

## Federal Register – August 2023

[IRS, EBSA, HHS Requirements Related to the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act, 88 Federal Register 51552, August 3, 2023](#)

**PROPOSED RULES:** This document proposes amendments to regulations implementing the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (MHPAEA) and proposes new regulations implementing the nonquantitative treatment limitation (NQTL) comparative analyses requirements under MHPAEA, as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (CAA, 2021). Specifically, these proposed rules would amend the existing NQTL standard to prevent plans and issuers from using NQTLs to place greater limits on access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits as compared to medical/surgical benefits. As part of these changes, these proposed rules would require plans and issuers to collect and evaluate relevant data in a manner reasonably designed to assess the impact of NQTLs on access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits and medical/surgical benefits, and would set forth a special rule with regard to network composition. These proposed rules would also amend existing examples and add new examples on the application of the rules for NQTLs to clarify and illustrate the protections of MHPAEA. Additionally, these proposed rules would set forth the content requirements for NQTL comparative analyses and specify how plans and issuers must make these comparative analyses available to the Department of the Treasury (Treasury), the Department of Labor (DOL), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (collectively, the Departments), as well as to an applicable State authority, and participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees. The Departments also solicit comments on whether there are ways to improve the coverage of mental health and substance use disorder benefits through other provisions of Federal law. Finally, HHS proposes regulatory amendments to implement the sunset provision for self-funded, non-Federal governmental plan elections to opt out of compliance with MHPAEA, as adopted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (CAA, 2023).

**COMMENTS DUE:** October 2, 2023

[Notice of Adoption of Policy Statement on Climate Change and Historic Preservation, 88 Federal Register 51333, August 3, 2023](#)

**NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF POLICY STATEMENT:** ...In July 2021 the ACHP initiated discussions regarding the impact of climate change on historic places and how the ACHP might advise and assist federal agencies and other stakeholders in addressing the issue... Based on task force meeting discussions, ACHP staff developed a draft policy statement that was reviewed by the task force... The final version of the policy statement pertains to federal agency challenges and opportunities, it also speaks broadly to nonfederal parties, including but not limited to state, tribal, and local governments; preservation planners; and the public. The document defines the scope of the challenge, discussing the range of historic property types affected and the variety of climate impacts. Effects to sacred sites and other

	<p>properties significant to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations are highlighted, as are the disproportionate impacts of climate change on historic places in underserved communities. The bulk of the document consists of a series of policy principles that are grouped under seven general topics: gathering information; planning for climate change; climate change mitigation; equity; flexibility; education; and collaboration.</p> <p><b>POLICY STATEMENT ADOPTED:</b> June 16, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">New Information Collection; Comment Request; Non-E-Verify Remote Document Examination Pilot 1, 88 Federal Register 51338, August 3, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> This information collection would involve a form to be completed by employers requesting to participate in the Pilot. ICE would regularly request feedback data (e.g., number of new hires, number of employees who requested to have a physical inspection, challenges associated with the Pilot procedure) from participating employers. Participating employers would be required to examine and retain electronic copies that are clear and legible of all supporting documentation provided by individuals seeking to establish identity and employment authorization for the Form I-9 process. Employers may be required to undertake other measures to improve the security of the Pilot procedure. For instance, participating employers may be required to undertake fraudulent document detection and anti-discrimination training. In addition, for those employees who work onsite (i.e., at the same physical worksite as a supervisor or the official completing the Form I-9) or in a hybrid capacity, the employer may be prohibited from using the pilot procedure, or provided a timeframe, following the initial remote document examination, during which to physically examine the employee's Form I-9 documents and compare such documents to the copies on file.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 2, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Pre-enforcement Notice and Conciliation Procedures, 88 Federal Register 51717, August 4, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>FINAL RULE:</b> The U.S. Department of Labor publishes this final rule to modify procedures and standards the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (“OFCCP” or “the agency”) uses when issuing pre-enforcement notices and securing compliance through conciliation. This final rule strengthens OFCCP’s enforcement by rescinding the evidentiary standards and definitions codified in 2020 (“the 2020 rule”), which hindered the agency’s ability to pursue meritorious cases. OFCCP is instituting a streamlined, effective, and flexible pre-enforcement and conciliation process that promotes greater consistency with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VII”).</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> September 5, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability; Accessibility of Web Information and Services of State and Local Government Entities, 88 Federal Register 51948, August 4, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>PROPOSED RULE:</b> The Department of Justice (“Department”) is proposing to revise the regulation implementing title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) in order to establish specific requirements, including the adoption of specific technical standards, for making accessible the services, programs, and activities offered by State and local Government entities to the public through the web and mobile apps.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 2, 2023</p>

