The Rule

These amendments to parts 71 and 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations alter the descriptions of VOR Federal Airways V–164 and V–252; and Jet Routes J–53, J–95, J–522, J–531, and J–546 which lead into or originated from the Kleinburg, Ontario, Canada, VORTAC. The changes are the result of the decommissioning of the Kleinburg VORTAC and the commissioning of the Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, VOR by Transport Canada.

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 "major rule" under Executive Order 12291; (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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the cirteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Parts 71 and 75

Aviation safety, Jet routes, VOR federal airways.

Adoption of the Amendments

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, parts 71 and 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR parts 71 and 75) are amended, as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510; Executive Order 10854; 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised Pub. L. 97–449, January 12, 1983); 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.123 [Amended]

2. Section 71.123 is amended as follows:

V–164 [Amended]

By removing the words "From Kleinburg, ON, Canada, INT Kleinburg 133° and Buffalo, NY, 338° radials;" and substituting the words "From Toronto, ON, Canada; via INT Toronto 116° and Buffalo, NY, 338° radials;"

V–252 [Amended]

By removing the words "From Kleinburg, ON, Canada; INT Kleinburg 133° and Geneseo, NY, 305° radials;" and substituting the words "From Toronto, ON, Canada; via INT Toronto 116° and Geneseo, NY, 305° radials;"

PART 75—ESTABLISHMENT OF JET ROUTES AND AREA HIGH ROUTES

3. The authority citation for part 75 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510; Executive Order 10854; 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised Pub. L. 97–449, January 12, 1983); 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 75.100 [Amended]

4. Section 75.100 is amended as follows:

J–53 [Amended]

By removing the words "Ellwood City; to Kleinburg, ON, Canada. The portion within Canada is excluded." and substituting the words "to Ellwood City."

J–95 [Amended]

By removing the words "to Kleinburg, ON, Canada, excluding the portion which lies over Canadian territory." and substituting the words "to Toronto, ON, Canada. The portion within Canada is excluded."

J–522 [Amended]

By removing the words "Kleinburg, ON, Canada; Hancock, NY;" and substituting the words "INT Traverse City 098° and Toronto, ON, Canada, 289° radials; Toronto; INT Toronto 099° and Hancock, NY, 302° radials; Hancock;"

J–531 [Amended]

By removing the words "via Kleinburg, ON, Canada;" and substituting the words "via Toronto, ON, Canada;"

J–546 [Revised]

From Peck, MI; to Simcoe, ON, Canada. The portion within Canada is excluded.

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 23, 1990.

Harold W. Becker,

Manager, Airspace—Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 90–21556 Filed 9–12–90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 4

Privacy Act; New Exempt System of Records

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FTC amends Commission Rule 4.13(m) to include the "Office of Inspector General Investigatory Files—FTC" as a new exempt system of records under the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. This action also renders effective the Privacy Act system notice previously published for this system of records.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 13, 1990.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Tang, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel (OGC), FTC, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2447.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FTC received no comments from the general public in response to the proposed Privacy Act system notice and corresponding amendment to Commission Rule 4.13(m), 16 CFR 4.13(m), establishing and designating the investigatory files of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) as an exempt system of records within the meaning of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a. *See* 55 FR 20469 and 20527 (May 17, 1990) (proposed rule amendment and system notice, respectively). A comment from the House Subcommittee on Government Information suggested deleting the propopsed (j)(2) exemption for criminal investigatory records unless the OIG maintains an investigatory subunit. As already explained, the proposed system contains OIG investigatory records, and those records are generated or compiled by an investigatory staff subunit of the OIG. Accordingly, by this notice, the FTC formally adopts its proposed amendment to Rule 4.13(m) without change. This action makes the proposed system notice effective without change.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 4

Administrative practice and procedure, Freedom of Information, Privacy, Sunshine Act.

In consideration of the foregoing, the FTC amends title 16, chapter I, subchapter A of the Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS RULES

1. The authority for part 4 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46.

2. Section 4.13(m) is amended by adding the following text to the end of the existing text:

§ 4.13 Specific exemptions.

* * * * *

(m) * * *

Office of Inspector General Investigative Files—FTC

In addition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), investigatory materials

maintained by an agency component in connection with any activity relating to criminal law enforcement in the following systems of records are exempt from all subsections of 5 U.S.C. 552a, except (b), (c)(1) and (2), (e)(4)(A) through (F), (e)(6), (7), (9), (10), and (11), and (i), and from the provisions of this section, except as otherwise provided in 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2):

Office of Inspector General Investigative Files—FTC

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 90–21581 Filed 9–12–90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

19 CFR Part 10

[T.D. 90–70]

Steel Voluntary Restraint Arrangement Program

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Interim regulations; solicitation of comments.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs Regulations to set forth the entry requirements applicable to imported steel products which are subject to voluntary restraint arrangements negotiated between the United States and certain steel-exporting countries and enforced under the Steel Import Stabilization Act, as amended by the Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act.

