

weeks but you were born at 32 weeks gestation (8 weeks premature), then your CCA is 12 weeks.

(2) We evaluate developmental delay in a premature child until the child's prematurity is no longer a relevant factor, generally no later than about chronological age 2.

(i) If you have not attained age 1 and were born prematurely, we will assess your development using your CCA.

(ii) If you are over age 1 and have a developmental delay, and prematurity is still a relevant factor, we will decide whether to correct your chronological age. We will base our decision on our judgment and all the facts in your case. If we decide to correct your chronological age, we may correct it by subtracting the full number of weeks of prematurity or a lesser number of weeks. If your developmental delay is the result of your medically determinable impairment(s) and is not attributable to your prematurity, we will decide not to correct your chronological age.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, we will not compute a CCA if the medical evidence shows that your treating source or other medical source has already taken your prematurity into consideration in his or her assessment of your development. We will not compute a CCA when we find you disabled under listing 100.04 of the Listing of Impairments.

§ 416.926a [Amended]

■ 5. Amend § 416.926a by removing paragraphs (m)(6) and (m)(7) and redesignating paragraph (m)(8) as (m)(6).

■ 6. Amend § 416.934 by adding paragraphs (j) and (k) to read as follows:

§ 416.934 Impairments which may warrant a finding of presumptive disability or presumptive blindness.

* * * * *

(j) Infants weighing less than 1200 grams at birth, until attainment of 1 year of age.

(k) Infants weighing at least 1200 but less than 2000 grams at birth, and who are small for gestational age, until attainment of 1 year of age. (Small for gestational age means a birth weight that is at or more than 2 standard deviations below the mean or that is less than the third growth percentile for the gestational age of the infant.)

[FR Doc. 2015-08185 Filed 4-10-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 1020

[Docket No. FDA-2015-N-0828]

Performance Standards for Ionizing Radiation Emitting Products; Fluoroscopic Equipment; Correction

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending a Federal performance standard for ionizing radiation to correct a drafting error regarding fluoroscopic equipment measurement. We are taking this action to ensure clarity and improve the accuracy of the regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective August 26, 2015. Submit electronic or written comments on this direct final rule or its companion proposed rule by June 29, 2015.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Written Submissions

Submit written comments in the following ways:

- Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for paper submissions): Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA-2015-N-0828 for this rulemaking. All comments received may be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For additional information on submitting comments, see the "Comments" heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the "Search" box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Division of Dockets Management, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Gonzalez, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 4641, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 301-796-5889.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. What is the background of this Rule?

FDA is correcting a drafting error regarding fluoroscopic equipment measurement in § 1020.32 (21 CFR 1020.32). We are publishing this direct final rule because it is intended to make a noncontroversial amendment to § 1020.32, and we do not anticipate any significant adverse comments. Specifically, this amendment changes the words "any linear dimension" in the current regulation to read "every linear dimension" (§ 1020.32(b)(4)(ii)(A)). The alternative performance standard, § 1020.32(b)(4)(ii)(B), currently contains the same phrase but remains unchanged. We are amending the language to make the performance standards mutually exclusive. This will ensure clarity and improve the accuracy of the regulations.

FDA first proposed the performance standards in the **Federal Register** of December 10, 2002 (67 FR 76056), to account for technological changes in fluoroscopic equipment. The proposed rule did not specify which measurement of the visible area of an image receptor determined the applicable performance standard (67 FR 76056 at 76092). When we addressed comments to the proposed rule in the **Federal Register** of June 10, 2005, we agreed with one comment that adding the words "any linear dimension" would clarify the determination of the performance standard (70 FR 33998 at 34007).

FDA ultimately incorporated the phrase in two places, potentially reducing the clarity of the rule (70 FR 33998 at 34040). Section 1020.32(b)(4)(ii) sets performance standards based on a threshold, so the language for each standard should be mutually exclusive. That is, only one standard, and not the other, should apply to the image receptor in question. However, some image receptors may have linear dimensions that are both greater than and less than 34 cm, for example, receptors with a hexagonal shape. In such cases, the performance standards may not be mutually exclusive, so both standards may appear to apply. This direct final rule amends § 1020.32(b)(4)(ii)(A) to read "every linear dimension" to ensure the standards are mutually exclusive. The amendment will improve the clarity and accuracy of the regulations.

