

availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. This material may be found in the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–1024.

(5) You may view this material that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued on November 6, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1241

[Document Number NASA–20–091; Docket Number–NASA–2020–0001]

RIN 2700–AE51

To Research, Evaluate, Assess, and Treat (TREAT) Astronauts

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is adopting, without change, an interim rule that implements the provisions of the TREAT Astronauts Act to provide for the medical monitoring and diagnosis of conditions that are potentially spaceflight-associated and treatment of conditions that are spaceflight-associated for former U.S. Government astronauts and payload specialists.

DATES: *Effective:* November 18, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gwyn E. Smith, Manager, Policy Development and Integration, Office of the Chief Health and Medical Officer, 202.358.0584.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

NASA published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** at 85 FR 15352 on March 18, 2020, that implements the provisions of the TREAT Astronauts Act. The rule provides for the medical monitoring and diagnosis of conditions that are potentially spaceflight-associated and treatment of conditions that are spaceflight-associated for former U.S. Government astronauts and payload specialists. NASA is adopting this interim rule as a final rule without change.

II. Public Comment Discussion

NASA issued interim final rule, “To Research, Evaluate, Assess, and Treat (TREAT) Astronauts,” which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 18, 2020 (85 FR 15352). The public comment period on the interim final rule closed on May 18, 2020, and NASA received six comments from two former astronauts, three individuals interested in former astronaut health care, and an individual from Taiwan who asked a question about Formosan astronauts, not related to this rule. No significant issues or questions were raised by the commenters and no changes were made to the rule. Relevant questions and comments presented are addressed in routine communications with the former astronauts. NASA would like to thank all commenters for their thoughtful responses.

One commenter recommended rewording the definition of “spaceflight associated condition” to make it more understandable, specifically asking what the phrase “determines is at least as likely as not to have resulted from participation in spaceflight-related activities” meant. NASA, when making determinations on the association between health outcomes and occupational exposures related to spaceflight, relies on available evidence, including an individual’s clinical history, epidemiological assessments, and data from human research, as well as expert medical opinion. Because direct causation is very difficult to establish in many cases, a determination of presumptive association between spaceflight and a health outcome requires that the evidence and expert medical opinion together suggest that the spaceflight exposures received by an individual are as likely to cause the health outcome, as to not cause the health outcome. The focus of NASA’s inquiry is whether spaceflight exposures contributed to the health condition, not all other possible exposures. Using “at least as likely as not” as the criterion for decision making lowers the threshold for determining an association between spaceflight exposures and health outcomes, accounting for possible uncertainties involved in making such a determination. NASA chose this approach based on the processes used by other Federal agencies who must make similar determinations when direct causation cannot otherwise be established.

Another commenter had several questions about specifically how NASA would implement this rule, asking how a former astronaut would know what conditions would be considered related

to spaceflight and if the NASA Flight Medicine Clinic would be an advocate on their behalf. NASA is developing internal policy and procedures for NASA employees necessary to implement this rule. In addition, NASA will continue to communicate with former astronauts through multiple media, including the annual astronaut reunion, newsletters, online via the Life Sciences Data Archive, and NASA TREAT Astronauts Act websites, as well as personal communications with former astronauts.

Several commenters offered supporting thoughts such as, “. . . the TREAT Astronauts Act as nothing but a resourceful and helpful program . . .” and “To gain more support to pass this rule, I recommend ensuring more scientists and doctors will be hired at NASA to observe former astronauts and payload specialists, so that this effort does not take away from other important NASA programs” and asked how this Act would increase former astronaut participation and to elaborate on the differences between the Lifetime Surveillance of Astronaut Health (LSAH) program and TREAT Astronauts Act. NASA appreciates the support for this rule and provides detailed information to former astronauts on the specifics of the implementation of this rule. NASA anticipates increased participation from former astronauts, based on discussions with them as to the benefits of the program and to future astronauts. The LSAH program provides lifetime monitoring for former astronauts while the TREAT Astronauts Act provides funding for treatment of spaceflight associated conditions. More details can be found at <https://www.nasa.gov/hhp/treat-act>.

III. Regulatory Analysis Section

Executive Order 12866—Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563—Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

Executive Orders (E.O.) 12866 and 13563 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This rule is not a significant regulatory action and has not been reviewed by the Office of Management

and Budget in accordance with E.O. 12866.