DATES: Interim rule effective September 13, 1990. Comments must be received on or before November 13, 1990.

ADDRESSES: Written comments (preferably in triplicate) may be addressed to and inspected at the Regulations and Disclosure Law Branch, Room 2119, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20229.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Operational Aspects: Frank Crowe, Office of Trade Operations (202–566–9262); Legal Aspects: William Rosoff, Office of Regulations and Rulings (202–566–5856).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Since October 1984, pursuant to constitutional authority asserted by the President, quantitative limitations and other resirictions have been applied to U.S. steel imports under the terms of voluntary restraint arrangements (VRA's) negotiated between the United States and certain steel-exporting countries. President Reagan directed the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to negotiate the VRA's in September 1984 when he rejected a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission to provide import relief under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 for the U.S. industry producing carbon and alloy steel products. Rather than providing such import relief, the President announced the establishment of a national policy for the steel industry which involved an adjustment program for domestic industry and the negotiation of VRA's to control surges of imports that resulted from subsidizing, dumping, or other unfair or restrictive trade practices on the part of steel-exporting countries.

Legislation providing the President with express authority to enforce the VRA's, for up to five years beginning on October 1, 1984, was enacted into law as the Steel Import Stabilization Act (title VIII of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, Public Law 98–573), codified at 19 U.S.C. 2253 note. Section 805(a) of the 1984 Act specifically provided that the enforcement actions taken by the President could include requirements that valid export licenses or other documentation issued by a foreign government be presented as a condition for the entry of steel products into the United States. Section 805(c) of the 1984 Act stated that "the Secretary of the Treasury may provide by regulation for the terms and conditions under which steel products may be denied entry into the United States."

To implement President Reagan's steel program, USTR negotiated VRA's with the European Community (EC) and 19 steel exporting countries that had been alleged to be practicing dumping or subsidization in antidumping and countervailing duty petitions filed by domestic industry with the Department of Commerce. In view of the discretionary regulatory authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury in the 1984 Act, no regulations were published. Rather, the terms and conditions for entry of steel products under the VRA's, including a requirement that a valid export certificate accompany each shipment, were set forth in telexes sent to Customs field offices, and notice to the public of those terms and conditions was effected by posting the telexes on public bulletin boards at those field locations. The VRA's by their own terms, as well as the enforcement authority under the 1984 Act, expired on September 30, 1989.

On July 25, 1989, President Bush announced a program to exend the VRA's for two and one-half years. The President directed USTR to oversee implementation of the program, including renegotiation of the VRA's covering all major steel mill products and terminating no later than March 31, 1992. On December 12, 1989, the Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act (Pub. L. 101–221, 103 Stat. 1886) was enacted. Section 3(a) of the 1989 Act amended section 806(a) of the 1984 Act by extending, until March 31, 1992, the President's authority to enforce the VRA's, and section 4(a) of the 1989 Act amended section 805(a) of the 1984 Act by authorizing the President to take such actions as may be necessary, between October 1, 1989 and the date of concluding any new VRA, to ensure an orderly transition to that VRA. Section 4(c) of the 1989 Act amended the regulatory authority set forth in section 805(c) of the 1984 Act by replacing the word "may" with the words ", in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall". Senate Report No. 101–206, 101st Congress, 1st Session, prepared by the Committee on Finance, states that the purpose of the amended regulatory authority provision "is to assure that the private sector is aware of the circumstances in which steel imports may be denied entry."

In spite of the expiration of the VRA's and the President's enforcement authority on September 30, 1989, and pending both successful negotiation of new VRA's and new legislative authority to enforce them, the steel import program nevertheless continued in uninterrupted operation after that date in accordance with understandings between the United States and the steel-exporting countries to which the old VRA's applied. Thus, quantitative limits have continued to be applied to steel products exported to the United States and, except in the case of the EC during the period from October 1, 1989 to December 18, 1989, export certificates have continued to be issued by the foreign governments. Most of the new VRA's have already been successfully negotiated, in each case retroactive to October 1, 1989, and it is anticipated that new VRA's with the remaining countries will be in place in the near future.

In light of the continuing operation of the steel import program, and as a result of the now mandatory regulatory authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the 1989 Act, regulations must be published setting