

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus's EASA DOA. If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(r) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA Airworthiness Directive 2014-0137, dated May 28, 2014, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2014-0753.

(2) Airbus Service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the addresses specified in paragraphs (s)(6) and (s)(8) of this AD.

(s) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(3) The following service information was approved for IBR on October 27, 2015.

(i) Airbus Service Bulletin A320-27-1223, dated September 3, 2013.

(ii) UTC Aerospace Systems Service Bulletin 31075-27-22, dated July 2, 2013.

(4) The following service information was approved for IBR on October 21, 2011 (76 FR 57630, September 16, 2011).

(i) Airbus Service Bulletin A320-27A1186, Revision 07, including Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, dated March 2, 2011.

(ii) Reserved.

(5) The following service information was approved for IBR on September 22, 2009 (74 FR 41611, August 18, 2009).

(i) Airbus All Operators Telex A320-27A1186, Revision 04, dated April 3, 2009. The document number and issue date of Airbus AOT A320-27A1186, Revision 04, dated April 3, 2009, are specified only on the first page of the AOT.

(ii) Reserved.

(6) For Airbus service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus, Airworthiness Office—EIAS, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email account.airworth-eas@airbus.com; Internet <http://www.airbus.com>.

(7) For UTC service information identified in this AD, contact UTC Aerospace Systems; Roger Dangremont; telephone +01 34 32 63 28; email roger.dangremont@goodrich.com.

(8) You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425-227-1221.

(9) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on

the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 11, 2015.

Michael Kaszycki,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2015-23541 Filed 9-21-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 886

[Docket No. FDA-2015-N-3044]

Medical Devices; Ophthalmic Devices; Classification of the Oral Electronic Vision Aid

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the oral electronic vision aid into class II (special controls). The special controls that will apply to the device are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the oral electronic vision aid's classification. The Agency is classifying the device into class II (special controls) in order to provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device.

DATES: This order is effective September 22, 2015. The classification was applicable on June 18, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dexiu Shi, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 2246, Silver Spring, MD, 20993-0002, 301-796-6470, dexiu.shi@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In accordance with section 513(f)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)), devices that were not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976 (the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976), generally referred to as postamendments devices, are classified automatically by statute into class III without any FDA rulemaking process. These devices remain in class III and require premarket approval, unless and until the device is classified or reclassified

into class I or II, or FDA issues an order finding the device to be substantially equivalent, in accordance with section 513(i), to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. The Agency determines whether new devices are substantially equivalent to predicate devices by means of premarket notification procedures in section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807) of the regulations.

Section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(2)), as amended by section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112-144), provides two procedures by which a person may request FDA to classify a device under the criteria set forth in section 513(a)(1). Under the first procedure, the person submits a premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act for a device that has not previously been classified and, within 30 days of receiving an order classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1), the person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2). Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a premarket notification under section 510(k) and then a request for classification under the first procedure, the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence and requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act. If the person submits a request to classify the device under this second procedure, FDA may decline to undertake the classification request if FDA identifies a legally marketed device that could provide a reasonable basis for review of substantial equivalence with the device or if FDA determines that the device submitted is not of "low-moderate risk" or that general controls would be inadequate to control the risks and special controls to mitigate the risks cannot be developed.

In response to a request to classify a device under either procedure provided by section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act, FDA will classify the device by written order within 120 days. This classification will be the initial classification of the device.

On August 7, 2013, Wicab Inc., submitted a request for classification of the BrainPort V100 under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act. The manufacturer recommended that the device be classified into class II (Ref. 1).

In accordance with section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act, FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1). FDA classifies

devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use. After review of the information submitted in the request, FDA determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA believes these special controls, in addition to general controls, will

provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on June 18, 2015, FDA issued an order to the requestor classifying the device into class II. FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 886.5905.

Following the effective date of this final classification order, any firm submitting a premarket notification (510(k)) for an oral electronic vision aid will need to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The device is assigned the generic name oral electronic vision aid, and it is identified

as a battery-powered prescription device that contains an electrode stimulation array to generate electrocutaneous stimulation patterns that are derived from digital object images captured by a camera. It is intended to aid profoundly blind patients in orientation, mobility, and object recognition as an adjunctive device to other assistive methods such as a white cane or a guide dog.

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device, as well as the mitigation measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—ORAL ELECTRONIC VISION AID RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Identified risk	Mitigation method
Irritation, Discomfort or Adverse Events Involving the Mouth, Tongue, or Gums. Adverse Tissue Reaction	Clinical Testing. Labeling. Biocompatibility Testing. Labeling.
Unit (Hardware) Malfunction, Functional Reliability	Non-Clinical Performance Testing. Clinical Testing. Labeling.
Software Malfunction	Software Verification, Validation, and Hazard Analysis.
Use Error	Clinical Testing. Healthcare Professional Training. Patient Training. Labeling.
Interference with Other Devices	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Electromagnetic Interference Testing. Wireless Coexistence Testing. Labeling.
Electrical Shock	Electrical Safety Testing. Labeling.

FDA believes that the following special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness:

- Clinical performance testing must demonstrate an acceptable adverse event profile, including adverse events involving the mouth, tongue, and gums and demonstrate the effect of the stimulation to provide clinically meaningful outcomes. The clinical performance testing must also investigate the anticipated conditions of use, including potential use error, intended environment of use, and duration of use.
- Non-clinical performance testing must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use, including simulated moisture ingress, device durability, and battery reliability.
- Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.
- Analysis/testing must validate electromagnetic compatibility.
- Analysis/testing must validate electrical safety.

- Analysis/testing must assess and validate wireless coexistence concerns.
- Any elements of the device that contact the patient must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.
- Training must include elements to ensure that the healthcare provider and user can identify the safe environments for device use, use all safety features of the device, and operate the device in the intended environment of use.
- Labeling for the trainer and user must include a summary of the clinical testing including adverse events encountered under use conditions, summary of study outcomes and endpoints, and information pertinent to use of the device including the conditions under which the device was studied (e.g., level of supervision or assistance, and environment of use).

Oral electronic vision aid devices are prescription devices restricted to patient use only upon the authorization of a practitioner licensed by law to administer or use the device; see 21 CFR 801.109 (*Prescription devices*).

Section 510(m) of the FD&C Act provides that FDA may exempt a class II device from the premarket notification

requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act, if FDA determines that premarket notification is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device. For this type of device, FDA has determined that premarket notification is necessary to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device. Therefore, this device type is not exempt from premarket notification requirements. Persons who intend to market this type of device must submit to FDA a premarket notification, prior to marketing the device, which contains information about the oral electronic vision aid they intend to market.

II. Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) 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.

III. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). The collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120, and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 801, regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

IV. Reference

The following reference has been placed on display in the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, and may be seen by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and is available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

1. DEN130039: De Novo Request per 513(f)(2) from Wicab Inc., dated August 7, 2013.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 886

Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 886 is amended as follows:

PART 886—OPHTHALMIC DEVICES

- 1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 886 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 371.

- 2. Add § 886.5905 to subpart F to read as follows:

§ 886.5905 Oral electronic vision aid.

(a) *Identification.* An oral electronic vision aid is a battery-powered prescription device that contains an electrode stimulation array to generate electro-tactile stimulation patterns that are derived from digital object images captured by a camera. It is intended to aid profoundly blind patients in orientation, mobility, and object recognition as an adjunctive device to other assistive methods such as a white cane or a guide dog.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Clinical performance testing must demonstrate an acceptable adverse event profile, including adverse events

involving the mouth, tongue, and gums and demonstrate the effect of the stimulation to provide clinically meaningful outcomes. The clinical performance testing must also investigate the anticipated conditions of use, including potential use error, intended environment of use, and duration of use.

(2) Non-clinical performance testing must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use, including simulated moisture ingress, device durability, and battery reliability.

(3) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(4) Analysis/testing must validate electromagnetic compatibility.

(5) Analysis/testing must validate electrical safety.

(6) Analysis/testing must assess and validate wireless coexistence concerns.

(7) Any elements of the device that contact the patient must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(8) Training must include elements to ensure that the healthcare provider and user can identify the safe environments for device use, use all safety features of the device, and operate the device in the intended environment of use.

(9) Labeling for the trainer and user must include a summary of the clinical testing including adverse events encountered under use conditions, summary of study outcomes and endpoints, and information pertinent to use of the device including the conditions under which the device was studied (*e.g.*, level of supervision or assistance, and environment of use).

Dated: September 16, 2015.

Leslie Kux,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2015–24026 Filed 9–21–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

30 CFR Parts 519, 550, 551, 553, 556, 560, 580, 581, 582, and 585

[Docket No. BOEM–2015–0060; MMAA 104000]

RIN 1010–AD94

Updating Addresses and Contact Information in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management’s Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Interior.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: In this rule, BOEM amends its existing regulations by: Updating address locations; removing an outdated Web site address and correcting a form number; changing the term “Associate Director” to “Deputy Director” in the regulations; and other housekeeping changes, such as removing reference to a URL hyperlink for a Web page that no longer exists.

DATES: This rule is effective September 22, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Samuels, Office of Policy, Regulation and Analysis, BOEM, 45600 Woodland Road, Sterling, VA 20166; email: robert.samuels@boem.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Rulemaking Procedure

This rule pertains solely to administrative changes. It makes no changes to the substantive legal rights, obligations, or interests of affected parties. This rule, therefore, is a “rule of agency organization, procedure or practice” and is, therefore, exempt from the notice-and-comment requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A).

II. Overview of the Direct Final Rule

In early 2015, many of BOEM’s headquarters’ offices moved from Herndon, Virginia to Sterling, Virginia. References in the 30 CFR part 550 regulations to the Herndon, Virginia location are updated in this rule to reflect the Sterling, Virginia location. This rule also updates other addresses in 30 CFR part 519. Also, the existing regulations contain references to the title “Associate Director,” which is a remnant of BOEM’s predecessor agency, the Minerals Management Service. This rule changes “Associate Director” to “Deputy Director” in the current regulations. This rule also makes other housekeeping changes, such as removing reference to a URL hyperlink for a Web page that no longer exists.

III. Section-by-Section Analysis of Direct Final Rule

30 CFR Part 519 (Distribution and Disbursement of Royalties, Rentals, and Bonuses)

Section 519.410 What does this subpart contain?

Section 519.410(b) contains contact information for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue Financial Management Program Manager. The Direct Final Rule updates the address and phone number.