II. What are the procedures for issuing a direct Final Rule?

In the **Federal Register** of November 21, 1997 (62 FR 62466), FDA announced the availability of the guidance document entitled "Guidance for FDA and Industry: Direct Final Rule Procedures" that described when and how we will employ direct final rulemaking. We believe that this rule is appropriate for direct final rulemaking because it is intended to make a noncontroversial amendment for a minor correction to an existing regulation. We anticipate no significant adverse comments.

Consistent with FDA's procedures on direct final rulemaking, we are publishing a companion proposed rule elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. That proposed rule is identical in substance to this direct final rule. The companion proposal will provide a procedural framework to finalize a new rule in the event we withdraw this direct final rule because we receive significant adverse comment. The comment period for this direct final rule runs concurrently with the comment period of the companion proposed rule. We will consider any comments that we receive in response to the companion proposed rule to be comments also regarding this direct final rule and vice versa.

If FDA receives any significant adverse comments, we will withdraw this direct final rule before its effective date by publishing a notice in the **Federal Register** within 30 days after the comment period ends. A significant adverse comment is one that explains why the rule would be inappropriate (including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach), ineffective, or unacceptable without change. In determining whether an adverse comment is significant and warrants withdrawing a direct final rule, we consider whether the comment raises an issue serious enough to warrant a substantive response in a notice-and-comment process in accordance with section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553). Comments that are frivolous, insubstantial, or outside the scope of the rule will not be considered a significant adverse comment, unless the comment states why the rule would be ineffective without the additional change. In addition, if a significant adverse comment applies to part of a rule and that part can be severed from the remainder of the rule, we may adopt as final those parts of the rule that are not the subject of a significant adverse comment.

If we withdraw this direct final rule, FDA will consider all comments that we received regarding the companion proposed rule as we develop a final rule through the usual notice-and-comment procedures of the APA (5 U.S.C. 552a, *et seq.*). If we receive no significant adverse comments during the specified comment period regarding this direct final rule, we intend to publish a confirmation document in the **Federal Register** within 30 days after the comment period ends.

III. What is the legal authority for this Rule?

This rule, if finalized, would amend § 1020.32. FDA's authority to modify § 1020.32 arises from the same authority under which FDA initially issued this regulation, the device and general administrative provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351, 352, 360e–360j, 360hh–360ss, 371, and 381).

IV. What is the environmental impact of this Rule?

FDA has determined under 21 CFR 25.30(h) and 25.34(a) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

V. What is the economic analysis of impact of this Rule?

FDA has examined the impacts of the final rule under Executive Order 12866, Executive Order 13563, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4). Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct Agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). The Agency believes that this final rule is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires Agencies to analyze regulatory options that would minimize any significant impact of a rule on small entities. Because this rule does not add any additional regulatory burdens, the Agency certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Section 202(a) of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires

that Agencies prepare a written statement, which includes an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits, before proposing "any rule that includes any Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year." The current threshold after adjustment for inflation is \$141 million, using the most current (2013) Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product. This final rule would not result in a 1-year expenditure that meets or exceeds this amount.

The purpose of this final rule is to correct a drafting error regarding fluoroscopic equipment measurement in a performance standard for ionizing radiation. The amendment will improve the clarity and accuracy of the regulations. Because this final rule is a technical correction and would impose no additional regulatory burdens, this regulation is not anticipated to result in any compliance costs, and the economic impact is expected to be minimal.

VI. How does the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 apply to this Rule?

This final rule contains no collection of information. Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 is not required.

VII. What are the Federalism implications of this Rule?

FDA has analyzed this final rule in accordance with the principles set forth in Executive Order 13132. FDA has determined that the rule does not contain policies that have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Accordingly, the Agency has concluded that the rule does not contain policies that have federalism implications as defined in the Executive order and, consequently, a federalism summary impact statement is not required.

