

subpart to the spousal notification requirement within 90 days of the date the withdrawal form is processed by the TSP, to show that the spouse has consented to a different total or partial withdrawal election or installment payment change and waived the right to this annuity with respect to the applicable amount, the participant must submit to the TSP record keeper a properly completed withdrawal request form, signed by his or her spouse in the presence of a notary. If the TSP granted the participant an exception to the signature requirement, the participant should enclose a copy of the TSP's approval letter with the withdrawal form.

(5) The spouse's consent and waiver is irrevocable for the applicable withdrawal or installment payment change once the TSP record keeper has received it.

■ 20. Amend § 1650.62 by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 1650.62 Spousal rights applicable to in-service withdrawals.

* * * * *

(b) Unless the participant was granted an exception under this subpart to the spousal notification requirement within 90 days of the date on which the withdrawal request is processed by the TSP, the spouse of a CSRS participant is entitled to notice when the participant applies for an in-service withdrawal. If the TSP granted the participant an exception to the notice requirement, the participant should enclose a copy of the TSP's approval letter with the withdrawal form. The participant must provide the TSP record keeper with the spouse's correct address. The TSP record keeper will send the required notice by first class mail to the spouse at the most recent address provided by the participant.

(c) Unless the participant was granted an exception under this subpart to the signature requirement within 90 days of the date the withdrawal form is processed by the TSP, before obtaining an in-service withdrawal, a participant who is covered by FERS or who is a member of the uniformed services must obtain the consent of his or her spouse and waiver of the spouse's right to a joint and survivor annuity described in § 1650.61(c) with respect to the applicable amount. To show the spouse's consent and waiver, a participant must submit to the TSP record keeper a properly completed withdrawal request form, signed by his or her spouse in the presence of a notary. Once a form containing the spouse's consent and waiver has been submitted to the TSP record keeper, the

spouse's consent is irrevocable for that withdrawal.

PART 1651—DEATH BENEFITS

■ 21. The authority citation continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8424(d), 8432d, 8432(j), 8433(e), 8435(c)(2), 8474(b)(5) and 8474(c)(1).

■ 22. Amend § 1651.1 in paragraph (b) by adding in alphabetical order definitions for "Required beginning date" and "Required minimum distribution" to read as follows:

§ 1651.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Required beginning date means:

(1) The end of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the participant died; or

(2) The end of the calendar year in which the participant would have attained age 70½, whichever is later.

Required minimum distribution means the amount required to be distributed to a beneficiary participant beginning on the required beginning date and every year thereafter pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(9) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, as applicable.

* * * * *

■ 23. Amend § 1651.19 by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 1651.19 Beneficiary participant accounts.

* * * * *

(c) *Required minimum distributions.*

(1) A beneficiary participant must receive required minimum distributions from his or her beneficiary participant account commencing no later than the required beginning date and, for each year thereafter, no later than December 31.

(2) A beneficiary participant may elect to withdraw from his or her account or to begin receiving payments before the required beginning date, but is not required to do so.

(3) In the event that a beneficiary participant does not withdraw from his or her beneficiary participant account an amount sufficient to satisfy his or her required minimum distribution for the year, the TSP will automatically distribute the necessary amount on or before the applicable date described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(4) The TSP will disburse required minimum distributions described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section pro rata from the beneficiary participant's

traditional balance and the beneficiary participant's Roth balance.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

6 CFR Part 37

RIN 1601-AA91

Minimum Standards for Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards Acceptable by Federal Agencies for Official Purposes; Implementation of the REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule implements the REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act by amending the regulatory definition of "temporary lawful status." With this change, citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the United States are eligible for full-term REAL ID licenses and identification cards, provided they satisfy the other requirements of the REAL ID Act and regulations.

DATES: Effective September 4, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Yonkers, Director, Identity and Credentialing/REAL ID Program, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Policy, Strategy, and Plans, Washington, DC 20528, (202) 447-3274.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The REAL ID Act of 2005¹ and its implementing Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regulations² authorize REAL ID compliant states to issue temporary or limited-term REAL ID compliant driver's licenses and identification cards to certain nonimmigrant aliens who satisfy other REAL ID eligibility requirements. These temporary driver's licenses or identification cards cannot be issued with a validity period longer than the alien's authorized period of stay in the United States or, if there is no definite end to the period of authorized stay, a period of one year.³

¹ Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005, Public Law 109-13, 119 Stat. 231, 302, Div. B (codified at 49 U.S.C. 30301 note).

