

written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11B, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017. FAA Order 7400.11B is publicly available as listed in the ADDRESSES section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11B lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 modifies Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Bend Municipal Airport, Bend, OR. The airspace remains within the 4.3-mile radius of Bend Municipal Airport, with the segments extending northwest and south of the airport enlarged to 7 miles wide (from 5.2 miles) extending to 8.5 miles northwest (from 6.5 miles), and 5.8 miles wide (from 2.9 miles) extending to 8.8 miles south of the airport (from 9.3 miles south of the airport). This airspace redesign is necessary for the safety and management of aircraft operations at the airport.

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, 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. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will 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 qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 5–6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 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 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 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ANM OR E5 Bend, OR [Amended]

Bend Municipal Airport, OR
(Lat. 44°05'40" N., long. 121°12'01" W.)

That airspace upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 4.3-mile radius of Bend Municipal Airport, and within the area bounded by a line starting at the point where a 300° bearing from the airport intersects the 4.3-mile radius from the airport to lat. 44°11'07" N., long. 121°20'35" W., to lat. 44°15'41" N., long. 121°12'11" W., to the point where a 054° bearing from the airport intersects the 4.3-mile radius from the airport, thence counter clockwise along the airport 4.3-mile radius to the point of beginning, and within 3.1 miles west and 2.8 miles east of the 167° bearing from the airport extending to 8.8 miles south of the airport.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on October 25, 2017.

B.G. Chew,

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

[FR Doc. 2017–23673 Filed 10–31–17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2017–0296; Airspace Docket No. 17–ACE–7]

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Oskaloosa, IA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects a final rule published in the **Federal Register** of August 28, 2017 that modifies E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Oskaloosa Municipal Airport, Oskaloosa, IA, to accommodate new standard instrument approach procedures for instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport. The FAA identified that the reference to the Ottumwa, IA Class E airspace was not removed from the legal description as it should have been.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, December 7, 2017. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under Title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Walter Tweedy, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX, 76177; telephone (817) 222–5900.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 40692, August 28, 2017) Docket No. FAA–2017–0296; corrected (82 FR 47098, October 11, 2017), Docket No. FAA–2017–0315, modifying Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Oskaloosa Municipal Airport, Oskaloosa, IA.

Subsequent to publication, The FAA found that reference to the Ottumwa, IA Class E airspace was inadvertently left in the airspace description. This action removes the wording from the legal description.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005, respectively, of FAA Order 7400.11B, dated August 2, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Correction to Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, in the **Federal Register** of August 3, 2017 (82 FR 40692) FR Doc. 2017-18107, Amendment of Class E Airspace; Oskaloosa, IA, is corrected as follows:

§ 71.1 [Amended]

ACE IA E5 Oskaloosa, IA [Corrected]

■ On page 40694 column 1, on lines 11 and 12, remove the following text: “excluding that airspace within the Ottumwa, IA Class E airspace area.”

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas on October 17, 2017.

Christopher L. Southerland,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2017-23247 Filed 10-31-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 740

[Docket No. 160303181-6181-01]

RIN 0694-AG80

Clarifications to the Export Administration Regulations for the Use of License Exceptions

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule makes clarifications to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to provide guidance based on existing agency understanding and practice on the use of two license exceptions. Specifically, this final rule makes three clarifications to License Exception Governments, International Organizations, International Inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the International Space Station (GOV) and adds five notes, along with making other minor clarifications, to License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization (STA). These revisions respond to questions BIS has received about the use of these two EAR license

exceptions and provide the general public answers to frequently asked questions based on existing agency interpretive practice. Therefore, the clarifications in this final rule do not change the EAR requirements for the use of the license exceptions but are intended to assist exporters new to the EAR.

DATES: This rule is effective November 1, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Timothy Mooney, Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482-2440, Fax: (202) 482-3355, Email: rp2@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This final rule revises part 740 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by clarifying two license exceptions based on existing agency understanding and practice. To provide the general public with guidance on using these license exceptions, this final rule makes three clarifications to License Exception Governments, International Organizations, International Inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the International Space Station (GOV) and adds five notes, along with making other minor clarifications, to License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization (STA). These changes are described below under sections: (A) Clarifications for License Exception GOV and (B) Clarifications for License Exception STA.

With these revisions, BIS is not changing the EAR requirements for the use of these license exceptions. Instead, the agency seeks to provide sufficient guidance within the EAR to answer questions the agency frequently receives from the public as to the application of the two license exceptions. These clarifications should be particularly helpful to exporters who are new to the EAR, including exporters of items that have recently moved to the EAR from the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) as a result of the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List review process.

(A) Clarifications for License Exception GOV

This final rule revises License Exception GOV, § 740.11, to make three clarifications. Specifically, this final rule revises paragraph (b)(2)(ii); adds a new note to paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(C); and adds a new note to paragraph (c)(1). These clarifications do not change the applicability or any other requirements

of License Exception GOV and are limited to providing guidance on how BIS interprets these paragraphs of License Exception GOV in response to questions from the public.

Paragraph (b)(2)(ii). The final rule revises paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of License Exception GOV to add two sentences to clarify the applicability of the term ‘contractor support personnel,’ which is defined in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of License Exception GOV. BIS has received questions regarding the locations where ‘contractor support personnel’ must work and the level of U.S. Government supervision needed for personnel to be considered ‘contractor support personnel.’ The first sentence that this final rule adds to paragraph (b)(2)(ii) clarifies that ‘contractor support personnel’ is limited to those individuals who are providing such support within a U.S. Government owned or operated facility or under the direct supervision of a U.S. government employee. This final rule adds a parenthetical phrase to clarify that a U.S. government employee is an individual directly employed by the U.S. Government.

As an example of persons directly employed who would meet the ‘contractor support personnel’ definition, BIS provides the following: A U.S. Government agency plans to conduct a study of soy bean cultivation in Malaysia and the U.S. Government agency team will include three ‘contractor support personnel’ providing scientific support to the U.S. Government agency’s study. These three ‘contractor support personnel’ will work at the U.S. Embassy in Malaysia to process and analyze agricultural field data being gathered by U.S. Government personnel as part of a study. These individuals meet the definition of contractor support personnel in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) because they will be working within a U.S. Government-owned and operated facility (a U.S. embassy) and providing a form of support (scientific support) that is identified in the term’s definition.

For an example of persons not directly employed who would be outside the scope of the ‘contractor support personnel’ definition, BIS provides the following: A U.S. Government agency is evaluating the possibility of providing a grant to a company in Kenya that seeks financing for building three windmills. To evaluate the feasibility of providing a grant, this U.S. Government agency has entered into a contract with a U.S. company that provides feasibility analysis for windmill locations. To conduct the feasibility analysis study,