

Executive Order 12988

This action meets applicable standards set forth in section 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden. The action does not have retroactive or preemptive effect.

Executive Order 13132

This rule does not have Federalism implications as defined in Executive Order 13132. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in the Executive Order. As such, it does not warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808)

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a “major rule” may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a “major rule” under 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Paperwork Reduction Act

The SBA has determined that this rule does not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, requires Federal Government agencies to prepare an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) to consider the potential impact of the regulations on small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Section 605 of the RFA allows an agency to certify a rule, in lieu of preparing a regulatory flexibility analysis, if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This interim final rule provides discretion to SBA to postpone the date on which a firm must undergo a

program examination and be recertified as an eligible WOSB or EDWOSB. Currently, SBA or a third-party certifier will conduct a program examination three years after the concern’s initial WOSB or EDWOSB certification. This rule merely allows SBA to postpone that program examination and recertification process in appropriate, extraordinary circumstances. As such, SBA does not anticipate that this rule will have a significant economic impact on any small business. Therefore, the Administrator of SBA certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 127

Government contracts, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small businesses.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, SBA amends 13 CFR part 127 as follows:

PART 127—WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS FEDERAL CONTRACT PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority citation for part 127 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 632, 634(b)(6), 637(m), 644 and 657r.

■ 2. Amend § 127.400 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 127.400 How does a concern maintain its WOSB or EDWOSB certification?

* * * * *

(c) The SBA Administrator or designee may postpone the program examination and recertification process in appropriate, extraordinary circumstances.

Isabella Casillas Guzman,

Administrator.

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

[Docket No. FAA–2023–2453; Airspace Docket No. 23–ANM–57]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V–4 in the Vicinity of Burley, ID

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: This action withdraws the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on January 11, 2024, amending Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V–4 in the vicinity of Burley, ID. Unanticipated issues affecting the completion of this action have made this withdrawal action necessary.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, March 7, 2024, the final rule published on January 11, 2024 (89 FR 1801) is withdrawn.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**History**

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** for Docket No. FAA–2023–2453 (89 FR 1801, January 11, 2024) amending VOR Federal Airway V–4 in the vicinity of Burley, ID. The effective date of that rule is March 21, 2024. The final rule incorrectly listed the airspace docket number as 22–ANM–57. The correct docket number is 23–ANM–57. After publishing the final rule, the FAA discovered unintended consequences to Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) procedures caused by the airway amendment. As a result, the FAA is withdrawing this action until the amendments to the airway and IFR procedures can be published concurrently. The FAA plans to publish another final rule with a new airspace docket number in the future to amend VOR Federal Airway V–4.

The Withdrawal

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on January 11, 2024 (89 FR 1801), FR Doc. 2024–00071, is hereby withdrawn.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 29, 2024.

Frank Lias,

Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2024–04758 Filed 3–6–24; 8:45 am]

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