Executive Order 13771—Reducing Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This rule is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action because final rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

It has been certified that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains information collection requirement subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). These requirements are found under Office of Management and Budget control number 2700–0171, NASA TREAT Astronauts Act.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 1241

Astronaut, Health, Medical.

Interim Rule Adopted as Final Without Change

PART 1241—TO RESEARCH, EVALUATE, ASSESS, AND TREAT (TREAT) ASTRONAUTS

Accordingly, the interim rule adding 14 CFR part 1241 which was published at 85 FR 15352 on March 18, 2020, is adopted as final without change.

Nanette Smith,

Team Lead, NASA Directives and Regulations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 734, 748, 750, 758, 762, 764, and 766

[Docket No. 201110–0299]

RIN 0694–AH81

Revisions to Export Enforcement Provisions

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending and clarifying certain provisions of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to promote compliance with existing EAR requirements and implement the export enforcement portions of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA). ECRA affirmed existing authorities under the EAR and provided expanded export control authorities to the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary). BIS is also amending certain provisions of the EAR not strictly related to the implementation of ECRA concerning the issuance of licenses and denial orders and the payment of civil penalties.

DATES: This rule is effective November 18, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Sonderman, Director, Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Industry and Security, Phone: (202) 482–5079, Email: EEinquiry@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

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). In its enactment, ECRA repealed most of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAA), which had lapsed. ECRA continues existing authorities under the EAR that had been issued pursuant to, and been maintained in force under, the EAA until its lapse, and thereafter under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). ECRA provides the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) with additional authorities to ensure the implementation of effective export controls in furtherance of U.S. national security and foreign policy interests.

Accordingly, BIS is amending the EAR to reflect enforcement authorities and to update certain EAR provisions to make them consistent with ECRA. These amendments include replacing existing references to the EAA currently in the EAR with references to ECRA and other export laws and regulations. There are also amendments to the EAR that reflect the expanded scope of authority provided to the Secretary in ECRA. Specifically, this rule amends the EAR to implement the following enforcement provisions: Pre-license checks (PLCs) and post-shipment verifications (PSVs) (in §§ 734.11 and 750.4 of the EAR); overseas investigative authority; searches, inspections, detentions, and

seizures, and related authorities concerning exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) (in § 734.11 of the EAR and in part 758 of the EAR, specifically in §§ 758.7, 758.8, and 758.9); inspection of books, records, and other information (in §§ 758.7 and 762.7 of the EAR); and violations and penalties under ECRA (in part 764 of the EAR, and specifically in §§ 748.4, 764.1, 764.2, 764.3, and 766.25).

Revisions to Enforcement Provisions To Implement ECRA

Pre-License Checks and Post-shipment Verifications

In new § 734.11 of the EAR, BIS is including a reference to BIS's authority to conduct PLCs and PSVs outside the United States. BIS is also amending § 750.4(b)(2) of the EAR to clarify that the results of PLCs, when available, will be communicated to licensing officials within existing timeframes governing the conduct of PLCs, and will be considered in determining the outcome of a license application. These changes are consistent with ECRA section 1761(a)(7) (50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(7)), which sets forth the Secretary's authority to conduct PLCs and PSVs, and provide increased transparency regarding the purposes for which information is collected.

Inspection of Books, Records, and Other Information

BIS is amending § 762.7(a) of the EAR regarding the production for inspection of books, records, and other information required to be kept pursuant to the EAR by persons located within the United States to align with ECRA section 1761(a)(2) (50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(2)). This includes the removal of references to the authority of the U.S. Customs Service, which is not reflected in ECRA. This change does not affect the authorities of other agencies or officials under other statutes and regulations.

BIS is amending § 762.7(b) of the EAR to specify that persons located outside the United States must produce for inspection books and other information required to be kept pursuant to the EAR in addition to records as specified in ECRA section 1761(a)(2) (50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(2)). BIS is also specifying in § 762.7(b) of the EAR that only officials of the United States designated by BIS may rely on the authority in ECRA to require persons outside the United States to produce for inspection the books, records, and other information such persons are required to keep pursuant to the EAR. Consequently, BIS is removing from § 762.7(b) of the EAR the existing reference to requests for