

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA–2026–2738; Airspace Docket No. 26–AWA–2]

RIN 2120–AA66

**Revocation of the Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point, Farmington Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range/Tactical Air Navigation (VORTAC) and the Establishment of the Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point, Rattlesnake VORTAC in New Mexico**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action revokes the Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point, Farmington, NM, VORTAC in Farmington, NM and establishes Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point, Rattlesnake, NM, VORTAC. The name of the Farmington VORTAC was officially changed in 2003. Concurrently to the changing of the VORTAC name, a final rule was published in the **Federal Register**, amending eight Federal airways and seven Jet routes. However, this name change was not updated in the listing of Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Points as published in the FAA JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points. This change is editorial only and does not alter the location of the VORTAC. The only change is to the name of the VORTAC.

**DATES:** Effective date 0901 UTC, May 14, 2026. 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 JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

**ADDRESSES:** A copy of this final rule and all background material may be viewed online at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from [www.federalregister.gov](http://www.federalregister.gov).

FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at [www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/publications/](http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/). You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence

Avenue SW, Washington DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steven Roff, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 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 National Airspace System as necessary to preserve the safe and efficient flow of air traffic.

**History**

On July 21, 2003, the FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register**, (68 FR 42962), Docket No. FAA–2002–13013, amending eight Federal Airways and seven Jet Routes that had the Farmington, NM, VORTAC included as part of their route structure. At the time, the Farmington VORTAC and the Four Corners Regional Airport, NM shared the same location identifier. The fact that the VORTAC and the airport were not co-located led to confusion among airspace users. To eliminate this confusion, the FAA renamed the Farmington VORTAC to the Rattlesnake, NM, VORTAC. All air traffic service routes with the Farmington VORTAC listed in their legal descriptions were amended. The Farmington VORTAC was also designated as a Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point. During the renaming process and the amending of application air traffic service routes, the name of this VORTAC was not amended in the listing of Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Points in FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points.

**Incorporation by Reference**

Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Points are published in paragraph 7001 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This

document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11K, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11K, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

**The Rule**

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by revoking the Farmington, NM, VORTAC Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point and establishing the Rattlesnake, NM, VORTAC Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point. This action does not change the geographical coordinates of the VORTAC.

**Good Cause for Bypassing Notice and Comment**

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) authorizes agencies to dispense with ordinary notice and comment requirements for rules when the agency for “good cause” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). These changes are editorial only and do not alter the location of the VORTAC and only changes its name. This action will not impose any additional substantive restrictions or requirements on the persons affected by these regulations, as it is purely editorial and simply reflects the name change of a VORTAC Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point. There are no changes to charted boundaries, altitudes, air traffic control procedures, or operating requirements. This action constitutes “a routine determination, insignificant in nature and impact, and inconsequential to the industry and to the public.” *Mack Trucks, Inc. v. EPA*, 682 F.3d 87, 94 (D.C. Cir. 2012). Therefore, the FAA finds that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) is unnecessary.

**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 of amending the name of the Farmington, NM, VORTAC Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Point qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321 and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, *FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures*, paragraph B–2.5(a) 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). This action is an editorial change only and is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G regarding extraordinary circumstances, this action has been reviewed for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis, and it is determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

### 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 14 CFR 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 JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, signed August 4, 2025, and

effective September 15, 2025, is amended as follows:

#### Paragraph 7001 Domestic Low Altitude Reporting Points.

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#### Farmington, NM [Removed]

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#### Rattlesnake, NM [New]

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Issued in Washington, DC, on March 10, 2026.

**Alex W. Nelson,**

*Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.*

[FR Doc. 2026–04915 Filed 3–12–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### 22 CFR Part 22

[Public Notice 12954]

RIN 1400–AF61

### Schedule of Fees for Consular Services—Fee for Administrative Processing of Request for Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule adjusts the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services by reducing the fee for Administrative Processing of Request for Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States from \$2,350 to \$450.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on April 13, 2026.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Steve Jacob, Resource Management Unit, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State; phone: 771–204–4677; email: [Fees@state.gov](mailto:Fees@state.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

This final rule adjusts the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services (Schedule of Fees) by reducing the fee for Item #8, Administrative Processing of Request for Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States (CLN), from \$2,350 to \$450. This action is being taken to help alleviate the cost burden for those individuals who decide to request CLN services by returning to the below-cost fee that was in place from 2010–2014. The Department of State (Department) published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on October 2, 2023 (88 FR 67687), with 30 days provided for public comment. This rule adopts the proposed rule as final and addresses

public comments received by the Department.

As set forth in the NPRM, the Department derives the authority to set fees based on the cost of the consular services it provides, and to charge those fees, from the general user charges statute, 31 U.S.C. 9701. The President also has the power to set the amount of fees to be charged for consular services provided at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4219 and has delegated this authority to the Secretary of State, E.O. 10718 (June 27, 1957). In the absence of a specific statutory fee retention authority, fees collected for consular services must be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3302(b).

The fee for administrative processing of a CLN (referred to as the “fee for CLN services” throughout this rulemaking) applies to U.S. nationals (*i.e.*, U.S. citizens and non-citizen nationals) who request a CLN under 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5) (taking the oath of renunciation before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer abroad) as well as those who request a CLN under 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(1)–(4) or other applicable law administered by the Department. The fee for CLN services is remitted entirely to the Department of Treasury pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3302(b); revenue collected from the fee for CLN services is not factored into the budget of the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) budget.

A fee for processing a request for a CLN under INA section 349(a)(5) (taking the oath of renunciation before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer abroad) was first implemented in 2010. The fee was set at \$450, which at that time represented less than 25% of the cost to the U.S. government. 75 FR 36529. Processing a U.S. citizen’s request for a CLN based on the performance of a potentially expatriating act has always been a costly, time-consuming service for the Department. 80 FR 51466. Due to constitutional and other safeguards imposed by U.S. law, consular officers and employees overseas, as well as CA employees domestically, must ensure the would-be renunciant is a U.S. national who fully understands the serious consequences of renunciation and that the renunciation is both voluntary and intentional. *See* 75 FR 6324; 79 FR 51250–51.

More specifically, processing a request for a CLN is a multi-step process that begins with the U.S. citizen contacting a U.S. embassy or consulate (“post”) to request the service. After post provides information on the process of renouncing U.S. citizenship as well as its consequences, the U.S. citizen must then complete two separate