agency, will prepare a joint EIR/EIS on a proposal for improvements along a portion of I–101 known as “Last Chance Grade” in Del Norte County, California.

Last Chance Grade is the 3.5-mile-long section of I–101 (post mile [PM] 12.0 to 15.5) that runs between Wilson Creek and Crescent City. The Project area is almost entirely within portions of Redwood National and State Parks.

The Project would realign the highway in response to landslide and roadway failures which have caused damage for decades. The purpose of the project is to:

- Provide a more reliable connection
- Reduce maintenance costs
- Protect the economy, natural resources, and cultural resources

A geologic study in 2000 conducted for Caltrans by the California Geological Survey mapped over 200 historical and active landslides (both deep-seated and shallow) within the corridor between Wilson Creek and Crescent City. Over the years, Caltrans has conducted a considerable number of construction projects and maintenance activities in the Last Chance Grade area to keep the roadway open. Since 1997, landslide mitigation efforts, including retaining walls, drainage improvements, and roadway repairs have cost over $85 million. A long-term sustainable solution at Last Chance Grade is needed to address:

- Economic ramifications of a long-term failure and closure
- Risk of delay/detour to traveling public
- Increasing maintenance and emergency project costs
- Increase in frequency and severity of large storm events caused by climate change

Over the past several years, Caltrans has considered multiple alignment alternatives with input from numerous project partners in seeking a long-term feasible and sustainable solution suitable for the unique geologic and natural features of the project area. As a result of these past alternatives screening processes, Caltrans has elected to move forward with the environmental review of two action alternatives, Alternatives X and F.

Alternative X would involve reengineering the existing roadway. Within a portion of Alternative X, the roadway would retreat inland (to the east) by approximately 130 feet to improve geotechnical stability and longevity. Alternative X would involve constructing a series of retaining walls (single and terraced) to minimize the potential for landslides on the roadway. Depending on feasibility, drainage improvements might also be included for this alternative.

Alternative F would construct an approximately 10,000-foot-long tunnel that would diverge from the existing roadway near PM 14.06 and reconnect to US 101 near PM 15.5, thereby avoiding the surface portion of existing roadway most prone to landslides and geologic instability.

The Draft EIR/EIS will also study a No Project Alternative, which would entail no new long-term feasible and sustainable solution for Last Chance Grade but would instead be a continuation of ongoing maintenance and repair activities needed to enable ongoing roadway operations.

Letters describing the proposed action and soliciting comments will be sent to appropriate Federal, State, Participating Agencies, Tribal governments, and local agencies, and to private organizations and citizens who have previously expressed or are known to have interest in this proposal. The Scoping period to submit comments is from November 5, 2021 to December 6, 2021. A public scoping meeting will be held virtually from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. PST on November 18, 2021 from link at lastchancegrade.com. Comments on the NOI may be submitted by email: Scoping Comments@lastchancegrade.com; or letter to 1656 Union Street, Eureka, CA 95501 with Attention to Steve Croteau, Senior Environmental Planner. In addition, a public hearing will be held once the Draft EIR/EIS is completed. Public notice will be given with the time and place of the meeting and hearing.

To ensure that the full range of issues related to this proposed action are addressed and all significant issues identified, comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties. Comments or questions concerning this proposed action and the EIS should be directed to Caltrans at the address provided above.

[(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 13272 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)](#)


Rodney Whitfield,
Director, Financial Services, Federal Highway Administration, California Division.

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questions below and looks forward to feedback from all interested parties.

The Title VI Circular contains binding obligations, which 49 U.S.C. 5334(k) defines as “a substantive policy statement, rule, or guidance document issued by the Federal Transit Administration that grants rights, imposes obligations, produces significant effects on private interests, or effects a significant change in existing policy.” Under 49 U.S.C. 5334(k), FTA may issue binding obligations if it follows notice and comment rulemaking procedures under 5 U.S.C. 553. Accordingly, prior to making any amendments that would create a new binding obligation or modify an existing one, FTA will follow such notice and comment rulemaking procedures.

Public Participation

1. The Title VI Circular currently requires recipients to submit and implement a public participation plan that includes an outreach plan to engage minority and Limited English Proficient (LEP) populations, as well as a summary of outreach efforts made since the last Title VI Program submission. In June 2021, U.S. DOT issued a revised Title VI Order Number DOT 1000.12C on the U.S. DOT Title VI Program (Order), which provides policy direction, practices, and standards to U.S. DOT Operating Administrations, including FTA, for establishing and maintaining an enforcement program that ensures Title VI compliance. The Order requires FTA to develop comprehensive community participation requirements (Community Participation Plan) that applicants and recipients must satisfy as a condition of receiving an award of Federal financial assistance. The goal of the Community Participation Plan is to “facilitate full compliance with Title VI by requiring meaningful public participation and engagement to ensure that applicants and recipients are adequately informed about how programs or activities will potentially impact affected communities, and to ensure that diverse views are heard and considered throughout all stages of the consultation, planning, and decision-making process.” The Order provides 10 effective practices that ensure proactive public engagement: establishment of goals and objectives, identification of affected communities, focused outreach, meaningful education, diverse communications, comprehensive engagement, meaningful participation, accessibility, reported outcomes, and recordkeeping. Which practices outlined in the Order should FTA incorporate in its guidance on promoting inclusive public participation? Are there additional effective practices FTA should consider?

2. What effective public participation practices are transit agencies currently using? How is meaningful access to public participation activities provided to traditionally underserved communities? How is effectiveness defined and measured?

Service and Fare Equity Analyses

3. The Title VI Circular currently requires transit providers that operate 50 or more fixed route vehicles in peak service and are located in an Urbanized Area (UZA) of 200,000 or more in population to prepare and submit service and fare equity (SAFE) analyses as described in Chapter IV. These SAFE analyses are conducted prior to implementing service or fare changes, but they are submitted to FTA as part of a recipient’s Title VI program once every three years. Due to this gap in time, FTA may not become aware of major service changes or fare changes and the related equity analyses until years after the changes have been made and the analyses conducted. Should FTA require a SAFE analysis be posted on a recipient’s website or submitted to FTA prior to the service or fare change being enacted, in addition to submission with the recipient’s Title VI program? If so, how soon after an analysis is conducted or before a change is approved or implemented should FTA require posting or submission?

4. For major service change, disparate impact, and disproportionate burden thresholds, the Title VI Circular does not set values or limits. Regarding major service change thresholds, the Circular states, “The threshold for analysis shall not be set so high so as to never require an analysis; rather, agencies shall select a threshold most likely to yield a meaningful result in light of the transit provider’s system characteristics.” Should FTA set a value or limit on major service change, disparate impact, or disproportionate burden thresholds? If so, what should that value or limit be—or what factors should be evaluated?

5. The Title VI Circular explains existing public participation requirements for development of major service change policies, disparate impact policies, and disproportionate burden policies. Should FTA address public participation where a transit provider finds a potential disparate impact or disproportionate burden, specifically with regard to analysis of modifications to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential disparate impacts?
6. The Title VI Circular provides two data analysis options for conducting a service equity analysis: Using population data or using ridership data. Should FTA provide additional options for conducting a service or fare equity analysis? If so, what alternatives should FTA consider?

7. The Title VI Circular provides that service equity is measured based on access to public transit service. Is this measure sufficient to ensure equity, or should it be measured by destinations, such as how many jobs riders can access from a particular stop within a specified time, or how long it takes to get to grocery stores, medical facilities, and other critical destinations, or by some other measure?

8. The Title VI Circular provides that temporary service changes (12 months or less) and temporary fare reductions (6 months or less) do not respectively require service and fare equity analyses. Should FTA reconsider these timeframes? Should FTA require some analysis during temporary changes to consider the equity impacts of the temporary changes?

Facility Equity Analyses

9. The Title VI Circular, with regard to the determination of site or location of facilities, requires a Title VI facility equity analysis, in which a recipient must analyze the proposed location of certain facilities to ensure there is no disparate impact in the siting decision. FTA provides limited guidance in the Circular on this topic but does require a comparison of equity impacts of various siting alternatives and an analysis before the selection of the preferred site. Should FTA provide additional guidance on facility equity analyses, including public participation, disparate impact thresholds, cumulative effects, or timeframes? Would stakeholders find it helpful if FTA published a sample facility equity analysis, similar to the sample SAFE analyses, in the Appendix to the Circular?

10. These facility equity analyses are conducted prior to site selection, but they are submitted to FTA as part of a recipient’s Title VI program once every three years. Due to this gap in time, FTA may not become aware of facility siting and related equity analyses until years after they have been constructed or conducted. Should FTA require a facility equity analysis be posted on a recipient’s website or submitted to FTA prior to site selection, in addition to submission with the recipient’s Title VI program? If so, how soon after an analysis is conducted or before a change is approved or implemented should FTA require posting or submission?

Implementation of Rider Conduct Policies

11. The Title VI Circular currently makes no mention of equitable implementation of rider conduct policies, such as prohibitions on smoking, littering, loitering, eating on vehicles, evading fares, or playing music loudly. Given the potential for disparate impacts on the basis of race, color, or national origin in the implementation of these policies, which is prohibited by DOT Title VI regulations, FTA is considering how to address these topics. To ensure compliance with Title VI, how should FTA address the equitable implementation of rider conduct policies?

Technical Resources for Analyzing Disparate Impact

12. FTA Regional Civil Rights Officers and Headquarters staff field many technical assistance requests from transit providers asking how to determine disparate impact and how to evaluate service and fare changes for equity. These include transit providers who do not yet meet the Chapter IV thresholds that require SAFE analyses or demographic data collection and reporting. What commendable practices are transit providers, and in particular smaller providers not subject to the Chapter IV requirements, using to review their policies and practices to ensure their service and fare changes do not result in disparate impacts on the basis of race, color, or national origin?

Additional Title VI Circular Feedback

13. Should FTA consider incorporating guidance and instructions into the Title VI Circular on topics or policy matters not discussed in the questions above or not currently covered in the Circular? If so, what are those topics or policy matters? What commendable practices should FTA consider including? FTA welcomes any additional feedback on the Title VI Circular, including topics not listed in the questions above.

All interested parties are encouraged to respond to this RFI. Submissions are strictly voluntary. Individuals or entities responding to this RFI should state their role as well as knowledge of and experience with Title VI and the Title VI Circular. FTA may request additional clarifying information from any or all respondents. If a respondent does not wish to be contacted by FTA for additional information, they should so state to that effect should be included in the response. All information submitted should be unclassified and should not contain proprietary information.

FTA is not obligated to officially respond to the information received, but the responses will assist FTA in developing proposed Title VI Circular changes.


Nuria I. Fernandez,
Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Actions

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons and vessel that have been placed on OFAC’s List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List) based on OFAC’s determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. The vessel placed on the SDN List has been identified as property in which a blocked person has an interest.

DATES: See SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section for applicable date(s).


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC’s website (https://www.treasury.gov/ofac).

Notice of OFAC Action(s)

On October 29, 2021, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are