### **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

#### **Federal Aviation Administration**

#### 14 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. FAA-2020-0613; Airspace Docket No. 20-AWP-34]

RIN 2120-AA66

## Revocation of Restricted Area R-4811; Hawthorne, NV

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

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action removes restricted area R-4811 at Hawthorne, NV. This restricted area was established for the purpose of ordinance disposal. The United States Department of the Army has informed the FAA it no longer has a requirement for this area; therefore, the airspace is being returned to the National Airspace System (NAS).

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC,

December 31, 2020.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher McMullin, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 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 returns restricted area R-4811 Hawthorne, NV, as it is no longer needed for its designated purpose within the NAS.

#### The Rule

This action amends 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 73 by revoking restricted area R-4811, Hawthorne, NV. The Army no longer has a use for the restricted area, which was originally established R-4811 for the purpose of ordinance disposal. The history of the restricted area shows the airspace was activated an average of 179

days per year, but has not been utilized since 2017. Therefore, the FAA has determined that a valid requirement for the airspace no longer exists and the restricted area is being returned to the NAS.

Since this action reduces restricted airspace, the solicitation of comments would only delay the return of airspace to public use without offering any meaningful right or benefit to any segment of the public; therefore, notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are 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 Department of Transportation (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 revoking of R-4811, Hawthorne, NV, qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1500, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5-6.5.c, "Actions to return all or part of special use airspace (SUA) to the National Airspace System (NAS), such as revocation of airspace, a decrease in dimensions, or a reduction in times of use (e.g., from continuous to intermittent, or use by a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)):" This action returns restricted airspace to the NAS. Therefore, this airspace action is not expected to result in any significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5-2 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.

## List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Prohibited areas, Restricted areas.

### Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73 as follows:

## PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 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.

### §73.48 Nevada [Amended]

■ 2. Section 73.48 is amended as follows:

# R-4811 Hawthorne, NV [Removed]

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 14, 2020.

#### Scott M. Rosenbloom,

Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2020-20607 Filed 10-5-20; 8:45 am]

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# **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

# **Bureau of Industry and Security**

#### 15 CFR Part 742

[Docket No. 200624-0168]

RIN 0694-AH70

# Amendment to Licensing Policy for **Items Controlled for Crime Control** Reasons

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and

Security, Commerce. ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by revising, in part, the licensing policy for items controlled for crime control (CC) reasons, which is designed to promote respect for human rights throughout the world. BIS also is amending the EAR to provide that, except for items controlled for short supply reasons, it will consider human rights concerns when reviewing license applications for items controlled for reasons other than CC. This revision is necessary to clarify to the exporting community that licensing decisions are based in part upon U.S. Government