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 rulemaking action of amending restricted area R–7001C and establishing four restricted areas, R–7001D, R–7002A, R–7002B, and R–7002C, qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1500, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5–6.5a, which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points). As such, this rulemaking action is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5–2 regarding Extraordinary Circumstances, the FAA has reviewed this action for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis. For this rulemaking action, the FAA has determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact study. On February 2, 2022, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 8–2—*Adoption of Other Agencies' NEPA Documents,* the FAA adopted WYARNG's Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact/Record of Decision (FONSI) for the establishment of R–7001D, at Camp Guernsey, Guernsey, Wyoming. WYARNG finalized its SEA in November 2021, and signed the FONSI on December 28, 2021.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Prohibited areas, Restricted areas.

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.

§ 73.70 Wyoming [Amended]

■ 2. Section 73.70 is amended as follows:

* * * * *

R–7001C Guernsey, WY [Amended]

Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 42°27′30″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to lat. 42°27′30″ N, long. 104°42′32″ W; to lat. 42°22′30″ N, long. 104°42′32″ W; to lat. 42°20′00″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to the point of beginning.

Designated Altitudes: 23,501 feet MSL to 30,000 feet MSL.

Time of Designation: Intermittent, 24 hours in advance by NOTAM.

Controlling agency: FAA, Denver ARTCC.

Using agency: Adjutant General, State of Wyoming.

R–7001D Guernsey, WY [New]

Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 42°27′30″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to lat. 42°27′30″ N, long. 104°42′32″ W; to lat. 42°22′30″ N, long. 104°42′32″ W; to lat. 42°20′00″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to the point of beginning.

Designated Altitudes: 30,001 feet MSL to 45,000 feet MSL.

Time of Designation: By NOTAM, at least 24 hours in advance.

Controlling Agency: FAA, Denver ARTCC.

Using Agency: Adjutant General, State of Wyoming.

R–7002A Guernsey, WY [New]

Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 42°27′55″ N, long. 104°52′33″ W; to lat. 42°27′55″ N, long. 104°51′46″ W; to lat. 42°28′21″ N, long. 104°51′45″ W; to lat. 42°28′21″ N, long. 104°48′46″ W; to lat. 42°27′56″ N, long. 104°48′46″ W; to lat. 42°27′55″ N, long. 104°47′28″ W; to lat. 42°27′30″ N, long. 104°46′43″ W; to lat. 42°27′30″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to the point of beginning.

Designated Altitudes: Surface to 23,500 feet MSL.

Time of Designation: By NOTAM, at least 24 hours in advance.

Controlling Agency: FAA, Denver ARTCC.

Using Agency: Adjutant General, State of Wyoming.

R–7002B Guernsey, WY [New]

Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 42°22′25″ N, long. 104°42′54″ W; to lat. 42°21′41″ N, long. 104°42′52″ W; to lat. 42°21′11″ N, long. 104°43′17″ W; to lat. 42°21′12″ N, long. 104°47′16″ W; to lat. 42°21′19″ N, long. 104°47′16″ W; to the point of beginning.

Designated Altitudes: Surface to 23,500 feet MSL.

Time of Designation: By NOTAM, at least 24 hours in advance.

Controlling Agency: FAA, Denver ARTCC.

Using Agency: Adjutant General, State of Wyoming.

R–7002C Guernsey, WY [New]

Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 42°27′03″ N, long. 104°53′54″ W; to lat. 42°27′03″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to lat. 42°20′00″ N, long. 104°52′32″ W; to lat. 42°20′18″ N, long. 104°51′19″ W; to lat. 42°19′42″ N, long. 104°51′17″ W; to lat. 42°19′43″ N, long. 104°53′03″ W; to lat. 42°20′49″ N, long. 104°54′38″ W; to lat. 42°22′43″ N, long. 104°54′38″ W; to lat. 42°22′48″ N, long. 104°53′22″ W; to lat. 42°23′39″ N, long. 104°53′23″ W; to lat. 42°23′40″ N, long. 104°53′58″ W; to the point of beginning; excluding that airspace 500 feet AGL and below ¼ mile either side of the BNSF railroad.

Designated Altitudes: Surface to 23,500 feet MSL.

Time of Designation: By NOTAM, at least 24 hours in advance.

Controlling Agency: FAA, Denver ARTCC.

Using Agency: Adjutant General, State of Wyoming.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, May 2, 2022.

Scott M. Rosenbloom,

Manager, Airspace Rules and Regulations.

[FR Doc. 2022–09692 Filed 5–5–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

20 CFR Part 641

[Docket No. ETA–2022–0002]

RIN 1205–AC04

Senior Community Service Employment Program Conforming Changes to the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020—Updated Guidance on Priority of Service, Durational Limits, and State Plan Submissions

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor Department.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: On February 14, 2022, the Department of Labor (Department) concurrently published both a direct final rule (DFR) and proposed rule putting forth guidance on priority service, durational limits, and State Plan submissions regarding a State's Senior Community Service Employment Program, or SCSEP. Because the Department did not receive any significant adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking, the Department is implementing the DFR as published.

DATES: As of May 6, 2022, the Department is confirming the effective date of the rule published February 14, 2022 at 87 FR 8186 as April 15, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Rietzke, Chief, Division of National Programs, Tools and Technical Assistance, Office of Workforce Investment, at 202–693–3980 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DFR published at 87 FR 8186 on February 14, 2022, became effective on April 15, 2022. In the DFR, the Department stated that the DFR would become effective April 15, 2022 without further action, unless significant adverse comments were submitted by March 16, 2022 (the end of the public comment period), and the Department would publish a timely withdrawal of the proposed rule. In the same issue of the **Federal Register** in which this notice is published, the Department is publishing a withdrawal of the proposed rule, which was also published on February 14, 2022.

The Department received seven comments on this rulemaking. Several of these comments were supportive of the provisions this rulemaking proposed to implement. While other comments could be characterized as negative or adverse, none of those comments were significant or within the scope of this rulemaking. One commenter was opposed to the time limit; however, that time limit is set forth in the Supporting Older Americans Act of 2020, and is, therefore, a statutory requirement beyond the purview of the rulemaking. The remaining comments were outside the scope of the rulemaking. The comments are publicly available as part of the rulemaking docket at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/ETA-2022-0002/comments.*

The Department has determined that none of the adverse comments are significant and within the scope of the rulemaking. Therefore, the DFR published at 87 FR 8186 on February 14, 2022, became effective on April 15, 2022.

Angela Hanks,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2022–09491 Filed 5–5–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 870

[Docket No. FDA–2022–N–0289]

Medical Devices; Cardiovascular Devices; Classification of the Reverse Central Venous Recanalization System

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is classifying the reverse central venous recanalization system into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the reverse central venous recanalization system's classification. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II (special controls) will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices.

DATES: This order is effective May 6, 2022. The classification was applicable on February 10, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Finn Donaldson, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 2568, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–9579, *Finn.Donaldson@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA has classified the reverse central venous recanalization system as class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified as, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act. Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo application process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a 510(k) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically