Other Comprehensive Income. Additionally, the quarterly RE&I report will be revised to include four new lines for the reporting of Net Income attributable to non-controlling interest, Net Income attributable to reporting railroad, Basic Earnings Per Share, and Diluted Earnings Per Share. These additional lines, which track information required on the Form R–1, provide a place to report the data collected on a quarterly basis and maintain uniformity with annual reporting requirements in the USOA.

Other Minor Changes: The Board will also revise Form R–1 reporting schedules and quarterly operating reports to make minor clarifications, formatting changes, and grammatical corrections. Some of the changes are the result of previous updates to the USOA, in which accounts were either established, eliminated, or changed. Revisions include updating schedule titles, cross-checks, page numbering, layout, and parenthetical references for specific line items with current USOA accounts. These revisions will ensure proper reporting of data collected.

Below are some of the notable revisions:

- **Form R–1 Schedule 210 A, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income:** References to certain line items that improperly instruct how to calculate Comprehensive Income, Other Comprehensive Income, and Comprehensive Income Attributable to Reporting Railroads will be removed.
- **Form R–1 Schedule 245, Working Capital:** This schedule will be updated to reflect a line numbering change that occurred among other changes in Schedule 200.
- **Form R–1 Schedule 510, Separation of Debtholdings Between Road Property and Equipment:** The sources for Lines 1 through 8 will be updated to show the line numbering change in Schedule 200, and the sources for Lines 16, 17, and 21 will be modified to properly show total road property and equipment debt and total interest.
- **Form R–1 Schedule 342, Accumulated Depreciation—Improvements to Road and Equipment Leased from Others:** Instructions 2 and 3 will be amended to instruct users to refer to the notes and remarks section for Schedule 342 and no longer specifically to page number 39. These and other minor changes (except for non-substantive formatting changes) are highlighted and annotated in appendices attached to the Board’s served decision.

In sum, the modifications discussed in this notice will correct certain accounting and reporting changes the Board enacted in 2016 and provide clarification and improve usability of the Form R–1 and quarterly operating reports to better meet accounting and reporting requirements and industry needs. Appendix A to the Board’s served decision includes annotated copies of the revised Form R–1 Table of Contents, schedules 210A and 510, and the impacted pages of schedules 200, 210, 245, and 342. Appendix B to the Board’s served decision includes annotated copies of the revised CBS and RE&I quarterly reports. The served decision is available on the Board’s Web site at www.stb.gov. The revised forms in their entirety will be posted on the Board’s Web site at https://www.stb.gov/stb/industry/econ_reports.html.

**Regulatory Flexibility Act Statement**

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, generally requires a description and analysis of new rules that would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In drafting a rule, an agency is required to: (1) Assess the effect that its regulation will have on small entities; (2) analyze effective alternatives that may minimize a regulation’s impact; and (3) make the analysis available for public comment. 5 U.S.C. 601–604. Under section 605(b), an agency is not required to perform an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis if it certifies that the proposed or final rules will not have a “significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.”

Because the goal of the RFA is to reduce the cost to small entities of complying with federal regulations, the RFA requires an agency to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis of small entity impacts only when a rule directly regulates those entities. In other words, the impact must be a direct impact on small entities “whose conduct is circumscribed or mandated” by the proposed rule. White Eagle Coop. Ass’n v. Conner, 553 F.3d 467, 478, 480 (7th Cir. 2009).

The reporting requirements modified here will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the RFA. The reporting requirements will apply only to Class I rail carriers. 49 CFR 1241.1. Accordingly, there will be no impact on small railroads (small entities). Therefore, the Board certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that these modifications will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the RFA. A copy of this decision will be served upon the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Office of Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration, Washington, DC 20416.

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 11142 and 11164.

**It is ordered:**

1. The modifications set forth in this decision are adopted and will be effective beginning with the annual R–1 reports for the year ending December 31, 2017, and the quarterly operating reports for the second calendar quarter of 2017. Notice of the modifications adopted here will be published in the Federal Register.

