Signed: June 14, 2017.

#### John J. Manfreda,

Administrator.

Approved: October 26, 2017.

#### Timothy E. Skud,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax, Trade, and Tariff Policy).

[FR Doc. 2017–26410 Filed 12–6–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-P

#### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

# **Employee Benefits Security Administration**

#### 29 CFR Part 2550

[Application Number D-11712; D-11713; D-11850]

#### ZRIN 1210-ZA27

18-Month Extension of Transition
Period and Delay of Applicability
Dates; Best Interest Contract
Exemption (PTE 2016–01); Class
Exemption for Principal Transactions
in Certain Assets Between Investment
Advice Fiduciaries and Employee
Benefit Plans and IRAs (PTE 2016–02);
Prohibited Transaction Exemption 84–
24 for Certain Transactions Involving
Insurance Agents and Brokers,
Pension Consultants, Insurance
Companies, and Investment Company
Principal Underwriters (PTE 84–24);
Correction

**AGENCY:** Employee Benefits Security Administration, Labor.

**ACTION:** Technical corrections.

**SUMMARY:** This document corrects two errors in the preamble of a document that appeared in the **Federal Register** on November 29, 2017.

**DATES:** *Issuance date:* The correction is issued December 7, 2017 without further action or notice.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Shiker or Susan Wilker, (202) 693–8824, Office of Exemption Determinations, Employee Benefits Security Administration.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Background

There is a clerical error in footnote 66 in FR Doc. 2017–25760 (published November 29, 2017 at 82 FR 56545), entitled "18-Month Extension of Transition Period and Delay of Applicability Dates; Best Interest Contract Exemption (PTE 2016–01); Class Exemption for Principal Transactions in Certain Assets Between Investment Advice Fiduciaries and Employee Benefit Plans and IRAs (PTE

2016–02); Prohibited Transaction Exemption 84–24 for Certain Transactions Involving Insurance Agents and Brokers, Pension Consultants, Insurance Companies, and Investment Company Principal Underwriters (PTE 84–24)."

Footnote 66 is situated in the regulatory impact analysis section of the preamble. The textual discussion surrounding footnote 66 focuses on regulatory alternatives considered, but rejected by the Department of Labor (Department). Footnote 66 identifies certain public commenters who support a contingent or tiered delay, two regulatory alternatives the Department declined to adopt. Due to a clerical error, the footnote also inadvertently includes the names of public commenters who do not support a contingent or tiered delay. This document corrects that error.

In addition, there is text missing in the portion of the preamble that discusses the Congressional Review Act (CRA). The Department inadvertently omitted a discussion of the basis for making the delay effective more quickly than the 60-day period generally required by the CRA for major rules. This document corrects that error.

#### II. Correction of Errors

In FR Doc. 2017–25760 of November 29, 2017 (82 FR 56545), make the following preamble corrections:

1. On page 56557, second column, correct footnote 66 to read "See, e.g., Comment Letter #121 (HSBC North America Holdings Inc.); Comment Letter #124 (Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP)."

2. On page 56559, second column, add the following language to the end of Congressional Review Act discussion: "Although the CRA generally requires that major rules become effective no sooner than 60 days after Congress receives the required report, the CRA allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner, if the agency makes a good cause finding that such public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. For the same reasons underlying the good cause finding in the April Delay Rule, the Department has made such a good cause finding for this rule. See 82 FR 16902, 16915 (April 7, 2017)."

Signed at Washington, DC, this 5th day of December, 2017.

## Jeanne Klinefelter Wilson,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor.

[FR Doc. 2017–26478 Filed 12–5–17; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4510-29-P

#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

# Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

#### 30 CFR Part 950

[SATS No: WY-045-FOR; Docket ID: OSM-2013-0002; S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 189S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 18XS501520]

### **Wyoming Regulatory Program**

**AGENCY:** Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior. **ACTION:** Final rule; approval of amendment with certain exceptions.

**SUMMARY:** We are issuing a final decision on an amendment to the Wyoming regulatory program (the "Wyoming program") under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 ("SMCRA" or "the Act"). Our decision approves in part and disapproves in part the amendment. Wyoming proposes both revisions of and additions to its coal rules and regulations concerning ownership and control, adds a provision concerning variable topsoil depths during reclamation, and addresses four deficiencies that were identified by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) during the review of a previous program amendment (WY-038-FOR; Docket ID No. OSM-2009-0012). Wyoming revised its program to be consistent with the corresponding Federal regulations and SMCRA, clarify ambiguities, and improve operational efficiency.

**DATES:** The effective date is January 8, 2018.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Fleischman, Chief, Denver Field Division, Telephone: 307–261–6550, Internet address: jfleischman@ OSMRE.gov.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background on the Wyoming Program II. Submission of the Proposed Amendment
- III. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement's (OSMRE's) Findings
- IV. Summary and Disposition of Comments V. OSMRE's Decision
- VI. Procedural Determinations

# I. Background on the Wyoming Program

Section 503(a) of the Act permits a State to assume primacy for the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on non-Federal and non-Indian lands within its borders by demonstrating that its State program includes, among other things, State laws and regulations that govern surface coal