405.

³³ U.S. Census Bureau, Business & Industry, 2007 Economic Census; Sector 48: Transportation and Warehousing: Subject Series—Estab & Firm Size: Summary Statistics by Revenue Size of Firms for the United States: 200. To access NAICS 4842, scroll to entries 501–600 of 2,238. Available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2007_US_48SSZ4&prodType=table.

consideration of international standards and, where appropriate, that they be the basis for U.S. standards. TSA has assessed the potential effect of this rulemaking and as TSA has determined that there are no associated industry costs, it does not impose significant barriers to international trade.

Unfunded Mandates Assessment

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104–4, is intended, among other things, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments. Title II of the Act requires each Federal agency to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed or final rule that may result in a \$100 million or more expenditure (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector; such a mandate is deemed to be a “significant regulatory action.”

This rulemaking does not contain such a mandate. The requirements of Title II of the Act, therefore, do not apply and TSA has not prepared a statement under the Act.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

TSA has analyzed this final rule under the principles and criteria of E.O. 13132, Federalism. We determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, or the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, and, therefore, does not have federalism implications.

Environmental Analysis

TSA has reviewed this action for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4347) and has determined that this action will not have a significant effect on the human environment.

Energy Impact Analysis

The energy impact of the action has been assessed in accordance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), Public Law 94–163, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6362). We have determined that this rulemaking is not a major regulatory action under the provisions of the EPCA.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 1572

Appeals, Commercial Driver’s License, Criminal history record checks, Explosives, Facilities, Hazardous materials, Maritime security, Merchant mariners, Motor carriers, Motor vehicle

carriers, Ports, Seamen, Security measures, Security threat assessment, Vessels, Waivers.

The Amendments

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Transportation Security Administration amends part 1572 of Chapter XII of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 1572—CREDENTIALING AND SECURITY THREAT ASSESSMENTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1572 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70105; 49 U.S.C. 114, 5103a, 40113, and 46105; 18 U.S.C. 842, 845; 6 U.S.C. 469.

Subpart E—Fees for Security Threat Assessments for Hazmat Drivers

■ 2. In § 1572.403, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1572.403 Procedures for collection by States.

* * * * *

(a) *Imposition of fees.* (1) An individual who applies to obtain or renew an HME, or the individuals’ employer, must remit to the State the Threat Assessment Fee and the FBI Fee, in a form and manner approved by TSA and the State, when the individual submits the application for the HME to the State.

(2) TSA shall publish the Threat Assessment Fee described in this subpart for an individual who applies to obtain or renew and HME as a Notice in the **Federal Register**. TSA reviews the amount of the fees periodically, at least once every two years, to determine the current cost of conducting security threat assessments. Fee amounts and any necessary revisions to the fee amounts shall be determined by current costs, using a method of analysis consistent with widely accepted accounting principles and practices, and calculated in accordance with the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 9701 and other applicable Federal law.

(3) The FBI Fee required for the FBI to process fingerprint identification records and name checks required under 49 CFR part 1572 is determined by the FBI under Public Law 101–515. If the FBI amends this fee, the individual must remit the amended fee.

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 1572.405, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1572.405 Procedures for collection by TSA.

* * * * *

(a) *Imposition of fees.* (1) An individual who applies to obtain or renew an HME, or the individuals’ employer, must remit to the TSA agent the Information Collection Fee, Threat Assessment Fee, and FBI Fee, in a form and manner approved by TSA, when the individual submits the application required under 49 CFR part 1572.

(2) TSA shall publish the Information Collection Fee and Threat Assessment Fee described in this subpart for an individual who applies to obtain or renew an HME as a Notice in the **Federal Register**. TSA reviews the amount of the fees periodically, at least once every two years, to determine the current cost of conducting security threat assessments. Fee amounts and any necessary revisions to the fee amounts shall be determined by current costs, using a method of analysis consistent with widely accepted accounting principles and practices, and calculated in accordance with the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 9701 and other applicable Federal law.

(3) The FBI Fee required for the FBI to process fingerprint identification records and name checks required under 49 CFR part 1572 is determined by the FBI under Public Law 101–515. If the FBI amends this fee, TSA or its agent, will collect the amended fee.

* * * * *

Subpart F—Fees for Security Threat Assessments for Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)

■ 3. Amend § 1572.501 by revising paragraphs (b), (c)(1) and (2), (d), and (g) to read as follows:

§ 1572.501 Fee collection.

* * * * *

(b) *Standard TWIC Fees.* The fee to obtain or renew a TWIC, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, includes the following segments:

(1) The Enrollment Segment Fee covers the costs for TSA or its agent to enroll applicants.

