

4. On page 18341—

A. In the second column; in the third paragraph, in lines 26 and 27, the term “personally identifiable health information” is corrected to read “personally identifiable information.”

B. In the third column; in the first partial paragraph, in line 4, the reference to “§ 155.260(a)” is replaced with “the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M–07–16.”

5. On page 18344, in the second column; in the third paragraph, in lines 11 and 12, the references to “§ 155.260(b)(3) and § 155.260(c)” are corrected to “§ 155.260(a)(6) and § 155.260(e)”.

6. On page 18396, in the third column; in the second to last paragraph, in lines 9 and 10, the term “qualified employers” is corrected to “qualified employees.”

7. On page 18413, in the third column; in the last paragraph, in the first line, the cross reference to “§ 155.410” is corrected to “§ 155.420”.

8. On page 18414, in the first column; in the first partial paragraph, in the first line, the reference to “§ 155.410” is corrected to “§ 155.420.”

9. On page 18429, in the first column; in the first paragraph, the first sentence is corrected to read, “We clarify in final § 156.270(g) that if an individual exhausts the grace period without settling all outstanding premium payments, then the QHP issuer must terminate coverage retroactively to the last day of the first month of the grace period.”

B. Correction of Errors in the Regulations Text

§ 155.260 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 18450—

■ A. In the first column; in § 155.260, in paragraphs (a)(3)(i), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(3)(iii), (a)(3)(iv), and (a)(3)(v), the term “personally identifiable health information” is corrected to read “personally identifiable information”.

■ B. In the second column; in § 155.260, in paragraph (a)(3)(vi) and (a)(3)(vii), the term “personally identifiable health information” is corrected to read “personally identifiable information”.

■ C. In the third column, in § 155.260 (d) introductory text, in line three, add the word “creation” before the word “collection”.

§ 155.315 [Corrected]

■ 2. On page 18456, in the first column; in § 155.315(f)(5)(i), in line 6, the reference to “paragraph (i)” is corrected to read “paragraph (g)”.

§ 155.345 [Corrected]

■ 3. On page 18461, in the second column, in § 155.345(g)(3), in line 1, the words, “Not request information of” are corrected to read “Not request information or”.

§ 155.430 [Corrected]

■ 4. On page 18464, in the first column; in § 155.430(c)(2), in lines 3 and 4, the words “, at such time and in such manner as HHS may specify,” are removed.

§ 155.1020 [Corrected]

■ 5. On page 18467, in the second column; in § 155.1020(a), in line 10, the word “increase” is added before the word “justifications” such that the end of that sentence reads: “* * *for which the U.S. Office of Personnel Management will provide a process for the submission of rate increase justifications.”

§ 155.1080 [Corrected]

■ 6. On page 18468, in the second column; in § 155.1080(b), in line 6, the word “meet” is corrected to “meets”.

§ 156.20 [Corrected]

■ 7. On page 18469, in the first column; in the definition of Level of coverage, in line 3, the reference to “section 1302(d)(2) of the Affordable Care Act” is corrected to read “section 1302(d)(1) of the Affordable Care Act”.

Dated: May 22, 2012.

Jennifer Cannistra,

Executive Secretary to the Department.

[FR Doc. 2012–12914 Filed 5–25–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 10

[Docket No. USCG–2004–17455]

RIN 1625–AA85

Validation of Merchant Mariners' Vital Information and Issuance of Coast Guard Merchant Mariner's Licenses and Certificates of Registry (MMLs)

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is finalizing regulations previously published as an interim rule on January 13, 2006. The interim rule was published to amend the maritime personnel licensing rules to include new security requirements

when mariners apply for original, renewal, and raise-of-grade licenses and certificates of registry, but was never published as a final rule. The Coast Guard is finalizing the one remaining section of the interim rule that has remained unfinalized, which is the definition of a dangerous drug.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 28, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2004–17455, and are 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. You may also find this docket on the Internet by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2004–17455 in the “Enter Keyword or ID” box, and then clicking “Search.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Mr. Gerald Miante, Maritime Personnel Qualifications Division, Coast Guard; telephone 202–372–1407, email Gerald.P.Miante@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Abbreviations

- § Section symbol
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
- FR **Federal Register**
- MMC Merchant Mariner Credential
- MMD Merchant Mariner's Document
- NMC National Maritime Center
- REC Regional Examination Center

TSA Transportation Security Administration
 TWIC Transportation Worker Identification Credential
 U.S.C. U.S. Code

II. Regulatory History

On June 16, 2011, we published a notice of intent with request for comments titled “Validation of Merchant Mariners’ Vital Information and Issuance of Coast Guard Merchant Mariner’s Licenses and Certificates of Registry (MMLs)” in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 35169). We received no comments on the notice. No public meeting was requested and none was held.