² 6 CFR part 37.

³ REAL ID Act § 202(c)(2)(c)(ii); 6 CFR 37.21(b)(1).

Under the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau (collectively referred to as the Freely Associated States, or FAS), citizens of the Freely Associated States are eligible to be admitted to the United States as nonimmigrants without a visa, and live and work in the United States indefinitely.⁴ Because FAS citizens are authorized to have an indefinite period of authorized stay in the United States (known as “duration of status” or “D/S”)—but FAS citizens are not U.S. citizens—States that issue temporary driver’s licenses or identification cards to FAS citizens generally subject those FAS citizens’ driver’s licenses or identification cards to the one-year temporary license limitation. FAS citizens who present a USCIS Form I–766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) to establish identity may obtain a REAL ID compliant driver’s license or identification card with a validity period as long as the validity period of the EAD, which in the case of FAS citizens is up to five years.

The REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act, Public Law 115–323, signed into law on December 17, 2018, addresses this issue by amending the REAL ID Act to authorize states to issue to FAS citizens residing indefinitely in the United States full-term REAL ID driver’s licenses or identification cards.⁵ This final rule updates the REAL ID regulations to reflect this statutory change by amending the regulatory definition of “temporary lawful status” to specifically exclude individuals admitted as nonimmigrants under the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. With this change, citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the United States are eligible for full-term REAL ID driver’s licenses and identification cards, provided they

satisfy the other requirements of the REAL ID Act and regulations.

II. The REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act

The REAL ID Act prohibits federal agencies from accepting a State-issued driver’s license or identification card for any official purpose unless the license or card is issued by a State that meets the requirements set forth in the REAL ID Act.⁶ Under Section 201(3) of the REAL ID Act, official purpose as defined in the REAL ID Act includes accessing federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, entering nuclear power plants, and any other purpose as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. Section 202(c) of the REAL ID Act requires an applicant for a driver’s license or identification card to present, and for the State to verify, documentation and information evidencing the applicant’s identity, date of birth, social security number or verification that the person is not eligible for a social security number, address of principal residence, and U.S. citizenship or lawful status. *Id.* Certain aliens including those who are in a valid nonimmigrant status, who have pending applications for asylum, who have pending or approved applications for temporary protected status, who have approved deferred action status, or who have pending applications for adjustment to permanent residence or conditional permanent residence, may only receive a temporary REAL ID driver’s license or identification card. *Id.* Temporary driver’s licenses or identification cards can be valid either until the expiration of the applicant’s authorized stay in the United States or, if there is no definite end to the period of authorized stay, a period of one year. *Id.*

The Compacts of Free Association permit citizens of the Freely Associated States to be admitted as nonimmigrants to the United States without a visa and to live and work in the United States indefinitely. Because the Compacts of Free Association do not establish a specific time period for admission or duration of stay in the United States, under current regulations FAS citizens residing in the United States can be eligible for a temporary REAL ID driver’s license or identification card that is valid only for one year, although as described above, the validity period can be as long as an EAD validity period of up to five years. According to the

legislative history accompanying the REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act, the inability to acquire full-term licenses impacts certain opportunities for FAS citizens including opportunities for jobs, housing, transportation, and education, notwithstanding the fact that these individuals may reside in the United States for lengthy periods.⁷

To address this issue, the REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act amends the REAL ID Act to authorize States to issue REAL ID driver’s licenses or identification cards to citizens of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau who are admitted to the United States as nonimmigrants under the Compacts of Free Association, for the maximum period of validity authorized by Section 202(d) of the REAL ID Act, which is up to eight years. This final rule updates the REAL ID regulation to reflect this statutory change. Specifically, this final rule amends the definition of “temporary lawful status” at 6 CFR 37.3 to specifically exclude individuals admitted as nonimmigrants under the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.⁸ As a result, these individuals are no longer subject to 6 CFR 37.21, prescribing requirements for temporary or limited-term licenses and identification cards for those with temporary lawful status. Therefore, these individuals are eligible to receive full-term REAL ID licenses and identification cards, provided they satisfy the other REAL ID requirements including requirements to present documentation establishing identity, date of birth, social security number, address of principal residence, and lawful status.⁹

⁷ H.R. Rep. No. 115–945, at 2 (2018).

