V–242: V–242 extends between the International Falls, MN, VOR/DME and the Atikokan, ON, Canada, NDB, excluding that airspace within Canada. The airway is removed in its entirety. 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 due 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 Department of Transportation (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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will 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 of removing VOR Federal airway V–242, due to the planned decommissioning of the Atikokan, ON, Canada, NDB NAVAID, qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1500, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5–6.5a, which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points). As such, this action is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5–2 regarding Extraordinary Circumstances, the FAA has reviewed this action for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis. The FAA has determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact study.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71
Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

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


§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6010(a) Domestic VOR Federal Airways.

* * * * *

V–242 [Removed]

* * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 17, 2021.

George Gonzalez, Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2021–10617 Filed 5–20–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2020–1103; Airspace Docket No. 20–ACE–21]

RIN 2120–AA66


AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal airways V–72, V–132, V–190, and V–289; and removes VOR Federal airway V–238 in the vicinity of Maples, MO. The VOR Federal airway modifications are necessary due to the planned decommissioning of the VOR portion of the Maples, MO, VOR/Tactical Air Navigation (VORTAC) navigation aid (NAVAID) which provides navigation guidance for portions of the affected airways listed above. The Maples VOR is being decommissioned as part of the FAA’s VOR Minimum Operational Network (MON) program.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, August 12, 2021. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. For further information, you can contact the Rules and Regulations 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 7400.11E at NARA, email: fedreg.legal@nara.gov or go to https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Colby Abbott, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

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 the 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 modifies the route structure as necessary to preserve the safe and efficient flow of air traffic within the National Airspace System.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for Docket No. FAA–2020–1103 in the
Federal Register / Vol. 86, No. 97 / Friday, May 21, 2021 / Rules and Regulations

Federal Register (85 FR 79446; December 10, 2020), amending VOR Federal airways V–72, V–132, V–190, and V–289; and removing VOR Federal airway V–238 in the vicinity of Maples, MO. The proposed amendment and revocation actions were due to the planned decommissioning of the VOR portion of the Maples, MO, VORTAC NAVDIA. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. No comments were received.

Subsequent to the NPRM, the FAA published a rule for Docket No. FAA–2020–0944 in the Federal Register (86 FR 16296; March 29, 2021), amending VOR Federal airway V–190 by removing the airway segment overlying the Marion, IL, VOR/DME between the Farmington, MO, VORTAC and the Pocket City, IN, VORTAC. That airway amendment, effective June 17, 2021, is included in this rule.

VOR Federal airways are published in paragraph 6010(a) of FAA Order 7400.11E, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The VOR Federal airways 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 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020. FAA Order 7400.11E is publicly available as listed in the ADDRESSES section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11E lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule


The VOR Federal airway changes are outlined below.

V–72: V–72 extends between the Razorback, AR, VORTAC and the Bible Grove, IL, VORTAC. The airway segment overlying the Maples, MO, VORTAC between the Dogwood, MO, VORTAC and the Farmington, MO, VORTAC is removed. The unaffected portions of the existing airway remain as charted.


The LENOX fix is redefined as the intersection of the existing Forney, MO, VOR 086° radial and new Vichy, MO, VOR/DME 156° radial. The existing airway remains as charted and the exclusion language remains unchanged.

V–190: V–190 extends between the Phoenix, AZ, VORTAC and the Farmington, MO, VORTAC. The airway segment overlying the Maples, MO, VORTAC between the Springfield, MO, VORTAC and the Farmington, MO, VORTAC is removed. The unaffected portions of the existing airway remain as charted.

V–238: V–238 extends between the Maples, MO, VORTAC and the Troy, IL, VORTAC. The airway is removed in its entirety.