2. A copy of this decision will be served upon the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Office of Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration.

3. This decision is effective on May 24, 2017.


By the Board, Board Members Begeman, Elliott, and Miller.

Jeffrey Herzig,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2017–08236 Filed 4–21–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**Notice of Intent To Rule on Change in Use of Aeronautical Property at Immokalee Regional Airport**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Request for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Aviation Administration is requesting public comment on a request by the Collier County Airport Authority to change a portion of airport property from aeronautical to non-aeronautical use at the Immokalee Regional Airport, Immokalee, Florida. The request consists of approximately 5,200 square feet of warehouse space.

Documents reflecting the Sponsor’s request are available, by appointment only, for inspection at the Immokalee Regional Airport and the FAA Airports District Office.

**DATES:** Comments are due on or before May 24, 2017.

30, 2016] (with Board Member Begeman dissenting).

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1 Effective June 30, 2016, for the purpose of RFA analysis for rail carriers subject to the Board’s jurisdiction, the Board defines a “small business” as a Class III rail carrier under 49 CFR 1201.1–1. See Small Entity Size Standards Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 70 FR 719 (STB served June

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SUMMARY:

ACTION: Applications; Vision Qualification of Drivers; Exemption [Docket No. FMCSA–2016–0214]

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

Agency: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

Notice: Notice of final disposition.

I. Electronic Access

You may see all the comments online through the Federal Document Management System (FDMS) at http://www.regulations.gov.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments, go to http://www.regulations.gov and/or Room W12–140 on the ground level of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Privacy Act: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

II. Background

On March 6, 2017, FMCSA published a notice of receipt of exemption applications from certain individuals, and requested comments from the public (82 FR 12678). That notice listed 14 applicants’ case histories. The 14 individuals applied for exemptions from the vision requirement in one eye for various reasons. The exemptions will enable these individuals to operate commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) in interstate commerce without meeting the prescribed vision requirement in one eye. The Agency has concluded that granting these exemptions will provide a level of safety that is equivalent to or greater than the level of safety maintained without the exemptions for these CMV drivers.

DATES: The exemptions were granted April 6, 2017. The exemptions expire on April 6, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Christine A. Hydock, Chief, Medical Programs Division, (202) 366–4001, fmcsamedical@dot.gov, FMCSA, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W64–113, Washington, DC 20590–0001. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. If you have questions regarding viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Docket Services, telephone (202) 366–9826.

III. Vision and Driving Experience of the Applicants

The vision requirement in the FMCSR provides: A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person has distant visual acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in each eye without corrective lenses or visual acuity separately corrected to 20/40 (Snellen) or better with corrective lenses, distant binocular acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses, field of vision of at least 70° in the horizontal meridian in each eye, and the ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing red, green, and amber (49 CFR 391.41(b)(10)).

FMCSA recognizes that some drivers do not meet the vision requirement but have adapted their driving to accommodate their limitation and demonstrated their ability to drive safely. The 14 exemption applicants listed in this notice are in this category. They are unable to meet the vision requirement in one eye for various reasons, including amblyopia, cataract, complete loss of vision, macular hole, optic atrophy, poor vision, prosthetic eye, and retinal detachment. In most cases, their eye conditions were not recently developed. Twelve of the applicants were either born with their vision impairments or have had them since childhood.

The 2 individuals that sustained their vision conditions as adults have had it for a range of 5 to 13 years.

Although each applicant has one eye which does not meet the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), each has at least 20/40 corrected vision in the other eye, and in a doctor’s opinion, has sufficient vision to perform all the tasks necessary to operate a CMV. Doctors’ opinions are supported by the applicants’ possession of valid commercial driver’s licenses (CDLs) or non-CDLs to operate CMVs. Before issuing CDLs, States subject drivers to knowledge and skills tests designed to evaluate their qualifications to operate a CMV.