

| Column A                 | Column B  | Column C  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   | Moderate to severe nematode infestation<br>Local township limits prohibiting 1,3-dichloropropene                            |
| POST-HARVEST USES        |   |   |
| Dry Cured Pork Products. | Members of the National Country Ham Association and the American Association of Meat Processors, Nahunta Pork Center (North Carolina), and Gwaltney of Smithfield Inc.. | Red legged ham beetle infestation<br>Cheese/ham skipper infestation<br>Dermestid beetle infestation<br>Ham mite infestation |

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Public Health Service**

**42 CFR Part 5**

**Designation of Health Professional(s) Shortage Areas**

*CFR Correction*

In Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1 to 399, revised as of October 1, 2014:

1 On page 70, in Appendix A to Part 5, Part III, paragraph A is removed and Part I, paragraph A is redesignated as Part III, paragraph A; and on page 67, Part I, paragraph A is reinstated to read as follows:

**APPENDIX A TO PART 5—CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION OF AREAS HAVING SHORTAGES OF PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE PROFESSIONAL(S)**

**PART I—Geographic Areas**

*A. Criteria*

A geographic area will be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care manpower if the following three criteria are met:

1. The area is a rational area for the delivery of primary medical care services.
2. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:
  - (a) The area has population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of at least 3,500:1.
  - (b) The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of less than 3,500:1 but greater than 3,000:1 and has usually high needs for primary care services or insufficient capacity of existing primary care providers.
  3. Primary medical care manpower in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant, or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. On page 74, in Appendix B to Part 5, Part III, paragraph A is removed and Part I, paragraph A is redesignated as

Part III, paragraph A; and on page 71, Part I, paragraph A is reinstated to read as follows:

**APPENDIX B TO PART 5—CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION OF AREAS HAVING SHORTAGES OD DENTAL PROFESSIONAL(S)**

**Part I—Geographic Areas**

*A. Criteria*

A geographic area will be designated as having a dental manpower shortage if the following three criteria are met:

1. The area is a rational area for the delivery of dental services.
2. One of the following conditions prevails in the area:
  - (a) The area has a population to full-time-equivalent dentist ratio of less than 5,000:1 or
  - (b) The area has a population to full-time-equivalent dentist ratio of less than 5,000:1 but greater than 4,000:1 and has unusually high needs for dental services or insufficient capacity of existing dental providers.
  3. Dental manpower in contiguous areas are over utilized, excessively distant, or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

**APPENDIX C TO PART 5—CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION OF AREAS HAVING SHORTAGES OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

**Part III—Facilities**

*A. Federal and State Correctional Institutions*

1. Criteria.

Medium to maximum security Federal and State correctional institutions and youth detention facilities will be designated as having a shortage of psychiatric manpower if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The institution has more than 250 inmates, and
- (b) The ratio of the number of internees per year to the number of FTE psychiatrists serving the institution is at least 1,000:1.

Here the number of internees is defined as follows:

- (i) If the number of new inmates per year and the average length-of-stay are not specified, or if the information provided does not indicate that intake psychiatric

examinations are routinely performed upon entry, then—

Number of internees=average number of inmates

(ii) If the average length-of-stay is specified as one year or more, and the intake psychiatric examinations are routinely performed upon entry, then—

Number internees=average number of inmates+number of new inmates per year

(iii) If the average length-of-stay is specified as less than one year, and intake psychiatric examinations are routinely performed upon entry, then—

Number of internees=average number of inmates+ $\frac{1}{3} \times [1 + (2 \times \text{ALOS})] \times$  number of new inmates per year

where ALOS=average length-of-stay (in fraction of year) (The number of FTE psychiatrists is computed as in Part I, Section B, paragraph 3 above.)

2. Determination of Degree of Shortage.

Designated correctional institutions will be assigned to degree-of-shortage groups, based on the number of inmates and/or the ration (R) of internees to FTE psychiatrists, as follows:

Group 1—Institutions with 500 or more inmates and no psychiatrist.

Group 2—Other institutions with no psychiatrists and institutions with R greater than (or equal to) 3,000:1.

Group 3—Institutions with R greater than (or equal to) 2,000:1 but less than 3,000:1.

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**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

**48 CFR Parts 1827 and 1852**

**NASA Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement**

**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**ACTION:** Technical amendments.

**SUMMARY:** NASA is making technical amendments to the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS) to provide needed editorial changes.

**DATES:** Effective: October 15, 2015.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Manuel Quinones, NASA, Office of Procurement, Contract and Grant Policy