Background

ASAC was established in 1989 following the destruction of Pan American World Airways Flight 103 by a terrorist bomb. The committee helped TSA establish critical policies and procedures in consultation with leading industry organizations, other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and stakeholder representatives concerning potential risks to aviation infrastructure, passengers and cargo; response capabilities that NGOs and other stakeholders control; and the economic, social, and political drivers that impact risk or response. ASAC is also a recurring forum for TSA to gather customer and stakeholder input concerning the effectiveness of security actions and proposals, the costs and burdens associated with security actions and proposals, and the general level of customer satisfaction. TSA is engendering across affected constituencies. This committee has experience working together to identify problems, gather input and reach consensus on security issues that result in security initiatives and regulations that can be quickly implemented, are effective in terms of performance and cost, and have a lower impact on the commerce of aviation.

The Aviation Security Advisory Committee

The renewal and use of the Aviation Security Advisory Committee are determined to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on TSA by law as follows:

Name of Committee: Aviation Security Advisory Committee (ASAC).

Purpose and Objective: ASAC is being re-established in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) 5 U.S.C. App. (Pub. L. 92–463). ASAC’s mission is to examine areas of civil aviation security as tasked by TSA with the aim of addressing current issues and/or developing recommendations for improvements to civil aviation security methods, equipment and processes. The committee will provide advice and recommendations for improving aviation security measures to the Administrator of TSA. The committee will meet approximately twice each year, usually in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, but may meet more often as the need arises.

Members are recommended for appointment by the Administrator of TSA and appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Secretary of Homeland Security. Members serve at their own expense and receive no salary, reimbursement of travel expenses or other compensation from the Federal Government. TSA retains authority to review the participation of any ASAC member and to recommend changes for cause at any time.

Balanced Membership Plans: The ASAC will be composed of individual members representing private sector organizations of key constituencies affected by aviation security requirements, including: Victims of terrorist acts against aviation; Law enforcement and security experts; Aviation consumer advocates; Airport tenants and general aviation; Airport operators; Airline management; Airline labor; Aircraft and security equipment manufacturers; and Air cargo representatives. The ASAC does not have a specific number of members allocated to any membership category and the number of members in a membership category may change to fit the needs of the Committee. However, all membership categories will be represented.

Membership Appointment Criteria: Individuals will be appointed based on the following criteria: (1) Not registered as a Federal Lobbyist per Presidential Memorandum—Lobbyists on Agency Boards and Commissions, dated June 18, 2010, and has not served in such a role for a two-year period prior to application; (2) background, experience and position support to one of the constituency groups (See Balanced Membership Plans section); and (3) represent a large portion of the constituency within a membership category.

Duration: Continuing.


Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on June 30, 2011.

Douglas Hofsass,
Acting Assistant Administrator, Transportation Sector Network Management.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2011–0246]

Risk-Based Targeting of Foreign Flagged Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (MODUs)

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces the availability of Office of Vessel Activities Policy Letter 11–06, Risk-Based Targeting of Foreign Flagged Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (MODUs). This policy letter announces changes to the Coast Guard’s system used to prioritize inspections of foreign-flagged MODUs.

DATES: This policy will become effective on July 7, 2011.

ADDRESSES: This notice and the policy are available in the docket and can be viewed by going to http://www.regulations.gov, inserting USCG–2011–0246 in the “Keyword” box, and then clicking “Search.” This material is also available for inspection or copying at the Docket management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays. This policy is also available at http://homeport.uscg.mil by clicking the “Library” tab > Policy > Policy letters (inspection); CG–543 Policy Letter 11–06.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call or e-mail LT. Rachelle N. Samuel, Foreign and Offshore Vessels Division (CG–5432), U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 202–372–2267, e-mail Rachelle.N.Samuel@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

In order to ensure maritime safety and compliance with all applicable regulations, every foreign-flagged mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) must undergo a Coast Guard Certificate of Compliance (COC) examination in order to operate on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). This certifies that the MODU complies with 33 CFR Part 143 and permits the MODU to conduct OCS activities. Upon a
satisfactory completion of the COC examination, the Coast Guard will issue the MODU a certificate valid for a period of 2 years. In addition, the Coast Guard will conduct a mid-period examination a year later to ensure the MODU remains in full compliance. Before the issuance of this policy letter, aside from this annual examination requirement, there was no process in place to identify a foreign-flagged MODU that may require additional Coast Guard oversight while operating on the U.S. OCS (i.e. based on inspection history or other related factors). In response to April 2010 MACONDO 252 incident, the Coast Guard has taken steps to improve oversight of foreign-flagged MODUs.

Office of Vessel Activities Policy Letter 11–06 addresses this issue by detailing inspection procedures using the newly developed MODU Safety and Environmental Protection Compliance Targeting Matrix. This targeting matrix will enable the Coast Guard to rationally and systematically determine the probable risk posed by foreign flagged MODUs operating on the U.S. OCS by identifying foreign-flagged MODUs that may require increased oversight.

The matrix operates by recording five variables that the Coast Guard will use to determine whether a MODU should be subject to more frequent examinations to ensure compliance with safety regulations. If a MODU exhibits characteristics indicative of poor safety or environmental compliance, points are assigned for that variable. If a MODU accumulates a certain number of points, it is assigned “priority” status and will be subject to more frequent inspections by the Coast Guard. These variables, which are described in detail in the policy advisory, include:

- Management: points will be assigned if the MODUs management company has a history of vessels detained in the U.S. in the previous 12 months.
- Flag: points will be assigned if the MODU’s Flag Administration is a country with a higher than average rate of vessel detention.
- Classification Society/Recognized Organization: points will be assigned if MODU is certified by a Classification Society/Recognized Organization that has a high safety detention ratio.
- Vessel History: points will be assigned for 1st time to U.S., no history of Coast Guard examinations, or history of operational controls, marine casualties or violations.
- MODU Particulars: points may be assigned based on certain characteristics of the MODU, such as propulsion,

This policy letter also contains information collection procedures for Coast Guard personnel and documentation for use in examinations of foreign-flagged MODUs.

Owners and operators of foreign flagged MODUs should review Policy Letter 11–06 and ensure their vessels are in compliance with the applicable regulations. MODUs that maintain their vessels consistently within the applicable regulations should not be subject to increased inspections.

This notice is issued under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 43 U.S.C. 1333(d), 43 U.S.C. 1348(c), and 14 U.S.C. 664.

Dated: June 17, 2011
Kevin S. Cook,
Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Director of Prevention Policy.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency

North Dakota; Amendment No. 3 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of North Dakota (FEMA–1981–DR), dated May 10, 2011, and related determinations.

DATES: Effective Date: June 23, 2011.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster declaration for the State of North Dakota is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the event declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of May 10, 2011.


The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050 Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.056, Presidentially Declared Disasters; 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

W. Craig Fugate,
Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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