⁸ It is not necessary to amend the definition of “lawful status” in 6 CFR 37.3, because that definition already includes an alien “who has a valid nonimmigrant status in the United States,” which includes (but is not limited to) nonimmigrants admitted under the Compacts of Free Association.

⁹ See 6 CFR 37.11. Note that an FAS passport with Form I–94, but no visa, is not acceptable evidence of identity under the REAL ID regulations. *Id.* at § 37.11(c)(1). The immigration document available to FAS nonimmigrants admitted under the Compacts of Free Association that is acceptable evidence of identity for REAL ID Act purposes is the unexpired employment authorization document (EAD). *Id.* at § 37.11(c)(1)(v).

⁴ See Public Law 108–188 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note) (Republic of the Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia); Public Law 99–658 (48 U.S.C. 1931 and 1931 note) (Palau).

⁵ The REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act, Public Law 115–323, sec. 2(b). In addition to authorizing states to issue FAS citizens full-term REAL ID licenses and identification cards, the Act amended the REAL ID definition of “state” by striking the reference to the “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” which no longer exists. As DHS regulations already correctly do not include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in the definition of “State,” no change to the regulations is necessary to reflect that amendment. See 6 CFR 37.3.

⁶ The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005, Public Law 109–13, 119 Stat. 231, 302, Div. B (codified at 49 U.S.C. 30301 note).

III. Regulatory Analyses

A. Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) provides that an agency may dispense with notice and comment rulemaking procedures when an agency, for “good cause,” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). DHS finds that notice and comment rulemaking in this instance is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The amendment to the REAL ID regulation made by this final rule implements the REAL ID Act Modification for Freely Associated States Act by authorizing States to issue full-term REAL ID licenses or identification to FAS citizens. The amendment conforms the regulations to the statute and does not alter other REAL ID requirements necessary for citizens of the Freely Associated States to obtain REAL ID driver’s licenses or identification cards, including requirements to present documentation establishing identity, date of birth, social security number, address of principal residence, and lawful status. FAS citizens seeking to obtain a full-term driver’s license or identification card must still satisfy these and other REAL ID requirements. Additionally, because the bill was signed into law, citizens of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau residing in the United States will likely seek to start immediately obtaining full-term State driver’s licenses and identification cards. Based on the above, DHS finds that notice and comment rulemaking in this instance would be impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest.

For the same reasons, DHS also finds good cause to make this rule effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**. See 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

B. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771

Executive Order 12866 defines “significant regulatory action” as one that is likely to result in a rule that may (1) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements,

grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights or obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order. Executive Order 13771 on Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs and provides that for every one new regulation issued, at least two prior regulations be identified for elimination, and that the cost of planned regulations be prudently managed and controlled through a budgeting process.

This rule does not constitute a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563, and therefore does not require review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). As this rule is not a significant regulatory action it is not subject to the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

As previously discussed, citizens of the FAS residing in the United States are eligible for a temporary driver’s license under the REAL ID Act. This rule will allow citizens of the FAS residing in the United States to be eligible for full-term REAL ID licenses and identification cards. These full-term licenses could last up to eight years.

FAS citizens should benefit from this rule. The inability to acquire full-term licenses impacts certain opportunities for FAS citizens including opportunities for jobs, housing, transportation, and education, notwithstanding the fact that these individuals may reside in the United States for lengthy periods.¹⁰

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small businesses, small government jurisdictions, and small organizations during the development of their rules. This final rule, however, makes changes for which notice and comment are not necessary. Accordingly, DHS is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis. See 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

¹⁰H.R. Rep. No. 115–945, at 2 (2018).

