

redesignating paragraphs (c) and (d) as paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively.

Subchapter H—Clauses and Forms

PART 652—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

- 4. Add § 652.204–70 to read as follows:

652.204–70 Department of State Personal Identification Card Issuance Procedures.

As prescribed in 604.1301–70, insert the following clause:

Department of State Personal Identification Card Issuance Procedures (MAY 2011)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the Department of State (DOS) Personal Identification Card Issuance Procedures for all employees performing under this contract who require frequent and continuing access to DOS facilities, or information systems. The Contractor shall insert this clause in all subcontracts when the subcontractor's employees will require frequent and continuing access to DOS facilities, or information systems.

(b) The DOS Personal Identification Card Issuance Procedures may be accessed at <http://www.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/c21664.htm>.

(End of clause)

- 5. Section 652.237–71 is removed and reserved.

- 6. Section 652.237–72 is amended by removing “637.110(c)” and adding “637.110(b)” in its place in the introductory text.

- 7. Section 652.237–73 is revised by removing “637.110(d)” and adding “637.110(c)” in its place in the introductory text.

Dated: March 28, 2011.

Corey M. Rindner,

Procurement Executive, Bureau of Administration, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2011–8720 Filed 4–11–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–24–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 541

[Docket No. NHTSA–2011–0026]

RIN 2127–AK91

Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2012 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2012

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule announces NHTSA's determination that there are no new model year (MY) 2012 light duty truck lines subject to the parts-marking requirements of the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard because they have been determined by the agency to be high-theft or because they have a majority of interchangeable parts with those of a passenger motor vehicle line. This final rule also identifies those vehicle lines that have been granted an exemption from the parts-marking requirements because the vehicles are equipped with antitheft devices determined to meet certain statutory criteria.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The amendment made by this final rule is effective April 12, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rosalind Proctor, Consumer Standards Division, Office of International Policy, Fuel Economy and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., (NVS–131, Room W43–302) Washington, DC 20590. Ms. Proctor's telephone number is (202) 366–4931. Her fax number is (202) 493–0073.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The theft prevention standard applies to (1) all passenger car lines; (2) all multipurpose passenger vehicle (MPV) lines with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 6,000 pounds or less; (3) low-theft light-duty truck (LDT) lines with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less that have major parts that are interchangeable with a majority of the covered major parts of passenger car or MPV lines; and (4) high-theft light-duty truck lines with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less.

The purpose of the theft prevention standard (49 CFR part 541) is to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle theft by facilitating the tracing and recovery of

parts from stolen vehicles. The standard seeks to facilitate such tracing by requiring that vehicle identification numbers (VINs), VIN derivative numbers, or other symbols be placed on major component vehicle parts. The theft prevention standard requires motor vehicle manufacturers to inscribe or affix VINs onto covered original equipment major component parts, and to inscribe or affix a symbol identifying the manufacturer and a common symbol identifying the replacement component parts for those original equipment parts, on all vehicle lines subject to the requirements of the standard.

Section 33104(d) provides that once a line has become subject to the theft prevention standard, the line remains subject to the requirements of the standard unless it is exempted under § 33106. Section 33106 provides that a manufacturer may petition annually to have one vehicle line exempted from the requirements of § 33104, if the line is equipped with an antitheft device meeting certain conditions as standard equipment. The exemption is granted if NHTSA determines that the antitheft device is likely to be as effective as compliance with the theft prevention standard in reducing and deterring motor vehicle thefts.

The agency annually publishes the names of those LDT lines that have been determined to be high theft pursuant to 49 CFR part 541, those LDT lines that have been determined to have major parts that are interchangeable with a majority of the covered major parts of passenger car or MPV lines and those vehicle lines that are exempted from the theft prevention standard under section 33104. Appendix A to Part 541 identifies those LDT lines that are or will be subject to the theft prevention standard beginning in a given model year. Appendix A–I to Part 541 identifies those vehicle lines that are or have been exempted from the theft prevention standard.