<p><a href="#">SEC Cybersecurity Risk Management, Strategy, Governance, and Incident Disclosure, 88 Federal Register 51896, August 4, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>FINAL RULE:</b> The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) is adopting new rules to enhance and standardize disclosures regarding cybersecurity risk management, strategy, governance, and incidents by public companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Specifically, we are adopting amendments to require current disclosure about material cybersecurity incidents. We are also adopting rules requiring periodic disclosures about a registrant's processes to assess, identify, and manage material cybersecurity risks, management's role in assessing and managing material cybersecurity risks, and the board of directors' oversight of cybersecurity risks. Lastly, the final rules require the cybersecurity disclosures to be presented in Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language (“Inline XBRL”).</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> September 5, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Access to Video Conferencing, 88 Federal Register 52088, August 7, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>PROPOSED RULE:</b> In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) proposes to amend its rules to ensure that interoperable video conferencing services (IVCS) are accessible to people with disabilities and to facilitate the integration and appropriate use of telecommunications relay services (TRS) with video conferencing. These amendments are proposed to meet the need for people with disabilities to participate fully in video conferences, a technology that appears to have permanently altered the norms of modern communication in the workplace, healthcare, education, social interaction, and civic life.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 6, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way, 88 Federal Register 53604, August 8, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>FINAL RULE:</b> The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board or Board) issues its final rule that provides minimum guidelines for the accessibility of pedestrian facilities in the public right-of-way. These guidelines, once adopted, would ensure that facilities used by pedestrians, such as sidewalks and crosswalks, constructed or altered in the public right-of-way by Federal, state, and local Governments are readily accessible to and usable by pedestrians with disabilities. When the guidelines are adopted, with or without modifications, as accessibility standards in regulations issued by other Federal agencies implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Architectural Barriers Act, compliance with those enforceable accessibility standards is mandatory.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> September 7, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Science Policy (OSP): Proposed Changes to the NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules (NIH Guidelines), 88 Federal Register 54332, August 10, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> The National Institutes of Health (NIH) seeks input on a proposal to revise the NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules (NIH Guidelines) to include specific considerations and requirements for conducting research involving gene drive modified organisms (GDMO) in contained research settings. NIH is proposing to update the NIH Guidelines to clarify minimum containment requirements, propose considerations for performing risk assessments, and define additional institutional responsibilities regarding Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBCs) and</p>

	<p>Biosafety Officers (BSOs). The proposed revisions are specific to GDMO research subject to the NIH Guidelines, conducted in contained settings and are consistent with the recommendations of the NIH Novel and Exceptional Technology Research Advisory Committee report, Gene Drives in Biomedical Research (NExTRAC Report). NIH does not currently support research involving potential field release of GDMOs and the NIH Guidelines pertain to contained research; accordingly, no changes regarding potential field release are being proposed in this Notice. NIH is also proposing revisions to the NIH Guidelines to harmonize with the Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL), 6th edition regarding the Risk Group (RG) categorization of West Nile Virus (WNV) and Saint Louis Encephalitis Virus (SLEV).</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 10, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Higher Education Act (HEA) Title II Report Cards on State Teacher Credentialing and Preparation Revision, 88 Federal Register 54607, August 11, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> States must report annually on criteria and assessments required for initial teacher credentials using a State Report Card (SRC), and institutions of higher education (IHEs) with teacher preparation programs (TPP), and TPPs outside of IHEs, must report on key program elements on an Institution and Program Report Card (IPRC). IHEs and TPPs outside of IHEs report annually to their states on program elements, including program numbers, type, enrollment figures, demographics, completion rates, goals and assurances to the state. States, in turn, must report on TPP elements to the Secretary of Education in addition to information on assessment pass rates, state standards, initial credential types and requirements, numbers of credentials issued, TPP classification as at-risk or low-performing. The information from states, institutions, and programs is published annually in The Secretary's Report to Congress on Teacher Quality. Revisions to the IPRC consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A new sub-section about the impact of COVID–19 in Section I: Program Information. The section would have four questions in the first data collection year in which it is implemented, due to retrospective questions going back to academic year 2019–20, but only one question in subsequent data collection years. There is a new question about student completion rate in Section I: Program Information and minor revisions to the gender and race/ethnicity categories in Section I: Program Information. The Secretary's Report to Congress on Teacher Quality.</li></ul> <p>Revisions to the State Report Card consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Two new items showing completion rate, total and by program, pre-loaded from the IPRC for state review, in Section I: Program Information.</li><li>- Five new multiple choice questions in Section VII: Teacher Shortages and Teacher Preparation, which are replacing three open text items.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A new “other” response option for a multiple choice item in Section IX: Improvement Efforts.</li> <li>- A new multiple choice and open text item in Section IX: Improvement Efforts.</li> <li>- A new section (Section X) about the impact of COVID–19. The section would have three questions in the first data collection year in which it is implemented, due to retrospective questions going back to academic year 2019–20, but only one question in subsequent data collection years.</li> <li>- Minor revisions to the gender and race/ethnicity categories in Section I: Program Information.</li> </ul> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 11, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Request for Information-SECURE 2.0 Reporting and Disclosure, 88 Federal Register 54511, August 11, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>PROPOSED RULE:</b> The Employee Benefits Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor (the Department) is publishing this Request for Information to solicit public feedback and to begin developing a public record for a number of provisions of Division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, (Dec. 29, 2022) (referred to as the SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 or SECURE 2.0) that impact the reporting and disclosure framework of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Several sections of SECURE 2.0 establish new, or revise existing, ERISA reporting and disclosure requirements, in some cases also requiring that the Department undertake a review of existing or new requirements and submit reports to Congress on the Department's findings. The Department believes that it will be helpful to initiate several of these actions, given their commonality in affecting reporting of information to the Department and the disclosure of information to retirement plan participants and beneficiaries, in this Request for Information. Any later action by the Department on these SECURE 2.0 provisions, whether rulemaking or otherwise, will be better informed by responses to this Request for Information.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 11, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">EEOC Regulations To Implement the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, 88 Federal Register 54714, August 11, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>PROPOSED RULE:</b> The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is issuing a proposed rule to implement the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, which requires a covered entity to provide reasonable accommodations to a qualified employee's or applicant's known limitation related to, affected by, or arising out of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, unless the accommodation will cause an undue hardship on the operation of the business of the covered entity.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 10, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Submission for OMB Review; GSA Federal Audit Clearinghouse, 88 Federal Register 55699, August 16, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> There are few proposed changes to the existing data elements and data collection method in this clearance. Planned changes are intended to make the reporting process easier, improve data integrity, and ensure compliance with the GREAT Act. All changes listed below are intended to take effect for all audit years collected by GSA, unless specified otherwise.</p>

	<p>The proposed changes include: 1) end collection of the DUNS number and 2) upload the majority of data via templates rather than graphical user interface (GUI) in the initial GSA system, subject to creation of a GUI for additional data submission options before expiration of this proposed clearance (collection items are not changing, just the means of collection) collect auditee's Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) for audits with fiscal periods ending in 2016–2021 (already approved to be collected for audits with fiscal periods 2022 and future)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when possible, import the auditee name and address directly from SAM.gov (when the auditee's UEI is entered, their auditee name and address will be pulled from SAM.gov into Part I of the Form)</li> <li>• update terminology, similar to the following, in order to be in compliance with the GREAT Act: 1) change “award” to “federal award”; 2) “CFDA” to “Assistance Listing” clarify on-screen and/or Form instructions to improve data collection and accuracy, as part of the creation of an updated data collection and dissemination system</li> </ul> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 15, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">GSA Maximum Per Diem Reimbursement Rates for the Continental United States (CONUS), 88 Federal Register 56629, August 18, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> The GSA FY 2024 per diem reimbursement rates review has resulted in lodging and meal allowance changes for certain locations within CONUS to provide for reimbursement of Federal employees' subsistence expenses while on official travel.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> This notice applies to travel performed on or after October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024.</p>
<p><a href="#">Employment Authorization for Sudanese F-1 Nonimmigrant Students Experiencing Severe Economic Hardship as a Direct Result of the Current Crisis in Sudan, 88 Federal Register 56857, August 21, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> This notice announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is suspending certain regulatory requirements for F–1 nonimmigrant students whose country of citizenship is Sudan, regardless of country of birth (or individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in Sudan), and who are experiencing severe economic hardship as a direct result of the current crisis in Sudan. The Secretary is taking action to provide relief to these Sudanese students who are in lawful F–1 nonimmigrant student status, so the students may request employment authorization, work an increased number of hours while school is in session, and reduce their course load while continuing to maintain their F–1 nonimmigrant student status. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will deem an F–1 nonimmigrant student granted employment authorization by means of this notice to be engaged in a “full course of study” for the duration of the employment authorization, if the nonimmigrant student satisfies the minimum course load requirement described in this notice.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> October 20, 2023 – April 19, 2025</p>
<p><a href="#">Employment Authorization for Ukrainian F-1 Nonimmigrant Students Experiencing Severe Economic Hardship as a Direct Result of the Current Armed Conflict in Ukraine, 88 Federal Register 56851, August 21, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> This notice announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is suspending certain regulatory requirements for F–1 nonimmigrant students whose country of citizenship is Ukraine, regardless of country of birth (or individuals having no nationality who last habitually resided in Ukraine), and who are experiencing severe economic hardship as a direct result of the current armed conflict in Ukraine. The Secretary is taking action to provide relief to these Ukrainian</p>

