

2021–0169 (86 FR 50245, September 8, 2021), amending Class D and Class E airspace for eight airports in the south Florida area. Subsequent to publication, the FAA found that the dividing line between Pompano Beach Airpark and Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport had moved due to the geographic coordinates of these airports being updated. This action corrects this error by amending the dividing line to mirror the previous line. Also, the effective date to amend Class D and Class E airspace for North Perry Airport, Miami-Opa Locka Executive Airport, Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport, Pompano Beach Airpark, and Boca Raton Airport was updated three times so as to coincide with the Class B and Class C actions, which were also delayed.

Good Cause for No Notice and Comment

Section 553(b) (3) (B) of Title 5, United States Code, (the Administrative Procedure Act) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency for “good cause” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without seeking comment prior to the rulemaking. The FAA finds that prior notice and public comment to this final rule is unnecessary due to the fact that there is no substantive change to the rule.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order JO 7400.11G, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 19, 2022, and became effective September 15, 2022. FAA Order JO 7400.11G is publicly available as listed in the ADDRESSES section of this document. FAA Order JO 7400.11G lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic routes, and reporting points.

Correction to Final Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by correcting the dividing line between Pompano Beach Airpark and Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport in the final rule of Amendment Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida.

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. Therefore, this regulation: (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, 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 qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,” paragraph 5–6.5.a. 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 Federal Aviation Administration Order JO 7400.11G, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 19, 2022, and effective September 15, 2022, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO FL D Pompano Beach, FL [Amended]

Pompano Beach, Airpark, FL (Lat. 26°14'51" N, long. 80°06'40" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet MSL within a 4-mile radius of Pompano Beach Airpark; excluding that portion southwest of

a line between lat. 26°15'48" N; long. 80°10'59" W; and lat. 26°13'05" N; long. 80°08'36" W and that portion south of a line between 26°13'05" N; long. 80°08'36" W and 26°13'41" N; long. 80°02'25" W. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific days and times established in advance by a Notice to Air Missions. The effective days and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

ASO FL D Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport, FL [Amended]

Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport, FL (Lat. 26°11'50" N, long. 80°10'15" W) Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, FL (Lat. 26°04'18" N, long. 80°08'59" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet MSL within a 4-mile radius of Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport; excluding that portion within the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, FL, Class C airspace area and that portion northeast of a line between lat. 26°15'48" N; long. 80°10'59" W; and lat. 26°13'05" N; long. 80°08'36" W and that portion north of a line between 26°13'05" N; long. 80°08'36" W and 26°13'20" N; long. 80°06'07" W, thence to 26°13'41" N; long. 80°02'25" W. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific days and times established in advance by a Notice to Air Missions. The effective days and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on September 26, 2022.

Andree C. Davis,
Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team South, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 192

[Docket No. FHWA–2020–0015]

RIN 2125–AF93

Drug Offender’s Driver’s License Suspension

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: FHWA amends its regulation governing each State’s certification of whether they choose to enact and enforce drug offender’s driver’s license requirements or choose to oppose enacting or enforcing the drug offender’s driver’s license requirement. The regulation applies to each State and specifies the steps that States must take

to avoid the withholding of Federal-aid highway funds for noncompliance with the certification requirements. Highway Safety is the top priority of both DOT and FHWA. The changes that FHWA is making to the regulation will not negatively impact safety, efforts to combat substance abuse, or the substantive protections provided by the State certification requirements. Rather, they update the regulation to align with the wording of the relevant statute, increase clarity, and reduce administrative burden on States. Reducing fatalities and serious injuries will continue to be a top priority of the Department and FHWA.

DATES: This rule is effective November 10, 2022.

ADDRESSES: This document, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), the supporting economic analysis, and the public comments received may be viewed online through the Federal eRulemaking portal at: www.regulations.gov. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at www.federalregister.gov and the Government Publishing Office's website at www.GovInfo.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Sarah Pascual, Office of Safety, (HSA), (202) 366-0087, or via email at sarah.pascual@dot.gov, or Ms. Dawn Horan, Office of the Chief Counsel (HCC-30), (202) 366-9615, or via email at dawn.m.horan@dot.gov. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., E.T., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

FHWA is required to withhold an amount equal to 8 percent of the amount of Federal-aid highway funds required to be apportioned to any State under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(1) and (2), the National Highway Performance Program and the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, respectively, on the first day of each fiscal year if the State fails to meet the requirements in 23 U.S.C. 159 associated with the revocation or suspension of driver's licenses of individuals convicted of drug offenses. The statute (23 U.S.C. 159) provides for two ways the States can satisfy this requirement: (1) the State has enacted and is enforcing a law that requires in all circumstances, or requires in the absence of compelling circumstances warranting an exception, the revocation, or suspension for at least 6 months, of the driver's license of any individual who is convicted of any violation of the

Controlled Substances Act¹ or any drug offense;² or (2) the State submits a written certification stating that the Governor is opposed to the enactment or enforcement of a law involving the revocation, suspension, issuance, or reinstatement of driver's licenses to convicted drug offenders and submits written certification that the legislature (including both Houses where applicable) has adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to a law.

The regulation that implements this law first took effect in 1992. The current regulatory language references several administrative and fiscal provisions that were only applicable the first year the regulation was promulgated. This rulemaking updates the administrative and fiscal language to what is currently required of the State. The current regulatory language also requires each State to annually certify their compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159, which has proved burdensome and inefficient for the States. This rulemaking eliminates the annual certification and requires re-certification only when there is a change to a State law affecting the State's method of compliance and allows for a designee of the Governor to sign the certification on behalf of the State.

Legal Authority and Statement of the Issue

FHWA is required to withhold an amount equal to 8 percent of the amount required to be apportioned to any State under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(1) and (2) on the first day of each fiscal year if the State fails to meet the requirements in 23 U.S.C. 159 associated with the revocation or suspension of driver's licenses of individuals convicted of drug offenses. The regulation implementing this law in 23 CFR part 192 references administrative and fiscal provisions that were only applicable the first year the regulation was promulgated and requires annual certifications from States. FHWA is revising its regulation governing the certification requirements in 23 CFR part 192 that implement the 23 U.S.C. 159 requirements to update the regulatory language and streamline the certification process for States.

¹ The Controlled Substances Act, Public Law 91-513, tit. II, 84 Stat. 1242 (1970), as amended, is codified at 21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

² A "drug offense" is defined as "any criminal offense which proscribes the possession, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, sale, transfer, or the attempt or conspiracy to possess, distribute, manufacture, cultivate, sell, or transfer any substance the possession of which is prohibited under the Controlled Substances Act; or the operation of a motor vehicle under the influence of such a substance." 23 U.S.C. 159(c)(2).

FHWA published its NPRM on February 18, 2022 (87 FR 9297), seeking public comment on proposed revisions to its regulation governing the suspension of driver's licenses for drug offenders. FHWA received nine public comment submissions. Commenters included agencies from two States with the remaining being individuals. After carefully considering the comments received in response to the NPRM in light of the statutory requirements, FHWA is promulgating the final regulation adopting the changes set forth in the NPRM as proposed.

Overview of the Final Rule

Consistent with a change made to 23 U.S.C. 159 in the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Pub. L. 112-141) (MAP-21), FHWA is revising § 192.4 to update the amount of penalty withholding from 10 to 8 percent and updating what apportioned funds the withholding applies to by changing reference to 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(1), 104(b)(3), and 104(b)(5) to 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(1) and (b)(2). The updated § 192.4 now also allows a designee of the Governor of the State to submit a written certification through its respective FHWA Division Administrator. This provision will result in reduced administrative burdens for Governors of the State, including time to obtain written signatures on certifications.

In § 192.5, FHWA sets new requirements for when certifications compliant with 23 U.S.C. 159 are required. FHWA requires all States to certify to the Secretary of Transportation, through their respective FHWA Division Administrator, by January 1, 2023, that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159. This certification will establish a baseline from which compliance can be determined for all States. FHWA is now requiring in § 192.5 that a State certify to the Secretary of Transportation, through its FHWA Division Administrator, that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 only when there is a change to the State law, regulation, or binding policy relating to the suspension, revocation, issuance, or reinstatement of driver's licenses of drug offenders within 90 days of the effective date of a such a change affecting State compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159. FHWA believes that States do not often have changes in State laws, regulations, and binding policies affecting compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159, and that annual certification is redundant and unnecessary. FHWA expects that States will continue to monitor State laws, regulations, and

policies relating to the suspension, revocation, issuance, or reinstatement of driver's licenses of drug offenders and continue to notify their respective FHWA Division Administrator accordingly. FHWA also amends § 192.5 to update the wording of the certification to be consistent with allowing the Governor of the State or the Governor's designee to provide certification signatures. Lastly, FHWA also allows submission of electronic copies of signed certifications to the FHWA Division Administrator. These changes increase efficiency by decreasing the number of submissions of original signed certifications.

FHWA clarifies in § 192.6, in accordance with the statute, that funds withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment to any State will not be available for apportionment to the State and will lapse immediately.

FHWA revises § 192.7 with respect to the procedures affecting States that are in noncompliance with 23 U.S.C. 159. FHWA will require that States that fail to notify FHWA within 90 days of the effective date of a change to State law, regulation, or policy that affects State compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159, or are found to be in noncompliance based on the status of the State's certification, will be advised of the funds expected to be withheld under § 192.4 approximately 90 days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the penalty withholding will be applied. The revisions to § 192.7 also allow for a State to submit documentation demonstrating compliance. This provision gives a State an opportunity to rectify noncompliance prior to funds being withheld.

As stated, FHWA expects that States do not often change State laws, regulations, and binding policies affecting compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159, and would notify their respective FHWA Division Administrators in the event of such changes. Furthermore, the regulation continues to allow FHWA to withhold Federal-aid funding, consistent with 23 U.S.C. 159, from a non-compliant State in the event the State either (1) does not notify FHWA in these circumstances or (2) does not provide certification in compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159. Consequently, the changes reduce neither safety nor the substantive protections provided by 23 U.S.C. 159.

Finally, FHWA is making minor technical and conforming changes in part 192 to align the rule's language with the wording of relevant statutes and to promote overall clarity of the rule.

FHWA presents the economic analysis in a supporting statement and a spreadsheet found in the rulemaking docket (FHWA-2020-0015) and summarizes the analysis under "Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and DOT Rulemaking Policies and Procedures" heading of this preamble.

Response to Comments Received

FHWA received nine public comment submissions in response to the NPRM. Commenters included the Department of Transportation and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles from one State in a combined comment, one State Motor Vehicles Division, and seven individuals. Six of the nine comments made specific statements of support for the changes in the regulation as outlined in the NPRM. One of the State commenters stated they were highly supportive of the changes.

Four comments directly referenced the reduced administrative burden on States if the NPRM was to be implemented and agreed with that statement. One of the State commenters indicated that the changes "will greatly reduce the administrative obligation mandated within the current certification requirements." Two commenters agreed that this action would not compromise safety on our Nation's roads.

Several commenters provided their view of the statute. Since this rule is the implementation of the statute, FHWA cannot respond to statements of support or disagreement regarding the statute itself.

There were no comments submitted that expressed any disagreement with any of the proposed changes in this regulation as described in the NPRM. As a result, FHWA adopts the changes set forth in the NPRM as proposed.

Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and DOT Rulemaking Policies and Procedures

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that this rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. Accordingly, OMB has not reviewed it under that E.O. This action complies with E.O. 12866 and 13563 to improve regulation. FHWA anticipates that the rule would not adversely affect,

in a material way, any sector of the economy. In addition, these changes would not interfere with any action taken or planned by another agency and would not materially alter the budgetary impact of any entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs. The rule also does not raise any novel legal or policy issues.

FHWA has determined that this action could generate cost savings, measured in 2020 dollars and discounted at 7 percent, expected to total \$181,812 over 10 years. The present value annualized total is \$25,886 per year.

The quantified cost savings resulting from this action are generated from reducing administrative burdens. The rule will reduce the burden on States and FHWA by significantly reducing the number of compliance certifications required annually, without compromising the intent of the statute.

Currently, States must certify their compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159 annually. The rule requires States only notify FHWA of a change in the type of compliance, instead of recertifying compliance every year. Furthermore, the rule will result in additional cost savings by allowing the State Governors to appoint a designee to certify compliance, instead of requiring the Governor's signature on the certification. This change will result in a lower-level of staff time needed to complete the certification. Under the rule, the States must certify compliance in the first year after the rule takes effect to establish a baseline. This will be an administrative cost to all 52 States.³ However, this certification may be made using the new rule, allowing the Governor of the State to appoint a designee. Therefore, the costs to the States in the first year will still be lower under the rule.

The rule is not expected to affect the number of States in compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159. FHWA reports no States out of compliance in the last 3 years. Furthermore, in recent years, only one State has failed to certify, and this failure is not considered a typical occurrence. Based on this current trend, there is no expectation that any States will be out of compliance in the future due to the rule or otherwise. Therefore, FHWA believes there will be no negative social consequences or disbenefits from the rule.

The rule does not change the current requirement that State legislatures must pass a resolution in order to enact a change in type of compliance.

³ 50 States as well as Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico.

Therefore, there will be no change in cost for the State legislature due to the rule.

The method for estimating the cost savings from the rule is as follows. The analysis uses a base year of 2020 and a 10-year analysis period. Estimated wage rates for FHWA employees at division offices, who currently process the State certifications, are based on 2020 General Schedule (GS) Locality Pay Tables.⁴

Estimated wage rates for FHWA Headquarters (HQ) staff, who compile and analyze the certifications nationwide, were obtained from the same source using the Washington, District of Columbia, locality table. Estimated wages for State government employees were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics occupational employment statistics for State government employees. Lower wages

were used in the rule scenario, compared to the current regulation, in order to account for the ability of the Governor of the State to appoint a designee.⁵ To account for the cost of employer provided benefits, all wage rates were multiplied by a factor of 1.61.⁶ Wage rates were adjusted using this factor to generate a total cost of labor per hour, as seen in Table 1.

TABLE 1—HOURLY WAGE RATES

Position	Base wage per hour	Total wage per hour
FHWA Division Office Staff (GS–12)	\$38.09	\$61.33
FHWA Office of Safety Staff (GS–13)	49.19	79.20
FHWA Office of the Chief Counsel Staff (GS–14)	58.13	93.59
State Government Top Executives (11–1000)	45.85	75.74
State Government Business Operations Specialists (13–1198)	33.89	55.98

For State department of transportation administrative cost savings, under current regulation, all 50 States plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico must submit proof of compliance each year. Under the rule, after the first year, only States which change compliance type must submit a certification. The estimated time burden on the States per certification is 5 hours in both the current and new rule scenarios. Given that FHWA historically receives 1–4 changes per year from States, going forward, the analysis assumed two compliance changes per year to be processed, after the first year of analysis.

These changes were assumed to be medium to high level of administrative burden for processing by FHWA Division Office employees and HQ staff. Under current regulation, the certification of compliance must be signed by the Governor of each State, while under the new rule, the Governor may appoint a designee. Based on current trends, FHWA assumes two States will make a change and submit for certification each year, under the new rule, with 5 hours of burden per State. Furthermore, the estimated wage rate was reduced to account for the appointment of a designee by the

Governor under the new rule. Under the rule, all 52 States will spend 5 hours certifying compliance in the first year, 2021, at a lower administrative cost due to the rule, as seen in Table 2. For all years after the initial certification, rather than 52 States spending 5 hours per year submitting a certification with the Governor’s signature, only 2 States will spend 5 hours per year submitting a certification with a designee’s signature. This resulted in a yearly undiscounted cost savings of \$19,132 for the States, beginning in 2022, as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN ON THE STATES

Year	State administrative cost, current	State administrative cost, new rule	Total administrative cost savings
2021	\$19,692	\$14,555	\$5,137
2022	19,692	560	19,132
2023	19,692	560	19,132
2024	19,692	560	19,132
2025	19,692	560	19,132
2026	19,692	560	19,132
2027	19,692	560	19,132
2028	19,692	560	19,132
2029	19,692	560	19,132
2030	19,692	560	19,132
Total	196,918	19,594	177,325

⁴ 2020 GS Locality Pay Tables. An average GS–12, Step 1 wage was calculated using wages for all localities in which there is a FHWA Division Office: <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/2020/general-schedule/>.

⁵ BLS May 2019 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates NAICS 999200—State Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OES Designation). The employees expected to work on the certification

under the current regulation are Top Executives (11–1000). The employees expected to work on the certification under the rule are Business Operations Specialists (13–1198): https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_999200.htm. Wage rates were adjusted to 2020 dollars using a 2.6% adjustment for inflation, which is the 2020 Federal cost of living adjustment: <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2020/GS.pdf>.

⁶ BLS Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, June 2020, Table 3 (page 5) State and local government, State and local government Workers: <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t03.htm>. For this group, 62.2 percent of employee compensation is wages and the remainder is the cost of benefits, which suggests factoring wages by 1.61 (100 percent/62.2 percent) to estimate the total cost of compensation.

For FHWA administrative cost savings, under current regulation, FHWA receives 52 certifications annually which are processed by both the division offices and HQ. FHWA estimates that approximately 38 of these certifications are a low administrative burden (30-minute processing time at the district office), 12 are a moderate administrative burden (2.5 hour

processing time at the district office), and 2 are high administrative burden (20 hour processing time at the district office). Calculations assume a GS-12 wage for FHWA Division Office employees. In addition, under the current regulation, each of the 52 certifications is processed for an additional 2 hours at HQ at the GS-13 and GS-14 levels.

Under the rule, two certifications per year were assumed, at a moderate and high administrative burden, respectively. Wage rates were assumed to be the same across the current and new rule scenarios for FHWA. This will result in a yearly undiscounted administrative cost savings of \$9,939 for FHWA, beginning in 2022, as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN ON FHWA

Year	FHWA administrative cost, current	FHWA administrative cost, new rule	Total administrative cost savings
2021	\$12,168	\$12,168	\$0
2022	12,168	2,229	9,939
2023	12,168	2,229	9,939
2024	12,168	2,229	9,939
2025	12,168	2,229	9,939
2026	12,168	2,229	9,939
2027	12,168	2,229	9,939
2028	12,168	2,229	9,939
2029	12,168	2,229	9,939
2030	12,168	2,229	9,939
Total	121,680	32,233	89,448

Total cost savings were calculated by adding the State and FHWA administrative cost savings and discounting at 7 percent and 3 percent,

as seen in Table 4. Overall, the total undiscounted administrative cost savings per year are \$5,137 in 2021 and \$29,071 after 2021. The total

administrative cost savings over 10 years are \$181,812, discounted at 7 percent and \$224,741, discounted at 3 percent.

TABLE 4—ESTIMATED ADMINISTRATIVE COST SAVINGS FROM THE RULE

Year	Total administrative cost savings	Total administrative cost savings, discounted at 7%	Total administrative cost savings, discounted at 3%
2021	\$5,137	\$4,801	\$4,987
2022	29,071	25,391	27,402
2023	29,071	23,730	26,604
2024	29,071	22,178	25,829
2025	29,071	20,727	25,077
2026	29,071	19,371	24,346
2027	29,071	18,104	23,637
2028	29,071	16,919	22,949
2029	29,071	15,812	22,280
2030	29,071	14,778	21,631
Total	266,772	181,812	224,741

Overall, the rule will result in a reduced administrative burden to both the States and FHWA and lead to cost savings of \$181,812 over 10 years, discounted at 7 percent. As noted above the rule is non-significant and is not expected to generate any other costs or benefits aside from the administrative cost savings.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

In compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), FHWA has evaluated the effects of this rule on small entities,

such as local governments and businesses, and anticipates that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The rule affects State governments and State governments do not meet the definition of a small entity. Therefore, FHWA certifies that the action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

FHWA has determined that this rule does not impose unfunded mandates as

defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4, March 22, 1995, 109 Stat. 48). The actions in this rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$155 million or more in any one year (when adjusted for inflation) for either State, local, and Tribal governments in the aggregate, or by the private sector. In addition, the definition of “Federal Mandate” in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act excludes financial assistance of the type in which State, local, or Tribal

governments have authority to adjust their participation in the program in accordance with changes made in the program by the Federal Government. The Federal-aid highway program permits this type of flexibility.

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism Assessment)

FHWA has analyzed this rule in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in E.O. 13132. FHWA has determined that this action would not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism assessment. FHWA has also determined that this action will not preempt any State law or State regulation or affect the States' ability to discharge traditional State governmental functions.

Executive Order 12372 (Intergovernmental Review)

The regulations implementing E.O. 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities do not apply to this program.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the OMB for each collection of information they conduct, sponsor, or require through regulations. The OMB has renewed their approval for information collection entitled "Drug Offender's Driver's License Suspension Certification" (OMB Control No. 2125-0579).

National Environmental Policy Act

The Agency has analyzed this rulemaking action pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and has determined that it is categorically excluded under 23 CFR 771.117(c)(20), which applies to the promulgation of regulations, and that no unusual circumstances are present under 23 CFR 771.117(b). Categorically excluded actions meet the criteria for categorical exclusions under the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and under 23 CFR 771.117(a) and normally do not require any further NEPA approvals by FHWA.

Executive Order 13175 (Tribal Consultation)

FHWA has analyzed this rule under E.O. 13175 and believes that it will not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian Tribal governments, and does not preempt Tribal law. This rule does not

impose any direct compliance requirements on Indian Tribal governments nor does it have any economic or other impacts on the viability of Indian Tribes. Therefore, a Tribal summary impact statement is not required.

Executive Order 13211 (Energy Effects)

FHWA has analyzed this rule under E.O. 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. FHWA has determined that this action is not a significant energy action under the E.O. and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice)

E.O. 12898 requires that each Federal agency make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minorities and low-income populations. FHWA has determined that this rule does not raise any environmental justice issues.

Regulation Identification Number (RIN)

A RIN is assigned to each regulatory action listed in the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulations. The Regulatory Information Service Center publishes the Unified Agenda in April and October of each year. The RIN number contained in the heading of this document can be used to cross-reference this action with the Unified Agenda.

List of Subjects in 23 CFR Part 192

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug abuse, Grant programs-transportation, Highway safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Issued under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.81 and 1.85.

Stephanie Pollack,

Acting Administrator, Federal Highway Administration.

■ In consideration of the foregoing, FHWA revises part 192 of Title 23 of the CFR as follows:

PART 192—DRUG OFFENDER'S DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSION

Sec.

- 192.1 Scope.
- 192.2 Purpose.
- 192.3 Definitions.
- 192.4 Adoption of drug offender's driver's license suspension.

- 192.5 Certification requirements.
- 192.6 Period of availability of withheld funds.
- 192.7 Procedures affecting States in noncompliance.

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 159, 315.

§ 192.1 Scope.

This part prescribes the requirements necessary to implement 23 U.S.C. 159, which encourages States to enact and enforce drug offender's driver's license suspensions.

§ 192.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to specify the steps that States must take to avoid the withholding of Federal-aid highway funds for noncompliance with 23 U.S.C. 159.

§ 192.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) *Convicted* includes adjudicated under juvenile proceedings.

(b) *Driver's license* means a license issued by a State to any individual that authorizes the individual to operate a motor vehicle on highways.

(c) *Drug offense* means:

(1) The possession, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, sale, transfer, or the attempt or conspiracy to possess, distribute, manufacture, cultivate, sell, or transfer any substance the possession of which is prohibited under the Controlled Substances Act, or

(2) The operation of a motor vehicle under the influence of such a substance.

(d) *Substance the possession of which is prohibited under the Controlled Substances Act* or *substance* means a controlled or counterfeit substance, as those terms are defined in subsections 102 (6) and (7) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 802 (6) and (7) and listed in 21 CFR 1308.11-15.

§ 192.4 Adoption of drug offender's driver's license suspension.

(a) The Secretary shall withhold 8 percent of the amount required to be apportioned to any State under each of sections 104(b)(1) and (b)(2) of title 23 of the U.S.C. on the first day of the next fiscal year if the State does not meet the requirements of this section.

(b) A State meets the requirements of this section if:

(1) The State has enacted and is enforcing a law that requires in all circumstances, or requires in the absence of compelling circumstances warranting an exception:

(i) The revocation, or suspension for at least 6 months, of the driver's license of any individual who is convicted, after the enactment of such law, of

(A) Any violation of the Controlled Substances Act, or

(B) Any drug offense, and
 (ii) A delay in the issuance or reinstatement of a driver's license to such an individual for at least 6 months after the individual otherwise would have been eligible to have a driver's license issued or reinstated if the individual does not have a driver's license, or the driver's license of the individual is suspended, at the time the individual is so convicted, or

(2) The Governor of the State or their designee:

(i) Submits to the Secretary through its respective FHWA Division Administrator a written certification stating that the Governor is opposed to the enactment or enforcement in the State of a law described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section relating to the revocation, suspension, issuance, or reinstatement of driver's licenses to convicted drug offenders; and

(ii) Submits to the Secretary a written certification that the legislature (including both Houses where applicable) has adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to a law described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) A State that makes exceptions for compelling circumstances must do so in accordance with a State law, regulation, binding policy directive or statewide published guidelines establishing the conditions for making such exceptions and in exceptional circumstances specific to the offender.

§ 192.5 Certification requirements.

(a) Each State shall certify to the Secretary by January 1, 2023, that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 and this regulation. Subsequently, each State shall certify to the Secretary through its respective FHWA Division Administrator that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 and this regulation when there is a change to the State law, regulation, or binding policy relating to the suspension, revocation, issuance, or reinstatement of driver's licenses of drug offenders within 90 days of the effective date of a State legislative change that affects State compliance with this section.

(b) If the State believes it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 and this regulation on the basis that it has enacted and is enforcing a law that suspends or revokes the driver's licenses of drug offenders, the certification shall contain a statement by the Governor of the State, or their designee, that the State has enacted and is enforcing a Drug Offender's Driver's License Suspension law that conforms to 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(A). The certifying statement may be worded as follows: I,

(Name of Governor or designee), (ADD TITLE on behalf of the) Governor of the (State or Commonwealth) of ____, do hereby certify that the (State or Commonwealth) of ____, has enacted and is enforcing a Drug Offender's Driver's License Suspension law that conforms to section 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(A).

(c) If the State believes it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(B) on the basis that it opposes a law that requires the suspension, revocation, or delay in issuance or reinstatement of the driver's licenses of drug offenders that conforms to 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(A), the certification shall contain:

(1) A statement by the Governor of the State or their designee that the Governor is opposed to the enactment or enforcement of a law that conforms to 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(A) and that the State legislature has adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to such a law. The certifying statement may be worded as follows: I, (Name of Governor or designee), (ADD TITLE on behalf of the) Governor of the (State or Commonwealth) of ____, do hereby certify that I am opposed to the enactment or enforcement of a law that conforms to 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(A) and that the legislature of the (State or Commonwealth) of ____, has adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to such a law.

(2) Until a State has been determined to be in compliance with the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(B) and this regulation, the certification shall include a copy of the resolution.

(d) The Governor or their designee shall submit an electronic copy of the certification to its respective FHWA Division Administrator. The FHWA Division Administrator shall retain an electronic copy and forward an electronic copy to both the FHWA Office of Safety and the FHWA Office of the Chief Counsel.

(e) Any changes to the certification or supplemental information necessitated by the review of the certifications as they are forwarded, State legislative changes that affects State compliance of this section, or changes in State enforcement activity shall be submitted within 90 days of the change being effective.

§ 192.6 Period of availability of withheld funds.

Funds withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment to any State will not be available for apportionment to the State and shall lapse immediately.

§ 192.7 Procedures affecting States in noncompliance.

(a) If FHWA determines that the State is not in compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3), the State will be advised of the funds expected to be withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment, as part of the advance notice of apportionments required under 23 U.S.C. 104(e). This notification will normally occur not later than 90 days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the sums to be apportioned are authorized. The State may, within 30 days of its receipt of the advance notice of apportionments, submit documentation demonstrating its compliance. Documentation shall be submitted electronically to the FHWA Division Administrator for that State. The FHWA Division Administrator shall retain an electronic copy and forward an electronic copy to both the FHWA Office of Safety and the FHWA Office of the Chief Counsel.

(b) Each fiscal year, each State determined not to be in compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3), based on FHWA's final determination, will receive notice of the funds being withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment, as part of the certification of apportionments required under 23 U.S.C. 104(e), which normally occurs on October 1 of each fiscal year.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

37 CFR Part 6

[Docket No. PTO-T-2022-0022]

RIN 0651-AD61

International Trademark Classification Changes

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) issues this final rule to incorporate classification changes adopted by the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Agreement). These changes are listed in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), which is published by the World Intellectual