

	Fee amount	Address
1. Cable Television Relay Service	\$185	FCC, Cable, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.
2. Cable TV System (per subscriber)75	

■ 6. Section 1.1156 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1156 Schedule of regulatory fees and filing locations for international services.

	Fee amount	Address
Radio Facilities:		
1. International (HF) Broadcast	\$795	FCC, International, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.
2. International Public Fixed	1,875	FCC, International, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.
Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)	109,200	FCC, Space Stations, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)	116,475	FCC, Space Stations, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.
Earth Stations:		
Transmit/Receive & Transmit Only (per authorization or registration).	185	FCC, Earth Station, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.
Carriers:		
International Bearer Circuits (per active 64KB circuit or equivalent).	1.05	FCC, International, P.O. Box 358835, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5835.

Note: The following statements will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Statement of Commissioner Michael J. Copps, Approving in Part, Concurring in Part

Re: Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in MD Docket 07-81

I concur in today's item to emphasize my long-held and oft-repeated belief that the Commission should consider opening a formal rulemaking to address the adjustment of regulatory fees pursuant to section 9(b)(3) of the Act. In a rapidly-evolving communications marketplace, we need to look for ways to ensure that our regulatory fee methodologies continue to reflect the industries we regulate. In the absence of a separate rulemaking, I would have preferred to address the submarine cable issue in the *Further Notice* adopted herein. I hope that we act on the pending petition for rulemaking quickly.

Concurring Statement of Commissioner Jonathan Adelstein

Re: Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, MD Docket No. 07-81 (Aug. 2, 2007)

As in years past, I must concur to our Regulatory Fee Order because I remain troubled with the Commission's inability and reluctance to consider changes that occur from time to time in

the costs of regulatory fees for individual services. It is particularly disappointing that the Commission misses an opportunity to address in this *Further Notice* the regulatory fees paid by submarine cable operators, who have argued that the current fee structure results in certain operators paying fees that can approach the wholesale prices they receive from their consumers. Given that these operators have pending a petition for rulemaking before the Commission, it is high time for the Commission to seek comment on these issues and is regrettable that we do not do so here. I encourage the Commission to continue to improve its regulatory fee assessment processes so that in the future we are more able to make adjustments as appropriate.

[FR Doc. E7-15607 Filed 8-15-07; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CG Docket No. 02-386; FCC 06-134]

Rules and Regulations Implementing Minimum Customer Account Record Exchange Obligations on All Local and Interexchange Carriers

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission announces that the Office

of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved, for a period of three years, the revised information collection(s) associated with the Commission's 2006 Order on Reconsideration concerning *Rules and Regulations Implementing Minimum Customer Account Record Exchange Obligations on All Local and Interexchange Carriers*, CG Docket No. 02-386, FCC 06-134. This notice is consistent with the Order on Reconsideration, which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of the revised rules.

DATES: The rules published at 71 FR 74819, December 13, 2006, are effective August 16, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Marks, Consumer Policy Division, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0347.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that, on June 25, 2007, OMB approved, for a period of three years, the revised information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 64.4002, published at 71 FR 74819, December 13, 2006. The OMB Control Number is 3060-1084. The Commission publishes this notice of the effective date of the rules. If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed below, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please write to Cathy Williams, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1-C823, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060-1084, in your

correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via the Internet if you send them to PRA@fcc.gov.

To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received OMB approval on June 25, 2007, for the revised information collection requirements contained in the Commission's rules at 47 CFR 64.4002. The OMB Control Number is 3060-1084. The total annual reporting burden for respondents for these collections of information, including the time for gathering and maintaining the collection of information, is estimated to be: 1,778 respondents, a total annual hourly burden of 39,840 hours, and \$0 in total annual costs.

Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a valid OMB Control Number.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7-16159 Filed 8-15-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 14

RIN 1018-AT69

Regulations To Implement the Captive Wildlife Safety Act

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are implementing the Captive Wildlife Safety Act (CWSA) in a new subpart K of part 14, Importation,

Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife, in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The CWSA amends the Lacey Act by making it illegal to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase, in interstate or foreign commerce, live lions, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, clouded leopards, cheetahs, jaguars, or cougars, or any hybrid combination of any of these species, unless certain exceptions are met.

DATES: This final rule is effective September 17, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Garlick, Special Agent in Charge, Branch of Investigations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (703) 358-1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The CWSA was signed into law on December 19, 2003 (Pub. L. 108-191). The purpose of the CWSA is to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to further the conservation of certain wildlife species and to protect the public from dangerous animals.

In the early 1900s, Congress recognized the need to support States in protecting their game animals and birds by prohibiting the interstate shipment of wildlife killed in violation of State or territorial laws. Today this legislation is known as the Lacey Act, named for its principal sponsor, U.S. Representative John Fletcher Lacey. Most significantly amended in 1981, the Lacey Act makes it unlawful to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase fish, wildlife, or plants taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any Federal, State, foreign, or Native American tribal law, treaty, or regulation. The Lacey Act applies to all fish and wildlife (including their parts or products), and to wild plants (including plant parts) that are indigenous to the United States and are included in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or are listed under a State conservation law.

According to the U.S. Senate report, the Lacey Act did not explicitly address the problem of the increasing trade in certain big cat species. The big cat species addressed in this rule are the lion, tiger, leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, cheetah, jaguar, cougar, and any hybrid combination of any of these species. They are extremely effective predators, capable in the wild of taking down prey twice their own size. Severe damage to the prey's nervous system caused by damage to the vertebral column, along with massive

blood loss and nearly instant suffocation, all contribute to the prey's certain and nearly immediate death. Regardless of whether they were raised in captivity, big cats are hunters by nature: it is impossible to predict when they will revert to instinct. Contemporary experts on big cat behavior and physiology note that humans are not part of the big cats' natural diet, largely because big cats have learned to treat humans as another predator and to be wary of the dangers of human activity (for example, hunting and habitat encroachment). When big cats and humans do share territory or interact, usually because of human activity, any number of reasons, including hunger, can cause big cats to attack and inflict serious injuries. They are wild creatures that are never completely tamed, nor are they totally predictable, even if they have lived their entire lives with humans.

According to the U.S. Senate report, the ownership of big cats has dramatically increased in popularity. It is estimated that thousands of individual big cats are kept as pets in the United States. This increase is due, in part, to internet sales and auctions. This increase in popularity has raised concerns for public safety as well as for the welfare of the big cats. As big cats are often purchased when young, many owners are unable to cope with the high maintenance needs of mature big cats. Too often, the owners lack the resources and veterinary knowledge these grown cats require. In the hands of untrained exotic-pet fanciers, big cats are not only a potential danger to people, but are often victims themselves. Additionally, the burden of care often lands on already financially strained sanctuaries or humane societies after the big cats are abandoned because they are too dangerous to keep or too expensive to care for properly.

According to the U.S. Senate report, over the past 10 years, there have been thousands of incidents of human injury and death documented, involving many different species of wild animals, many of which were big cats. According to the Captive Wild Animal Protection Coalition, in the past 5 years there have been 123 incidents involving big cats, including 87 injuries or deaths to adults and children and 38 animal escapes. Nineteen States (Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming) prohibit the private possession of big cats. Sixteen States (Arizona, Delaware, Indiana, Maine,