	<p>students who are in lawful F–1 nonimmigrant student status, so the students may request employment authorization, work an increased number of hours while school is in session, and reduce their course load while continuing to maintain their F–1 nonimmigrant student status. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will deem an F–1 nonimmigrant student granted employment authorization by means of this notice to be engaged in a “full course of study” for the duration of the employment authorization, if the nonimmigrant student satisfies the minimum course load requirement described in this notice.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> October 20, 2023 – April 19, 2025</p>
<p><a href="#">Updating the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts Regulations, 88 Federal Register 57526, August 22, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>FINAL RULE:</b> the Department of Labor (Department or DOL) updates regulations issued under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts. As the first comprehensive regulatory review in nearly 40 years, revisions to these regulations will promote compliance, provide appropriate and updated guidance, and enhance their usefulness in the modern economy. The DBA applies to workers on contracts entered into by Federal agencies and the District of Columbia that are in excess of \$2,000 and for the construction, alteration, or repair of public buildings or public works.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> October 23, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">OMB Guidance for Grants and Agreements, 88 Federal Register 57750, August 22, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>FINAL RULE:</b> The Office of Management and Budget is revising the OMB Guidance for Grants and Agreements. The revisions are limited in scope to support implementation of the Build America, Buy America Act provisions of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and to clarify existing provisions related to domestic preferences. These revisions provide further guidance on implementing the statutory requirements and improve Federal financial assistance management and transparency.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> October 23, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">NIST Request for Comments on Draft FIPS-203, Draft FIPS-204, and Draft FIPS-205, 88 Federal Register 57938, August 24, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) requests comments on three draft Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS): FIPS 203, Module-Lattice-Based Key-Encapsulation Mechanism Standard, FIPS 204, Module-Lattice-Based Digital Signature Standard, and FIPS 205, Stateless Hash-based Digital Signature Standard. These proposed standards specify key establishment and digital signature schemes that are designed to resist future attacks by quantum computers, which threaten the security of current standards. The three algorithms specified in these standards are each derived from different submissions in the NIST post-quantum cryptography standardization project (see: <a href="https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/post-quantum-cryptography/post-quantum-cryptography-standardization">https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/post-quantum-cryptography/post-quantum-cryptography-standardization</a>).</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> November 22, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">A Preliminary Update From the NIST Internet of Things Federal Working Group, 88 Federal Register 57937, August 24, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) seeks comments on the document A Preliminary Update from the Internet of Things Federal Working Group (Preliminary Update). The Preliminary Update was developed from input from the Federal Working Group and public information presented at the NIST IoT Advisory Board. It is intended to document the current state of the IoT Federal Working Group's approach to addressing the reporting requirements in the</p>

