

SUMMARY: This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises the Class D Airspace at Robert Gray Army Airfield, TX. and revokes the Class D Airspace at Hood Army Airfield, TX.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The direct final rule published at 65 FR 54950 is effective 0901 UTC, November 30, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193-0520, telephone: 817-222-5593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on September 12, 2000, (65 FR 54950). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on November 30, 2000. No adverse comments were received and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on October 27, 2000.

Robert N. Stevens,
*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,
Southwest Region.*

[FR Doc. 00-28291 Filed 11-2-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 2000-ASW-15]

Revision of Class E Airspace, Tulsa, OK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises the Class E Airspace at Tulsa, OK.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The direct final rule published at 65 FR 54952 is effective 0901 UTC, November 30, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air

Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193-0520, telephone: 817-222-5593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on September 12, 2000, (65 FR 54952). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on November 30, 2000. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on October 27, 2000.

Robert N. Stevens,
*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,
Southwest Region.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Export Administration

15 CFR Parts 740 and 774

[Docket No. 000204027-0266-02]

RIN 0694-AC14

Revisions to License Exception CTP; Corrections

AGENCY: Bureau of Export Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On October 13, 2000 the Bureau of Export Administration published a final rule (65 FR 60852) revising License Exception CTP. This rule corrects inadvertent errors or omissions in the October 13 rule. This rule revises regulations to show the correct effective date that Estonia becomes a Tier 2 country (December 28, 2000). This rule also revises the License Requirements section of Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 4D002 consistent with previously agreed to changes in the Wassenaar List of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. In addition, this rule corrects a typographical error that appeared in the regulations. Finally, this preamble clarifies that the preambular text in the

October 13 rule incorrectly described changes to ECCNS 4D003 and 4E003. These changes were to ECCNS 4D001 and 4E001 and were correctly set forth in the regulatory text of the October 13 rule.

DATES: This rule is effective October 13, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kirsten Mortimer, Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Export Administration, at (202) 482-2440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Although the Export Administration Act (EAA) expired on August 20, 1994, the President invoked the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and continued in effect the EAR, and to the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the EAA, as amended, in Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, as extended by the President's notices of August 15, 1995 (60 FR 42767), August 14, 1996 (61 FR 42527), August 13, 1997 (62 FR 43629), August 13, 1998 (63 FR 44121), August 10, 1999 (64 FR 44101), and August 8, 2000 (65 FR 48347).

Rulemaking Requirements

1. This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

2. 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 unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. This regulation involves collections previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0694-0088, "Multi-Purpose Application," which carries a burden hour estimate of 45 minutes per manual submission and 40 minutes per electronic submission. Miscellaneous and recordkeeping activities account for 12 minutes per submission. Information is also collected under OMB control number 0694-0107, "National Defense Authorization Act," Advance Notifications and Post-Shipment Verification Reports, which carries a burden hour estimate of 15 minutes per report. This rule also involves collections of information under OMB control number 0694-0073, "Export Controls of High Performance Computers" and OMB control number 0694-0093, "Import Certificates and End-User Certificates".

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a Federalism