intent was to eliminate any confusion about with whom regulated entities and other persons should interact when complying with these various rules.

In that document, the FAA assigned amendment number 65–56 to the rule. However, the FAA previously assigned that amendment number to a final rule that published on December 16, 2014, entitled ''Elimination of the air traffic control tower operator certificate for controllers who hold a federal aviation administration credential with a tower rating on'' (79 FR 74607). The correct amendment number should have been 65–57A, and this action fixes that error.

Correction

1. On page 9162, in the first column, in the heading under the docket number correct ''65–56'' to read ''65–57A''.

Issued under authority provided by 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 44701(a), and 44703 in Washington, DC, on June 27, 2018.

Dale Bouffiou,

Deputy Executive Director, Office of Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2018–14399 Filed 7–5–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 41

[Public Notice 10425]

RIN 1400–AD17

Visas: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: As a result of this rule, the Department of State finalizes without change a final rule establishing that a passport and a visa is required of a British, French, or Netherlands national, or of a national of Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, who has residence in British, French, or Netherlands territory located in the adjacent islands of the Caribbean area, or has residence in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, if the alien is proceeding to the United States as an agricultural worker. In light of past experience, and to promote consistency of treatment across H–2A agricultural workers, prudent border management requires that these temporary workers obtain a visa, which already is required of most other H–2A agricultural workers. The previous rule created a vulnerability by allowing temporary workers from these countries to enter the United States without a visa. As a consequence of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) revising its regulations in parallel with State Department actions, temporary workers from these countries will continue to need H–2A visas to enter the United States.

DATES: The rule is effective on August 6, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Department of State, Office of Legislation and Regulations, CA/VO/L/R, 600 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20522, *VisaRegs@state.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 4, 2016, the Department of State (Department) published an interim final rule that would require a British, French, or Netherlands national, or a national of Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, who has a residence in British, French, or Netherlands territory located in the adjacent islands of the Caribbean area, or has residence in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, to obtain a passport and visa if the alien is proceeding to the United States as an agricultural worker. A minor correction was published on February 12, 2016.

For further information about this rulemaking, please see the interim final rule, published at 81 FR 5906 and correction, published at 81 FR 7454.

Analysis of Comments: Public comments were due on April 4, 2016. The Department received three comments. One comment supported the rule as a necessary security measure. The Department will not make any changes in response to this comment. The remaining two comments were not responsive to the rulemaking. One comment was critical of United States immigration policies gemerally, and the other indicated support for the rule but focused on issues related to domestic agricultural concerns. Accordingly, the rule is final as published.

Regulatory Findings

The Regulatory Findings included in the interim final rule are incorporated herein.

Executive Order 12866 and 13771

OMB has designated this rule ''not significant'' under E.O. 12866. This rule is not subject to the requirements of E.O. 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 3, 2017) because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866 .

The costs of this rulemaking are discussed in the companion DHS rule, RIN 1651–AB09, included elsewhere in this edition of the **Federal Register**. That discussion is incorporated by reference herein. The Department has reviewed the costs and benefits of this rule to ensure its consistency with the regulatory philosophy and principles set forth in Executive Order 12866 and has determined that the benefits of this rule justify its costs.

Accordingly, the interim rule amending 22 CFR part 41 which was published at 81 FR 5906 on February 4, 2016, is adopted as final without change.

Dated: June 29, 2018.

Carl C. Risch,

Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2018–14513 Filed 7–5–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

32 CFR Part 763

[Docket ID: USN–2018–HQ–0006]

RIN 0703–AB00

Rules Governing Public Access

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule removes DoD's regulation requiring individuals wishing to visit Kaho'olawe Island, Hawaii, to receive advance authorization from the Commanding Officer of Naval Base, Pearl Harbor before doing so. This part provided entry procedures for individuals wishing to visit Kaho'olawe Island, Hawaii, and its adjacent waters due to ongoing military training operations and the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). On November 11, 2003, upon the completion of UXO clearance and environmental restoration, control of access to Kaho'olawe was passed from the United States to the State of Hawaii. Since that time, Navy has not exercised access control to Kaho'olawe Island or its adjacent waters. This part is no longer required.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 6, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven James at 703–601–0514.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: It has been determined that publication of this rule removal in the CFR for public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to public interest since it is based on removing policies and procedures that are no longer in effect, and which have not been in effect for over 14 years.