	<p>William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Pub. L. 116–283).</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 25, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">FCC Cybersecurity Labeling for Internet of Things, 88 Federal Register 58211, August 25, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> The FCC (Commission) proposes measures to improve consumer confidence and understanding of the security of their connected devices—commonly known as Internet of Things (IoT) devices—that are woven into the fabric of their everyday lives. To provide consumers with the peace of mind that the technology being brought into their homes is reasonably secure, and to help guard against risks to communications, the Commission proposes a voluntary cybersecurity labeling program that would provide easily understood, accessible information to consumers on the relative security of an IoT device or product, and assure consumers that manufacturers of devices bearing the Commission's IoT cybersecurity label adhere to widely accepted cybersecurity standards. In this regard, the Commission's cybersecurity labeling program would help consumers compare IoT devices and make informed purchasing decisions, drive consumers toward purchasing devices with greater security, incentivize manufacturers to meet higher cybersecurity standards to meet market demand, and encourage retailers to market secure devices. The proposed IoT label would offer a trusted, government-backed symbol for devices that comply with IoT cybersecurity standards.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 25, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">NLRB Representation-Case Procedures, 88 Federal Register 50876, August 25, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>FINAL RULE:</b> The National Labor Relations Board has decided to issue this final rule for the purpose of carrying out the National Labor Relations Act, which protects the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection. While retaining the essentials of existing representation case procedures, this rule substantially rescinds the amendments made by a rule the Board promulgated in 2019 (which has been the subject of ongoing litigation) and thereby substantially returns representation case procedures to those that existed following the Board's promulgation of a rule concerning representation case procedures in 2014 (which was uniformly upheld by the federal courts). By doing so, this rule effectuates what the Board deems to be appropriate policy choices that enhance the fair, efficient, and expeditious resolution of representation cases.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> December 26, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Child Protection Improvements Act Criteria for Designated Entity Determinations, 88 Federal Register 58167, August 25, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING:</b> The Department of Justice is proposing to promulgate regulations (“proposed rule” or “rule”) concerning the Child Protection Improvements Act of 2018 (“CPIA”). The CPIA provides a means by which authorized qualified entities can have access to national criminal history background checks for determinations of whether covered individuals have been convicted of, or are under pending indictment for, a crime that bears upon their fitness to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities. As required by the CPIA,</p>



	<p>these proposed regulations would establish the criteria to be utilized by an entity designated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to make these determinations.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 25, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Artificial Intelligence and Copyright, 88 Federal Register 59942, August 30, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE:</b> The United States Copyright Office is undertaking a study of the copyright law and policy issues raised by artificial intelligence (“AI”) systems. To inform the Office’s study and help assess whether legislative or regulatory steps in this area are warranted, the Office seeks comment on these issues, including those involved in the use of copyrighted works to train AI models, the appropriate levels of transparency and disclosure with respect to the use of copyrighted works, and the legal status of AI-generated outputs.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 18, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">Minimum Standards for Driver’s Licenses and Identification Cards Acceptable by Federal Agencies for Official Purposes; Waiver for Mobile Driver’s Licenses, 88 Federal Register 60056, August 30, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING:</b> The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is proposing to amend the REAL ID regulations to waive, on a temporary and State-by-State basis, the regulatory requirement that mobile or digital driver’s licenses or identification cards (collectively “mobile driver’s licenses” or “mDLs”) must be compliant with REAL ID requirements to be accepted by Federal agencies for official purposes, as defined by the REAL ID Act, when full enforcement of the REAL ID Act and regulations begins on May 7, 2025.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 16, 2023</p>
<p><a href="#">OSHA Worker Walkaround Representative Designation Process, 88 Federal Register 59825, August 30, 2023</a></p>	<p><b>PROPOSED RULE:</b> OSHA is proposing to amend its Representatives of Employers and Employees regulation to clarify that the representative(s) authorized by employees may be an employee of the employer or a third party; such third-party employee representative(s) may accompany the OSHA Compliance Safety and Health Officer (CSHO) when they are reasonably necessary to aid in the inspection. OSHA is also proposing clarifications of the relevant knowledge, skills, or experience with hazards or conditions in the workplace or similar workplaces, or language skills of third-party representative(s) authorized by employees who may be reasonably necessary to the conduct of a CSHO’s physical inspection of the workplace. OSHA has preliminarily determined that the proposed changes will aid OSHA’s workplace inspections by better enabling employees to select a representative of their choice to accompany the CSHO during a physical workplace inspection. Employee representation during the inspection is critically important to ensuring OSHA obtains the necessary information about worksite conditions and hazards. The agency requests comments regarding the proposed revisions.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> October 30, 2023</p>

## Virginia Register – August 2023

<p><a href="#">Board of Accountancy, Continuing Professional Education Violation Penalties Guidelines, Volume 40, Issue 1, Virginia Register of Regulations, August 28, 2023</a></p>	<p>Availability of CPE Violation Penalties Guidelines.</p> <p><b>COMMENTS DUE:</b> September 27, 2023</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> September 28, 2023</p>

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