(2) The Full Card Production/Security Threat Assessment Segment Fee covers the costs for TSA or its agent to conduct a security threat assessment and produce the TWIC.

(3) The FBI Segment Fee covers the costs for the FBI to process fingerprint identification records, and is the amount collected by the FBI under Pub. L. 101–515. If the FBI amends this fee, TSA or its agent will collect the amended fee.

(c) * * *

(1) The Enrollment Segment Fee covers the costs for TSA or its agent to enroll applicants.

(2) The Reduced Card Production/ Security Threat Assessment Segment covers the costs for TSA to conduct a portion of the security threat assessment and issue a TWIC.

(d) *Card Replacement Fee.* The Card Replacement Fee covers the costs for TSA to replace a TWIC when a TWIC holder reports that his/her TWIC has been lost, stolen, or damaged.

* * * * *

(g) *Imposition of fees.* TSA routinely establishes and collects fees to conduct the security threat assessment and credentialing process. These fees apply to all entities requesting a security threat assessment and/or credential. The fees described in this section for an individual who applies to obtain, renew, or replace a TWIC under 49 CFR part 1572, shall be published as a Notice in the **Federal Register**. TSA reviews the amount of these fees periodically, at least once every two years, to determine the current cost of conducting security threat assessments. Fee amounts and any necessary revisions to the fee amounts shall be determined by current costs, using a method of analysis consistent with widely-accepted accounting principles and practices, and calculated in accordance with the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 9701 and other applicable Federal law.

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on April 18, 2013.

John S. Pistole,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2013-09732 Filed 4-24-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 120424023-1023-01]

RIN 0648-XC631

Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #1 and #2

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

ACTION: Modification of fishing seasons and landing and possession limits; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NOAA Fisheries announces two inseason actions in the ocean salmon fisheries. These inseason actions modified the commercial fisheries in the area from Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Arena, California.

DATES: The effective dates for the inseason action are set out in this document under the heading Inseason Actions. Inseason actions remain in effect until modified by additional inseason action or superseded by the 2013 annual management measures on May 1, 2013. Comments will be accepted through May 10, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2012-0079, by any one of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submissions:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/ #/docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2012-0079, click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- *Mail:* William W. Stelle, Jr., Regional Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA, 98115-6349.

- *Fax:* 206-526-6736, Attn: Peggy Mundy.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous). Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Mundy at 206-526-4323.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In the 2012 annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries (77 FR 25915, May 2, 2012), NMFS announced the commercial and recreational fisheries in the area from the U.S./Canada Border to the U.S./Mexico Border, beginning May 1, 2012, and 2013 salmon seasons opening earlier than May 1, 2013.

NMFS is authorized to implement inseason management actions to modify

fishing seasons and quotas as necessary to provide fishing opportunity while meeting management objectives for the affected species (50 CFR 660.409). Prior to taking inseason action, the Regional Administrator (RA) consults with the Chairman of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the appropriate State Directors (50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)). Management of the salmon fisheries is generally divided into two geographic areas: North of Cape Falcon (U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon, Oregon) and south of Cape Falcon (Cape Falcon, Oregon to the U.S./Mexico Border). The inseason actions in this document all apply south of Cape Falcon.

Inseason Actions

Inseason Action #1

The RA consulted with representatives of the Council, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) on March 9, 2013. The information considered during this consultation related to projected abundance of Chinook salmon stocks for the 2013 salmon fishing season.

Inseason action #1 adjusted the scheduled opening date for the commercial salmon fisheries from Cape Falcon, Oregon to Humbug Mountain, Oregon (Newport/Tillamook and Coos Bay subareas) and from Humbug Mountain, Oregon to the Oregon/California Border (Oregon Klamath Management Zone). These fisheries opened on April 1, 2013 rather than March 15, 2013, as previously scheduled in the 2012 management measures. This action was taken to conserve impacts on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook salmon (KRFC). On March 9, 2013, the states recommended this action and the RA concurred; inseason action #1 took effect on March 15, 2013. This inseason action remains in effect until superseded by inseason action or implementation of 2013 annual management measures which will be effective on May 1, 2013. This inseason action is authorized by 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1).

Inseason Action #2

The RA consulted with representatives of the Council, ODFW, and CDFW on March 9, 2013. The information considered during this consultation related to projected abundance of Chinook salmon stocks for the 2013 salmon fishing season.

Inseason action #2 cancelled the opening scheduled in the commercial fishery from Horse Mountain, California