V–289: V–289 extends between the Beaumont, TX, VORTAC and the Vichy, MO, VOR/DME. The airway point defined by the intersection of the Dogwood, MO, VORTAC 058° and Maples, MO, VORTAC 236° radials (MUPIEE fix) is removed and the airway point defined by the intersection of the Maples, MO, VORTAC 236° and Vichy, MO, VOR/DME 204° radials (GOBEYH fix) is redefined as the intersection of the new Dogwood, MO, VORTAC 058° radial and existing Vichy, MO, VOR/DME 204° radial. The existing airway remains as charted.

All radials in the VOR Federal airway descriptions below are stated in True degrees.

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 rulemaking action 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 Department of Transportation (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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will 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 of modifying VOR Federal airways V–72, V–132, V–190, and V–289, and removing V–238, due to the planned decommissioning of the VOR portion of the Maples, MO, VORTAC NAVDIA, qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1500, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5–6.5a, which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points). As such, this action is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5–2 regarding Extraordinary Circumstances, the FAA has reviewed this action for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis. The FAA has determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact study.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

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:


§71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

19 CFR Part 361
[Docket No. 210512–0104]
RIN 0625–AB18

Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis System: Effective Date and Response to Comments

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

ACTION: Final rule; response to comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is confirming the stay of the regulations entitled “Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis System” will be lifted on June 28, 2021. Commerce is also addressing the additional public comments received regarding the final rule. Finally, Commerce is also confirming that compliance with its regulations regarding the Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis (AIM) system, except for certain sections, will take effect on June 28, 2021 and is extending the temporary delay for compliance with the remaining sections its regulations from December 23, 2021 to June 28, 2022.

DATES:
Effective date: This document is effective on June 28, 2021.

Compliance dates: Compliance with 19 CFR part 361 (except for §361.103(c)(3)(i)(C) and (c)(3)(ii)(C)) is required on June 28, 2021. See the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION for more information. Section 361.103(c)(3)(i)(C) and (c)(3)(ii)(C) allow filers to state “unknown” for certain fields on the license application on a temporary basis through June 28, 2022. As of June 29, 2022, filers will no longer be able to state “unknown” and will be required to provide the requested information for these fields.

ADDRESS: The AIM system website is https://www.trade.gov/aluminum. Through this website, potential license applicants can register for the online license application platform and apply for licenses. Additionally, the public AIM monitor is featured on this website. Applicants can register for the online AIM system. Commerce released the public AIM monitor using publicly available data through this website on March 29, 2021. More information can be found in the final rule, on the AIM system website, and at https://www.trade.gov/updates-aluminum-import-licensing. Commerce is offering virtual demonstrations of the online license application platform for potential license applicants. Commerce is also offering a virtual demonstration of the public AIM monitor, which is available to the general public. Although the demonstrations will be completely virtual, Commerce will have a limited number of spots available for participation in the demonstrations. For specific dates and times of the demonstrations, and to participate in the demonstrations, please visit the AIM system website or https://www.trade.gov/updates-aluminum-import-licensing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie Al-Saadawi at (202) 482–1930 or Jessica Link at (202) 482–1411, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background
On April 29, 2020, Commerce published a proposed rule for the establishment of the AIM system in 19 CFR part 361.1 On December 23, 2020, Commerce published “Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis System,” (Final Rule), addressing 17 comments on the Proposed Rule and establishing the AIM system in 19 CFR part 361 that would be comprised of an aluminum import licensing program and a public AIM monitor, available through the AIM system website.2

As explained in the Final Rule, the AIM system requires importers, customs brokers or their agents to apply for and obtain an import license for each entry of certain aluminum products into the United States through the AIM system website; requires license applicants to identify, among other requirements, the country or countries where the largest and the second largest volume of primary aluminum used in the manufacture of the imported aluminum product was smelted (subject to certain exceptions) and the country where the aluminum product was most recently cast; requires license applicants to report their license numbers on their entry summary documentation, or electronic equivalent, to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); allows for the public release of certain import license data on an aggregate basis, as appropriate, on the public AIM monitor; and applies the license requirement to all imports of basic aluminum products. The goal of the AIM system is to allow for the effective and timely monitoring of import surges of specific aluminum