For MY 2012, there are no new LDT lines that will be subject to the theft prevention standard in accordance with the procedures published in 49 CFR part 542. Therefore, Appendix A does not need to be amended.

For MY 2012, the list of lines that have been exempted by the agency from the parts-marking requirements of Part 541 is amended to include nine vehicle lines newly exempted in full. The nine exempted vehicle lines are the BMW Carline X1, Chrysler Fiat 500, Ford Fusion, Chevrolet Sonic, Range Rover Evoque, Outlander Sport, Suzuki Kizashi, Toyota Corolla and the VW Audi A8.

We note that the agency removes from the list being published in the **Federal Register** each year certain vehicle lines that have been discontinued more than 5 years ago. Therefore, the Buick LeSabre, Buick Park Avenue (1992–2005), Buick Regal/Century, Chevrolet Cavalier, Chevrolet Classic, Oldsmobile Alero, Oldsmobile Aurora, Pontiac Bonneville, Pontiac GrandAm, Pontiac Sunfire, Acura CL, Acura NSX, Acura RL, Isuzu Axiom and the Mazda Millennia have been removed from the Appendix A–I listing. The agency will continue to maintain a comprehensive database of all exemptions on our Web site. However, we believe that re-publishing a list containing vehicle lines that have not been in production for a considerable period of time is unnecessary.

The vehicle lines listed as being exempt from the standard have previously been exempted in accordance with the procedures of 49 CFR part 543 and 49 U.S.C., 33106. Therefore, NHTSA finds for good cause that notice and opportunity for comment on these listings are unnecessary. Further, public comment on the listing of selections and exemptions is not contemplated by 49 U.S.C. Chapter 331. For the same reasons, since this revised listing only informs the public of previous agency actions and does not impose additional obligations on any party, NHTSA finds for good cause that the amendment made by this notice should be effective as soon as it is published in the **Federal Register**.

Regulatory Impacts

A. Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), provides for making determinations whether a regulatory action is “significant” and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and to the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines a “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 and 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.

This final rule was not reviewed under Executive Order 12866. It is not significant within the meaning of the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures. It will not impose any new burdens on vehicle manufacturers. This document informs the public of previously granted exemptions. Since the only purpose of this final rule is to inform the public of previous actions taken by the agency no new costs or burdens will result.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires agencies to evaluate the potential effects of their rules on small businesses, small organizations and small governmental jurisdictions. I have considered the effects of this rulemaking action under the Regulatory Flexibility Act and certify that it would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As noted above, the effect of this final rule is only to inform the public of the agency’s previous actions.

C. National Environmental Policy Act

NHTSA has analyzed this final rule for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act. The agency has determined that implementation of this action will not have any significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, no environmental assessment is required.

D. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

The agency has analyzed this rulemaking in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132 and has determined that it does not have sufficient Federal implications to warrant consultation with State and local officials or the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

E. Unfunded Mandates Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the costs, benefits and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by State, local or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of

more than \$100 million annually (\$120.7 million as adjusted annually for inflation with base year of 1995). The assessment may be combined with other assessments, as it is here.

This final rule will not result in expenditures by State, local or tribal governments or automobile manufacturers and/or their suppliers of more than \$120.7 million annually. This document informs the public of previously granted exemptions. Since the only purpose of this final rule is to inform the public of previous actions taken by the agency, no new costs or burdens will result.

F. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

Pursuant to Executive Order 12988, “Civil Justice Reform”¹ the agency has considered whether this final rule has any retroactive effect. We conclude that it would not have such an effect. In accordance with § 33118 when the Theft Prevention Standard is in effect, a State or political subdivision of a State may not have a different motor vehicle theft prevention standard for a motor vehicle or major replacement part. 49 U.S.C. 33117 provides that judicial review of this rule may be obtained pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 32909. Section 32909 does not require submission of a petition for reconsideration or other administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Department of Transportation has not submitted an information collection request to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). This rule does not impose any new information collection requirements on manufacturers.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 541

Administrative practice and procedure, Labeling, Motor vehicles, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, 49 CFR Part 541 is amended as follows:

PART 541—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 541 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 33101, 33102, 33103, 33104, 33105 and 33106; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

■ 2. In Part 541, Appendix A–I is revised to read as follows:

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¹ See 61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996.

Appendix A-I to Part 541 – Lines With Antitheft Devices Which are Exempted From the Parts-Marking Requirements of This Standard Pursuant to 49 CFR Part 543

Manufacturer	Subject Lines
BMW	MINI X1 ¹ X3 X5 Z4 1 Car Line 3 Car Line 5 Car Line 6 Car Line 7 Car Line
CHRYSLER	300C Fiat 500 ¹ Town and Country MPV Jeep Grand Cherokee Jeep Patriot Jeep Wrangler Dodge Charger Dodge Challenger Dodge Journey Dodge Magnum (2008)
FORD MOTOR CO	Escape Explorer Five-Hundred (2007) Focus Fusion ¹ Lincoln Town Car Mustang Mercury Mariner Mercury Grand Marquis Mercury Sable Taurus Taurus X
GENERAL MOTORS	Buick Lucerne Buick LaCrosse Cadillac CTS Cadillac DTS/Deville Chevrolet Camaro Chevrolet Cobalt (2005-2010) Chevrolet Corvette Chevrolet Cruze

¹ Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2012.

Manufacturer	Subject Lines
	Chevrolet Equinox
	Chevrolet Impala/Monte Carlo
	Chevrolet Malibu/Malibu Maxx
	Chevrolet Sonic ¹
	Chevrolet Uplander
	GMC Terrain
	Pontiac G6
	Pontiac Grand Prix
	Saturn Aura
HONDA	Acura TL
HYUNDAI	Azera
	Genesis
	VI
JAGUAR	XJ
	XK
	Land Rover Range Rover Evoque ¹
KIA.....	Amanti
MAZDA	2
	3
	5
	6
	CX-7
	CX-9
	MX-5 Miata
	Tribute
MERCEDES-BENZ.....	smart USA fortwo
	SL-Class (the models within this line are):
	SL550
	SL600
	SL55
	SL 63/AMG
	SL 65/AMG
	SLK-Class ² (the models within this line are):
	SLK 300
	SLK 350
	SLK 55 AMG

¹ Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2012.

Manufacturer	Subject Lines
MITSUBISHI	S-Class/CL-Class (the models within this line are): S450 S500 S550 S600 S55 S65 CL500 CL600 CL55 CL65 C-Class/CLK-Class (the models within this line are): C240 C300 C350 CLK 350 CLK 550 CLK 63AMG E-Class/CLS Class (the models within this line are): E320/E320DT CDi E350/E500/E55 CLS500/CLS55 Eclipse Endeavor Galant Lancer Outlander Outlander Sport¹ Altima Cube Maxima Murano
NISSAN	

¹ Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2012.

² Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2010.

Manufacturer	Subject Lines
	Pathfinder Quest Rogue Sentra Versa (2008-2011) ² Versa Hatchback Infiniti G ³ Infiniti M ⁴
PORSCHÉ	911 Boxster/Cayman Panamera
SAAB	9-3 9-5
SUBARU	Forester Impreza Legacy B9 Tribeca Outback
SUZUKI	Kizashi ¹ XL-7
TOYOTA.....	Camry Corolla ¹ Lexus ES Lexus GS Lexus LS Lexus SC
VOLKSWAGEN	Audi A3 Audi A4 Audi Allroad Audi A6 Audi A8 ¹ Audi Q5 New Beetle Golf/Rabbit/GTI/R32 Jetta Passat ⁵ Tiguan

¹ Granted an exemption from the parts marking requirements beginning with MY 2012.

² (Old) Versa nameplate was changed to the Versa Hatchback beginning with MY 2012.

³ Infiniti G line include the G25, G35 and G37 models

⁴ Infiniti M line include the M35, M37, M45 and M56 models

⁵ Passat line includes the CC model.

Issued on: April 7, 2011.

Joseph S. Carra,

Acting Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2011-8744 Filed 4-11-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 218

RIN 0648-AX11

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; U.S. Navy's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Activities Within the Naval Sea Systems Command Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport Range Complex

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS, upon application from the U.S. Navy (Navy), is issuing regulations to govern the unintentional taking of marine mammals incidental to activities conducted at the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC) Keyport Range Complex for the period of April 2011 through April 2016. The Navy's activities are considered military readiness activities pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (NDAA). These regulations, which allow for the issuance of "Letters of Authorization" (LOAs) for the incidental take of marine mammals during the described activities and specified timeframes, prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammal species and their habitat, as well as requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. **DATES:** Effective April 11, 2011 through April 11, 2016.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Navy's application (which contains a list of the references used in this document), NMFS' Record of Decision (ROD), and other documents cited herein may be obtained by writing to Michael Payne, Chief, Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver

Spring, MD 20910-3225 or by telephone via the contact listed here (**see FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). Additionally, the Navy's LOA application may be obtained by visiting the Internet at: http://www-keyport.kpt.nuwc.navy.mil/EIS_Home.htm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Shane Guan, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 713-2289, ext. 137.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Extensive Supplementary Information was provided in the proposed rule for this activity, which was published in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, July 7, 2009 (74 FR 32264). This information will not be reprinted here in its entirety; rather, all sections from the proposed rule will be represented herein and will contain either a summary of the material presented in the proposed rule or a note referencing the page(s) in the proposed rule where the information may be found. Any information that has changed since the proposed rule was published will be addressed herein. Additionally, this final rule contains a section that responds to the comments received during the public comment period.

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional taking of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) during periods of not more than five consecutive years each if certain findings are made and regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

Authorization shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses, and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such taking are set forth.

NMFS has defined "negligible impact" in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

The NDAA (Pub. L. 108-136) removed the "small numbers" and "specified geographical region"

limitations and amended the definition of "harassment" as it applies to a "military readiness activity" to read as follows (Section 3(18)(B) of the MMPA): Any act that injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A Harassment]; or any act that disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, surfacing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering, to a point where such behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered [Level B Harassment].

Summary of Request

On May 15, 2008, NMFS received an application from the Navy requesting authorization for the take of 5 species of marine mammals incidental to the RDT&E activities within the NAVSEA NUWC Keyport Range Complex Extension over the course of 5 years. These RDT&E activities are classified as military readiness activities. On April 29, 2009, NMFS received additional information and clarification on the Navy's proposed NAVSEA NUWC Keyport Range Complex Extension RDT&E activities. The Navy states that these RDT&E activities may cause various impacts to marine mammal species in the proposed action area. The Navy requests an authorization to take individuals of these marine mammals by Level B Harassment. Please refer to Tables 6-23, 6-24, 6-25, and 6-26 of the Navy's Letter of Authorization (LOA) application for detailed information of the potential marine mammal exposures from the RDT&E activities in the Keyport Range Complex Extension per year. However, due to the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures and standard range operating procedures in place, NMFS estimates that the take of marine mammals is likely to be lower than the amount requested. NMFS does not expect any marine mammals to be killed or injured as a result of the Navy's proposed activities, and NMFS is not proposing to authorize any injury or mortality incidental to the Navy's proposed RDT&E activities within the Keyport Range Complex Extension.

Background of Navy Request

The proposed rule contains a description of the Navy's mission, their responsibilities pursuant to Title 10 of the United States Code, and the specific purpose and need for the activities for which they requested incidental take authorization. The description