

a total of 10.25 hours of the applicant's time. To the extent the actual time burden to travel to and from the interview is less than we estimated, costs would be lower. Using the average Jamaican wage rate of \$3.62/hour<sup>8</sup> and a range of 190 to 4,215 workers per year, we estimate the cost of the time to Jamaican workers as a result of this rule to be between \$7,050 (our primary estimate) and \$156,398 per year. Combining this with the cost of the visa application fee, we estimate that the total annual cost of this rule is between \$43,150 and \$957,248.

We are unable to quantify the benefits of this rule; therefore we discuss the benefits qualitatively. Requiring these prospective H-2A agricultural workers to obtain visas ensures that they are properly screened prior to arrival in the United States. This lessens the possibility that a person who poses a security risk to the United States and other potential immigration violators may improperly gain admission to the United States. DHS has determined that visitors from the countries affected by this rule are not a lower security risk than those coming from other countries; therefore, CBP believes that they should be subject to the same screening. Also, prescreening and appearing before consular officers provide greater opportunities to ensure compliance with DHS and DOL H-2A rules, including those regulatory provisions prohibiting the payment of fees by workers in connection with or as a condition of employment or recruitment.

#### B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996, requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of a proposed rule on small entities when the agency is required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking. A small entity may be a small business (defined as any independently owned

and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small Business Act); a small not-for-profit organization; or a small governmental jurisdiction (locality with fewer than 50,000 people). Since a general notice of proposed rulemaking was not necessary, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

#### C. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions are necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

#### D. Executive Order 13132

The rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

#### Amendments to the Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, the interim final rule amending 8 CFR part 212, which was published at 81 FR 6430 on February 8, 2016, is adopted as final without change.

Dated: June 14, 2018.

**Kristjen Nielsen,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2018-14534 Filed 7-5-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

**14 CFR Parts 1, 21, 25, 26, 27, 34, 43, 45, 60, 61, 63, 65, 91, 97, 107, 110, 119, 121, 125, 129, 133, 135, 137, 141, 142, 145, and 183**

[Docket No.: FAA-2018-0119; Amdt Nos. 1-72, 21-101, 25-145, 26-7, 27-49, 34-6, 43-50, 45-31, 60-5, 61-141, 63-40, 65-57A, 91-350, 97-1338, 107-2, 110-2, 119-19, 121-380, 125-68, 129-53, 133-16, 135-139, 137-17, 141-19, 142-10, 145-32, 183-17]

**RIN 2120-AL05**

### Aviation Safety Organization Changes; Correction

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA is correcting a final rule published on March 5, 2018. In that rule, the FAA replaced specific references to offices within the Aircraft Certification Service and the Flight Standards Service with generic references not dependent on any particular office structure. The FAA incorrectly assigned amendment number 65-56 to this rule. The correct amendment number is 65-57A and this action fixes this error.

**DATES:** Effective July 6, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions concerning AIR offices referred to in this action, contact Suzanne Masterson, Transport Standards Branch (AIR-670), Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th St, Des Moines, WA 98189; telephone (206) 231-3211 or (425) 227-1855; email [suzanne.masterson@faa.gov](mailto:suzanne.masterson@faa.gov).

For questions concerning AFS offices referred to in this action, contact Joseph Hemler, Commercial Operations Branch (AFS-820), Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 55 M Street SE, 8th floor, Washington, DC 20003-3522; telephone (202) 267-1100; email [joseph.k.hemler-jr@faa.gov](mailto:joseph.k.hemler-jr@faa.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On March 5, 2018, the FAA published a final rule entitled, "Aviation Safety Organization Changes" (83 FR 9162). In that final rule, the FAA replaced specific references to Aircraft Certification Service (AIR) and Flight Standards Service (AFS) offices with generic references not dependent on any particular office structure. This rule did not impose any new obligations and the

<sup>8</sup>Derived from International Labor Organization's ILOSTAT internet Database. Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat>. Accessed October 12, 2016. Our weekly wage estimate (18,832 Jamaican Dollars per week) is from the "Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by type of scenario" report for all sectors in 2013 which is the last data year available. Our weekly hours worked estimate (40.7 hours per week) is from the "Hours of work, by economic activity" report for all sectors in 2008 which is the last year available for this data point. We converted the wage rate to U.S. dollars using the currency converter available at <http://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/> on October 12, 2016. 18,832 Jamaican Dollars divided by 40.7 hours per week, multiplied by 0.0078155 U.S. dollars per Jamaican dollar = \$3.62 U.S. dollars per hour.

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](mailto: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 generally, 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.