III. Basis and Purpose

On January 13, 2006, the Coast Guard published in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 2154) an interim rule with request for comments. The interim rule amended maritime personnel licensing rules to include new security requirements when mariners apply for original, renewal, and raise-of-grade licenses and certificates of registry. However, subsequent rulemakings have revised or revoked the majority of the interim rule provisions. The Coast Guard is now finalizing the single remaining section that has not been addressed in subsequent rulemakings.

The most recent significant rulemaking documents addressing the interim rule provisions are as follows¹: (1) Implementation of the 1995 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking [Docket No. USCG–2004–17914] (75 FR 13715); (2) Large Passenger Vessel Crew Requirements, Final Rule [USCG–2007–27761] (74 FR 47729); (3) Crewmember Identification Documents, Final Rule [Docket No. USCG–2007–28648] (74 FR 19135); (4) Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Implementation in the Maritime Sector; Hazardous Materials Endorsement for a Commercial Driver’s License, Final Rule, [Docket Nos. TSA–2006–24191; USCG–2006–24196] (74 FR 13114); (5) Consolidation of Merchant Mariner Qualification Credentials, Final Rule [Docket No. USCG–2006–24371] (74 FR 11196); (6) Maritime Identification Credentials, Notice of acceptable identification credentials; phased cancellation [Docket No. USCG–2006–24189] (74 FR 2865); and (7) Training and Service Requirements for Merchant

Marine Officers, Final Rule [Docket No. USCG–2006–26202] (73 FR 52789).

IV. Background

The one section of the January 13, 2006, interim rule that has remained unfinalized is the definition of “dangerous drug” for subchapter B at 46 CFR 10.107(b). That provision defines “Dangerous drug” to mean a narcotic drug, a controlled substance, or a controlled-substance analogue (as defined in section 102 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 802)). This definition was originally published in the January 13, 2006, interim rule as part of 46 CFR 10.103. A subsequent rulemaking, Consolidation of Merchant Mariner Qualification Credentials, redesignated definitions in subchapter B to 46 CFR 10.107(b) (74 FR 11216) and implemented changes to the other definitions listed within the section. The Coast Guard is finalizing this one remaining definition from the interim rule in its current designation, 46 CFR 10.107(b).

V. Discussion of Comments and Changes

No comments were received. As a result, no changes are being made.

VI. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 14 of these statutes or executive orders.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 (“Regulatory Planning and Review”) and 13563 (“Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review”) direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility.

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order.

This final rule is intended to finalize the definition of a dangerous drug in § 10.107(b). It does not impose any additional impacts or costs on the marine industry or the public.

B. Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. This rulemaking, which finalizes a lawfully promulgated interim rule, does not require a general notice of proposed rulemaking and, therefore, is exempt from the analysis requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. 5 U.S.C. 604.

C. Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we offered to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please consult Gerald P. Miente, Personnel Qualifications Division, Coast Guard, telephone 202–372–1407, email Gerald.P.Miente@uscg.mil. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247).

D. Collection of Information

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

¹ To find all the rulemaking documents associated with the rulemakings listed here, you can view each rulemaking’s docket on www.regulations.gov.

E. Federalism

A rule has federalism implications under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect 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.

We have evaluated this rule under Executive Order 13132 and have determined that although the rule is preemptive of state law or regulation, it does not have a substantial direct effect 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. It is well settled that States may not regulate in categories reserved for regulation by the Coast Guard. It is also well settled that all of the categories covered in 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703, 7101, and 8101 (design, construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, operation, equipping, personnel qualification, and manning of vessels) are within fields foreclosed from regulation by the States. See *United States v. Locke*, 529 U.S. 89, 120 S.Ct. 1135 (2000). Congress granted to the Coast Guard the authority to regulate the issuance of merchant mariners' documents, including the process by which a mariner's qualifications are determined and verified for specific ratings. Because States may not promulgate rules within this category, this rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

F. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. This rule will not result in such an expenditure.

G. Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

H. Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

I. Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

J. Indian Tribal Governments

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.

K. Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a "significant energy action" under that order because it is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

L. Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

M. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security

Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded under section 2.B.2, figure 2–1, paragraphs (34)(a) and (c) of the Instruction. This rule involves regulations that are editorial and concern qualification and certification of maritime personnel. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 10

Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Schools, Seamen.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 46 CFR part 10 as follows:

PART 10—MERCHANT MARINER CREDENTIAL

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 10 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 14 U.S.C. 633; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 46 U.S.C. 2101, 2103, 2110; 46 U.S.C. chapter 71; 46 U.S.C. chapter 72; 46 U.S.C. chapter 75; 46 U.S.C. 7701, 8906 and 70105; Executive Order 10173; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Amend § 10.107 by revising the definition of "Dangerous drug" in paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 10.107 Definitions in subchapter B.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Dangerous drug means a narcotic drug, a controlled substance, or a controlled-substance analogue (as defined in section 102 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 802)).

* * * * *

Dated: May 11, 2012.

J.G. Lantz,

Director of Commercial Regulations and Standards, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2012–12870 Filed 5–25–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P