E. Executive Order 12132 (Federalism)

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, “Federalism,” if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have these implications for federalism.

F. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531 to 1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or Tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private section of \$100 million (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. This final rule will not result in such an expenditure.

G. Executive Order 13175 (Tribal Consultation)

This rule does not have Tribal Implications under Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

H. Executive Order 13211 (Energy Impact Analysis)

DHS has analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply Distribution, or Use.” DHS has determined that it is not a “significant energy action” under that Order and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

List of Subjects in 6 CFR Part 37

Document security, driver’s licenses, identification cards, incorporation by reference, motor vehicle administrations, physical security.

The Amendments

For the reasons set forth above, the Department of Homeland Security amends 6 CFR part 37 as follows:

PART 37—REAL ID DRIVER'S LICENSES AND IDENTIFICATION CARDS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 37 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30301 note; 6 U.S.C. 111, 112.

■ 2. In § 37.3, revise the definition of "Temporary lawful status" to read as follows:

§ 37.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

Temporary lawful status: A person in temporary lawful status is a person who: Has a valid nonimmigrant status in the United States (other than a person admitted as a nonimmigrant under the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau); has a pending application for asylum in the United States; has a pending or approved application for temporary protected status (TPS) in the United States; has approved deferred action status; or has a pending application for LPR or conditional permanent resident status.

* * * * *

David Pekoske,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-19023 Filed 9-3-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2019-0187; Product Identifier 2018-NM-172-AD; Amendment 39-19715; AD 2019-16-12]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2005-20-01, which applied to all The Boeing Company Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 series airplanes. AD 2005-20-01 required repetitive inspections of the vertical stiffeners at left buttock line (LBL) and right buttock line (RBL) 6.15 for cracks; and replacement of both stiffeners with new, improved stiffeners if any stiffener is

found cracked. This new AD requires, depending on airplane configuration, replacing the vertical stiffeners at LBL and RBL 6.15 on the rear spar of the wing center section, installing angle and bonding jumpers, installing brackets, applying sealant, and applying paint. This AD was prompted by reports of cracks found in the left and right side keel beam upper chords when replacing vertical stiffeners. This AD was also prompted by possible degradation of the fault current bonding path that could introduce an ignition source in the fuel tank in the event of a fault current being imparted onto the fuel tank structure. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 9, 2019.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 9, 2019.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. It is also available on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0187.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0187; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Jarzomb, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712-4137; phone: 562-627-5234; fax: 562-627-5210; email: Peter.Jarzomb@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2005-20-01, Amendment 39-14294 (70 FR 56358, September 27, 2005) ("AD 2005-20-01"). AD 2005-20-01 applied to all The Boeing Company Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on April 1, 2019 (84 FR 12143). The NPRM was prompted by reports of cracks found in the left and right side keel beam upper chords when replacing vertical stiffeners. In addition, the FAA has determined that the replacement stiffener installation degraded the fault current bonding path that could introduce an ignition source in the fuel tank in the event of fault current being imparted onto the fuel tank structure. The NPRM proposed to require, depending on airplane configuration, replacing the vertical stiffeners at LBL and RBL 6.15 on the rear spar of the wing center section, installing angle and bonding jumpers, installing brackets, applying sealant, and applying paint. The FAA is issuing this AD to address cracks in vertical stiffeners at LBL and RBL 6.15, which could result in damage to the keel beam structure and consequently reduce the capability of the airplane to sustain flight loads. The FAA is also issuing this AD to address a potential ignition source in the fuel tank due to insufficient bonding, which could lead to a fuel tank explosion and subsequent loss of the airplane.

Comments

The FAA gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment. The FAA received one comment that was outside the scope of this rulemaking.

Effect of Winglets on Accomplishment of the Proposed Actions

Aviation Partners Boeing stated that accomplishing Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) ST01219SE does not affect compliance with the proposed actions.

The FAA concurs with the commenter. The FAA has redesignated paragraph (c) of the proposed AD as paragraph (c)(1) of this AD and added paragraph (c)(2) to this AD to state that installation of STC ST01219SE does not affect the ability to accomplish the actions required by this AD. Therefore, for airplanes on which STC ST01219SE is installed, a "change in product"