intend 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 Boufflou, 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. 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 impractical, 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.
Removal of this part does not reduce burden or cost on the public in any way, nor does it add any costs. This burden ended in 2003. Kaho'olawe Island was used by the armed forces of the United States as a training area, including bombing and gunnery training ranges, under authority granted by Executive Order No. 10436 of February 20, 1953. The Commanding Officer, Naval Base Pearl Harbor controlled entry to the area. Title X of the Fiscal Year 1994 Department of Defense Appropriations Act directed the Navy to convey Kaho'olawe and its surrounding waters to the state of Hawaii. As directed by Title X, and in accordance with a required memorandum of understanding between the U.S. Navy and the State of Hawaii, the Navy transferred the title of the island of Kaho'olawe to the State of Hawaii on May 9, 1994. On November 11, 2003, the U.S. Navy has not exercised access control to Kaho'olawe since that time. Since that time, Navy has not exercised access control to Kaho'olawe Island or its adjacent waters.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 763
Federal buildings and facilities, Military law, National defense measures.

PART 763—[REMOVED]
Accordingly, by the authority of 5 U.S.C. 301, 32 CFR part 763 is removed.

Dated: June 28, 2018.
E.K. Baldini,
Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–14508 Filed 7–5–18; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900–AP20

Third Party Billing for Medical Care Provided Under Special Treatment Authorities

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is amending its medical regulations to clarify that VA will not bill third party payers for care and services provided by VA under certain statutory provisions, which we refer to as “special treatment authorities.” These special treatment authorities direct VA to provide care and services to veterans based upon discrete exposures or experiences that occurred during active military, naval, or air service. VA is authorized, but not required by law, to recover or collect charges for care and services provided to veterans for non-service-connected disabilities. This rule establishes that VA will not exercise its authority to recover or collect reasonable charges from third party payers for care and services provided under the special treatment authorities.

DATES: This final rule is effective August 6, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Duran, Director, Policy and Planning, VHA Office of Community Care (10D1A1), Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, (303–370–1637). (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a document published in the Federal Register on November 22, 2017, VA proposed to amend its regulation concerning billing third party payers for...