VIII. How do you submit comments on this Rule?

Interested persons may submit either electronic comments regarding this document to <http://www.regulations.gov> or written comments to the Division of Dockets Management (see **ADDRESSES**). It is only necessary to send one set of comments. Identify comments with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Received comments may be seen in the Division

of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and will be posted to the docket at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1020

Electronic products, Medical devices, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Television, X-rays.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 1020 is amended as follows:

PART 1020—PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR IONIZING RADIATION EMITTING PRODUCTS

- 1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 1020 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 352, 360e–360j, 360hh–360ss, 371, 381.

- 2. Revise § 1020.32(b)(4)(ii)(A) to read as follows:

§ 1020.32 Fluoroscopic equipment.

- (b) * * *
(4) * * *
(ii) * * *

(A) When every linear dimension of the visible area of the image receptor measured through the center of the visible area is less than or equal to 34 cm in any direction, at least 80 percent of the area of the x-ray field overlaps the visible area of the image.

* * * * *

Dated: April 7, 2015.

Leslie Kux,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2015–08360 Filed 4–10–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 542

Syrian Sanctions Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control is amending the Syrian Sanctions Regulations to authorize by general license certain activities relating to publishing, not already exempt from regulation, that support the publishing and marketing of manuscripts, books, journals, and newspapers in paper and electronic format.

DATES: *Effective:* April 13, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202/622–2480, Assistant Director for Policy, tel.: 202/622–6746, Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, tel.: 202/622–4855, Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, tel.: 202/622–2490, Office of Foreign Assets Control, or Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), tel.: 202/622–2410, Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury (not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available from OFAC's Web site (www.treasury.gov/ofac). Certain general information pertaining to OFAC's sanctions programs also is available via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service, tel.: 202/622–0077.

Background

On April 5, 2005, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued the Syrian Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 542 (the "Regulations") (70 FR 17201, April 5, 2005), to implement Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004 (69 FR 26751, May 13, 2004) (E.O. 13338), pursuant to, *inter alia*, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA). On May 2, 2014, OFAC amended the Regulations to implement Executive Order 13399 of April 25, 2006 (71 FR 25059, April 28, 2006) (E.O. 13399), Executive Order 13460 of February 13, 2008 (73 FR 8991, February 15, 2008) (E.O. 13460), Executive Order 13572 of April 29, 2011 (76 FR 24787, May 3, 2011) (E.O. 13572), Executive Order 13573 of May 18, 2011 (76 FR 29143, May 20, 2011) (E.O. 13573), Executive Order 13582 of August 17, 2011 (76 FR 52209, August 22, 2011) (E.O. 13582), and Executive Order 13606 of April 22, 2012 (77 FR 24571, April 24, 2012) (E.O. 13606). Today, OFAC is amending the Regulations to authorize certain activities relating to publishing.

With certain exceptions, the exportation or importation of information or informational materials to or from any country is exempt from regulation by the President under IEEPA. *See* 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3); 31 CFR 542.211(b). OFAC is issuing a new general license set forth at 31 CFR 542.532 to authorize, subject to certain limitations, transactions not already exempt from regulation that support the publishing and marketing of

manuscripts, books, journals, and newspapers, in paper or electronic format.

Public Participation

Because the amendment of the Regulations involves a foreign affairs function, Executive Order 12866 and the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612) does not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The collections of information related to the Regulations are contained in 31 CFR part 501 (the "Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations"). Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), those collections of information have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1505–0164. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 542

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Foreign trade, Information, Services, Syria.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control amends 31 CFR part 542 as set forth below:

PART 542—SYRIAN SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 542 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 3 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 18 U.S.C. 2332d; 22 U.S.C. 287c; 50 U.S.C. 1601–1651, 1701–1706; Pub. L. 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); Pub. L. 110–96, 121 Stat. 1011 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); E.O. 13338, 69 FR 26751, 3 CFR, 2004 Comp., p. 168; E.O. 13399, 71 FR 25059, 3 CFR, 2006 Comp., p. 218; E.O. 13460, 73 FR 8991, 3 CFR 2008 Comp., p. 181; E.O. 13572, 76 FR 24787, 3 CFR 2011 Comp., p.236; E.O. 13573, 76 FR 29143, 3 CFR 2011 Comp., p. 241; E.O. 13582, 76 FR 52209, 3 CFR 2011 Comp., p. 264; E.O. 13606, 77 FR 24571, 3 CFR 2012 Comp., p.243.

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy

- 2. Add new § 542.532 to read as follows: