DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2019–0785; Airspace Docket No. 19–AEA–14]

RIN 2120–AA66

Revocation of Class E Airspace; Grundy, VA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action removes Class E airspace at Grundy, VA, as Grundy Municipal Airport has been abandoned, and controlled airspace is no longer required. This action enhances the safety and management of controlled airspace within the National Airspace System.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, March 26, 2020. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under Title 1 Code of Federal Regulations part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.11D and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.11D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed on line at *http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11D at NARA, email *fedreg.legal@nara.gov* or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337; telephone (404) 305–6364.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it removes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface in the Grundy, VA area.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 60354, November 8, 2019) for Docket No. FAA–2019–0785 to remove Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Grundy, VA, as Grundy Municipal Airport has closed.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Class E airspace designations are published in Paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11D, dated August 8, 2019, and effective September 15, 2019, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.11D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 8, 2019, and effective September 15, 2019. FAA Order 7400.11D is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11D lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This amendment to Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 removes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Grundy Municipal Airport, Grundy, VA, as the airport has been abandoned, and controlled airspace is no longer required.

These changes are necessary for continued safety and management of IFR operations in the area.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' paragraph 5–6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 8, 2019, effective September 15, 2019, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

AEA VA E5 Grundy, VA [Removed]

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on January 28, 2020.

Ryan Almasy,

Manager, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2020–02019 Filed 2–3–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

19 CFR Part 351

[Docket No. 200128–0035]

RIN 0625–AB16

Modification of Regulations Regarding Benefit and Specificity in Countervailing Duty Proceedings

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is modifying two regulations pertaining to the determination of benefit and specificity in countervailing duty proceedings. These modifications clarify how Commerce will determine the existence of a benefit when examining a subsidy resulting from currency undervaluation and clarify that companies in the traded goods sector of the economy can constitute a group of enterprises for purposes of determining whether a subsidy is specific.

DATES:

Effective date: April 6, 2020.

Applicability date: This rule will apply to all segments of proceedings initiated on or after April 6, 2020. FOR

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Campbell at (202) 482–2239 or Matthew Walden at (202) 482–2963.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 28, 2019, we published the *Modification of Regulations Regarding Benefit and Specificity in Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Proposed Rule and Request for Comments.*[1] In the proposed rule, we explained that neither the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) nor Commerce's existing countervailing duty (CVD) regulations specify how to determine the existence of a benefit or specificity when Commerce is examining a potential subsidy resulting from the exchange of currency under a unified exchange rate system. We initiated this rulemaking process to fill that gap.

We received numerous comments on the proposed rule, and we address those comments below. The proposed rule, comments received, and this final rule can be accessed using the Federal eRulemaking portal at *http://www.regulations.gov* under Docket Number ITA–2019–0002. After analyzing and carefully considering all of the comments that Commerce received, we have adopted the modifications described below and amended Commerce's regulations accordingly.

Explanation of Regulatory Provisions and Final Modifications

Commerce is modifying 19 CFR 351.502, which addresses specificity of domestic subsidies, and is adding new 19 CFR 351.528, to govern the determinations of undervaluation and benefit when examining potential subsidies resulting from the exchange of an undervalued currency. The modification to 19 CFR 351.502 adds new paragraph (c), which explains that enterprises that buy or sell goods internationally (*i.e.,* enterprises in the traded goods sector of an economy) can comprise a ''group'' of enterprises for specificity purposes. In essence, this modification fills a gap in section 771(5A)(D) of the Act, which states that a subsidy can be specific if provided to ''a group'' of enterprises or industries, but does not define the word ''group.'' Existing 19 CFR 351.502 makes clear that in determining whether there is a ''group,'' Commerce is not required to determine whether there are shared characteristics among the enterprises or industries that are eligible for, or actually receive, the subsidy. Moreover, Commerce's Policy Bulletin 10.1, issued in 2010, clarifies that state-owned enterprises can constitute a ''group'' of enterprises within the meaning of section 771(5A)(D) of the Act.[2] The addition of 19 CFR 351.502(c) is intended to provide further clarification, this time for the traded goods sector, regarding the entities that may comprise a ''group.''

New 19 CFR 351.528 provides guidance for Commerce's determinations of undervaluation and benefit when examining a potential subsidy resulting from the exchange of an undervalued currency. Paragraph (a)(1) specifies that Commerce normally will consider whether a benefit is conferred from the exchange of U.S. dollars for the currency of the country under review or investigation only if that country's currency is undervalued during the relevant period. In other words, a determination of undervaluation is a prerequisite to proceeding to an analysis of whether a benefit is conferred. To determine whether there is undervaluation, Commerce normally will consider the gap between the country's real effective exchange rate (REER), on the one hand, and the REER that achieves an external balance over the medium term that reflects appropriate policies—otherwise known as the equilibrium REER—on the other hand. Paragraph (a)(2) specifies that Commerce normally will make an affirmative finding of currency undervaluation only if there has been government action on the exchange rate that contributes to an undervaluation of the currency. In assessing whether there has been such government action, Commerce will not normally include monetary and related credit policy of an independent central bank or monetary authority. In making its assessment of government action on the exchange rate, Commerce may consider the relevant government's degree of transparency regarding actions that could alter the exchange rate.

Paragraph (b) of § 351.528 states that once Commerce has made an affirmative finding of currency undervaluation, we normally will determine the existence of a benefit after examining the difference between (i) the nominal, bilateral U.S. dollar rate consistent with the equilibrium REER, and (ii) the actual nominal, bilateral dollar rate during the relevant time period, taking into account any information regarding the impact of government action on the exchange rate. If there is a difference between (i) and (ii), then the amount of the benefit normally will be determined by comparing the amount of the domestic currency [3] that the recipient received to the amount it would have received absent the difference between (i) and (ii). In short, under paragraph (b), the benefit normally will be equal to the

[1] 84 FR 24406 (proposed rule).

[2] *See* Import Administration Policy Bulletin 10.1, ''Specificity of Subsidies Provided to State-owned Enterprises,'' 2010, *available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/PB-10.1.pdf.* Commerce has also addressed the issue of the definition of ''group'' in certain CVD proceedings. For example, we found foreign-invested enterprises to comprise a ''group'' under the Act. *See, e.g., Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 74 FR 16836 (April 13, 2009), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 16.

[3] The term ''domestic currency,'' as used throughout this notice, means the currency of the country under investigation or review.