

This area would provide airspace for new Area Navigation Procedures at Gove County Airport, Quinter, KS.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11D, dated August 8, 2019 and effective September 15, 2019, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order. 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 proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current, is non-controversial, and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. 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. Given this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

### Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures” prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

### The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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 7400.11D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 8, 2019, and effective September 15, 2019, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ANM WA E5 Quinter, KS

Gove County Airport, KS  
(Lat. 39°02′19″ N, long. 100°14′02″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 5.5-mile radius of the Gove County airport, Quinter, KS.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on April 21, 2020.

**Shawn M. Kozica,**

*Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2020–08956 Filed 4–27–20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Part 740

[Docket No. 190524472–9472–01]

RIN 0694–AH65

#### Modification of License Exception Additional Permissive Reexports (APR)

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** In this rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) proposes to amend the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by modifying License Exception Additional Permissive Reexports (APR). Specifically, BIS is proposing to remove provisions which authorize reexports of certain national security-controlled items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) to gain better visibility into transactions of national security or foreign policy interest to the United States.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by BIS no later than June 29, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments on this rule may be submitted to the Federal rulemaking portal ([www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov)). The regulations.gov ID for this rule is: BIS–2020–0010. All relevant comments (including any personally identifying information) will be made available for public inspection and copying.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Eileen Albanese, Director, Office of

National Security and Technology Transfer Controls, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482–0092 or Email: [eileen.albanese@bis.doc.gov](mailto:eileen.albanese@bis.doc.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

The Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is proposing to revise part 740 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR, Subchapter C, parts 730–774), which provides information on license exceptions. An export license exception is an authorization allowing the export, re-export, or transfer (in-country), under stated conditions, of items subject to the EAR that would otherwise require a license. Because there are a number of circumstances under which a license exception may replace the need for a license, there are several types of license exceptions described in part 740.

With this rule, BIS is proposing to modify License Exception Additional Permissive Reexports (APR) (§ 740.16 of the EAR) which, among other things, authorizes certain reexports between and among certain countries. To advance the objectives discussed in the Administration’s December 2017 National Security Strategy as well as address the challenges discussed in the Administration’s January 2018 National Defense Strategy available at <https://dod.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/pubs/2018-National-Defense-Strategy-Summary.pdf>, BIS proposes to remove a provision of License Exception APR due to variations in how the United States and its partners, including partners located in Country Group A:1, perceive the threat caused by the increasing integration of civilian and military technology development in countries of concern. A current listing of country groups can be found at <https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulation-docs/2255-supplement-no-1-to-part-740-country-groups-1/file>.

Based on discussions with partner governments and U.S. companies, BIS has evidence of differences in licensing review standards for national-security controlled items destined to Country Group D:1, so that countries in Country Group A:1 or Hong Kong may approve a license for the reexport of a U.S.-origin item that would have been denied if exported directly from the United States.

*Proposed Revision to License Exception APR (§ 740.16 Additional Permissive Reexports)*

Currently, paragraph (a) of License Exception APR authorizes the reexport

of certain items from a country in Country Group A:1 or Hong Kong to certain destinations, provided that the reexport is consistent with an export authorization from the country of reexport, and that the item is not subject to reasons for control described in § 740.16(a)(2), which includes missile technology and nuclear nonproliferation controls. BIS is proposing to remove countries in Country Group D:1 as a category of eligible destination for national security-controlled items under paragraph (a) of License Exception APR by amending § 740.16(a)(3). BIS is considering this change because, as described above, the Department acknowledges there may be variations of national security or foreign policy concerns between other countries and the United States. Even Wassenaar participating states in Country Group A:1 may have export authorization policies that do not align with the national security or foreign policy interests of the U.S. government.

As such, BIS believes that reexports of national security-controlled items currently permitted under § 740.16(a)(3)(ii) should be reviewed by the U.S. government before proceeding. Removing the provision currently found in § 740.16(a)(3)(ii) and requiring a reexport license for national security-controlled items to Country Group D:1 will allow the U.S. government prior review of these reexports to ensure that the reexports are authorized consistent with U.S. policy.

#### *Request for Comment*

Overall, license exceptions can be of significant benefit to exporters and reexporters, although they can be complex and may require detailed analysis before use. BIS has historically encouraged exporters and reexporters to use license exceptions since they reflect U.S. policy, reduce the burden for both exporters/reexporters and BIS staff, and reduce obstacles and costs that can inhibit trade.

The main advantage of using a license exception is that it provides relief from the requirement to apply for a license. The resources needed to apply for and administer a BIS license include those necessary to access the BIS electronic systems, complete the application and supporting documentation, and track license use if the license covers multiple transactions. Additionally, a licensing requirement can have a significant impact on the timing and predictability of order fulfillment due to license processing time, which involves interagency review and can vary according to the transaction. Recordkeeping requirements for license

exceptions generally parallel those for licenses.

BIS is requesting comment on how the proposed change would impact persons who currently use or plan to use License Exception APR. Currently, BIS does not have a way to readily account for how many items are being authorized for reexport or transfer (in-country) under the provisions of License Exception APR, so BIS is seeking information as to the volume of transactions affected by this proposed change, how the proposed change would affect the amount of time necessary to complete such transactions in the future, and how the proposed change would otherwise affect current business. Please also see the Paperwork Reduction Act section of the rulemaking requirements for additional areas available for comment.

#### **Export Control Reform Act of 2018**

On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which included the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA) (50 U.S.C. 4801–4852). ECRA provides the legal basis for BIS's principal authorities and serves as the authority under which BIS issues this rule. As set forth in § 1768 of ECRA, all delegations, rules, regulations, orders, determinations, licenses, or other forms of administrative action that have been made, issued, conducted, or allowed to become effective under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (previously, 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.*) (as in effect prior to August 13, 2018 and as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*)) or the Export Administration Regulations, and are in effect as of August 13, 2018, shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked under the authority of ECRA.

#### **Rulemaking Requirements**

1. Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This proposed rule has been designated a “significant regulatory action,” although

not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866.

2. This proposed rule is not subject to the requirements of Executive Order 13771 because it is issued with respect to a national security function of the United States. As described in this rule and consistent with the Administration's National Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy, modification of the license exception described herein would enhance the national security of the United States by reducing the risk that exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of items subject to the EAR could take place contrary to U.S. national security or foreign policy interests. This proposed rule would allow the United States government to review transactions involving items and destinations of national security concern prior to their completion to mitigate this risk. The cost-benefit analysis required pursuant to Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 indicates that this rule is intended to improve national security as its primary direct benefit. Accordingly, this rule meets the requirements set forth in the April 5, 2017, OMB guidance implementing Executive Order 13771, regarding what constitutes a regulation issued “with respect to a national security function of the United States” and it is, therefore, exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to nor be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This regulation involves collections previously approved by OMB under control number 0694–0088, Simplified Network Application Processing System, which includes, among other things, license applications and carries a burden estimate of 43.8 minutes for a manual or electronic submission.

BIS is not able to estimate the increase in total burden hours associated with the PRA and OMB control number 0694–0088 as a result of this rule because, prior to publication of this proposed rule, BIS did not have a way to readily account for how many items were being authorized for reexport or transfer (in-country) under provisions of License Exception APR. BIS encourages public comments from reexporters to assist the agency in developing estimates for the impact on burden hours if the changes included in this

proposed rule were published in final form.

4. This proposed rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

5. Pursuant to section 1762 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (Title XVII, Subtitle B of Pub. L. 115–232, 132 Stat. 2208), which was included in the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553) requirements for notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date. Nonetheless, BIS is providing the public with an opportunity to review and comment on this rule, despite its being exempted from that requirement of the APA.

6. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, et seq., are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required and none has been prepared.

**List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 740**

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 15 CFR part 740 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730–774) is proposed to be amended as follows:

**PART 740—[AMENDED]**

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 740 is revised to read as follows:

**Authority:** 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852; 50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.; 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783.

■ 2. Amend § 740.16 by revising paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

**§ 740.16 Additional permissive reexports (APR).**

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) \* \* \*

(3) The reexport is destined to a country in Country Group B that is not also included in Country Group D:2, D:3, or D:4; and the commodity being reexported is both controlled for national security reasons and not

controlled for export to Country Group A:1.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Matthew S. Borman,**  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2020–07239 Filed 4–27–20; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 3510–33–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**

**[EPA–R04–OAR–2020–0156; FRL–10008–17–Region 4]**

**Air Plan Approval; KY: Jefferson County Performance Tests**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve changes to the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, through the Energy and Environment Cabinet (Cabinet), Division of Air Quality (DAQ), through a letter dated September 5, 2019. The changes were submitted by the Cabinet on behalf of the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (District, also referred to herein as Jefferson County). The SIP revision includes changes to Jefferson County regulations regarding performance tests.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before May 28, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2020–0156 at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (i.e., on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia

submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit [www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets](http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** D. Brad Akers, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Mr. Akers can be reached via electronic mail at [akers.brad@epa.gov](mailto:akers.brad@epa.gov) or via telephone at (404) 562–9089.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. What action is EPA proposing?**

EPA is proposing to approve changes to the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP that were provided to EPA through DAQ via a letter dated September 5, 2019.<sup>1</sup> EPA is proposing to approve the changes to Jefferson County’s Regulation 1.04, *Performance Tests*.<sup>2</sup> The September 5, 2019, SIP revision first makes minor changes to Regulation 1.04 that do not alter the meaning of the regulation such as clarifying changes to its notification requirements under the SIP. In addition, other changes strengthen the SIP by adding a specific reporting requirement to communicate results from any required performance testing. The SIP revision updates the current SIP-approved version of Regulation 1.04 (Version 6) to Version 7. The changes to this rule and EPA’s rationale for proposing approval are described in more detail in Section II of this notice of proposed rulemaking.

**II. EPA’s Analysis of the Commonwealth’s Submittal**

As mentioned in Section I of this proposed action, the September 5, 2019, SIP revision that EPA is proposing to approve makes changes to Jefferson County Air Quality Regulations at Regulation 1.04, *Performance Tests*. The

<sup>1</sup> In 2003, the City of Louisville and Jefferson County governments merged and the “Jefferson County Air Pollution Control District” was renamed the “Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District.” See The History of Air Pollution Control in Louisville, available at <https://louisvilleky.gov/government/air-pollution-control-district/history-air-pollution-control-louisville>. However, each of the regulations in the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP still has the subheading “Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County.” Thus, to be consistent with the terminology used in the SIP, we refer throughout this notice to regulations contained in the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP as the “Jefferson County” regulations.

<sup>2</sup> EPA notes that the Agency received several submittals revising the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP transmitted with the same September 5, 2019, cover letter. EPA will be considering action for these other SIP revisions in separate rulemakings.