

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES****Food and Drug Administration****21 CFR Part 870**

[Docket No. FDA-2011-N-0505]

**Effective Date of Requirement for Premarket Approval for Cardiovascular Permanent Pacemaker Electrode****AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is issuing a final rule to require the filing of a premarket approval application (PMA) or a notice of completion of a product development protocol (PDP) for the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode. The Agency has summarized its findings regarding the degree of risk of illness or injury designed to be eliminated or reduced by requiring the device to meet the statute's approval requirements and the benefits to the public from the use of the device. This action implements certain statutory requirements.

**DATES:** This rule is effective October 4, 2012.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Melissa Burns, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 1646, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–5616.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background—Regulatory Authorities**

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), as amended by the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (the 1976 amendments) (Pub. L. 94–295), the Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990 (SMDA) (Pub. L. 101–629), the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (FDAMA) (Pub. L. 105–115), the Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–250), and the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–85), among other amendments, established a comprehensive system for the regulation of medical devices intended for human use. Section 513 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c) established three categories (classes) of devices, depending on the regulatory controls needed to provide reasonable assurance of their safety and effectiveness. The three categories of devices are class I (general controls), class II (special controls), and class III (premarket approval).

Under section 513 of the FD&C Act, devices that were in commercial

distribution before the enactment of the 1976 amendments, May 28, 1976 (generally referred to as preamendments devices), are classified after FDA has: (1) Received a recommendation from a device classification panel (an FDA advisory committee); (2) published the panel's recommendation for comment, along with a proposed regulation classifying the device; and (3) published a final regulation classifying the device. FDA has classified most preamendments devices under these procedures.

Devices that were not in commercial distribution prior to May 28, 1976 (generally referred to as postamendments devices) are automatically classified by section 513(f) of the FD&C Act into class III without any FDA rulemaking process. Those devices remain in class III and require premarket approval unless, and until, the device is reclassified into class I or II or FDA issues an order finding the device to be substantially equivalent, in accordance with section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, 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 21 CFR part 807.

A preamendments device that has been classified into class III may be marketed by means of premarket notification procedures (510(k) process) without submission of a PMA until FDA issues a final regulation under section 515(b) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360e(b)) requiring premarket approval. Section 515(b)(1) of the FD&C Act establishes the requirement that a preamendments device that FDA has classified into class III is subject to premarket approval. A preamendments class III device may be commercially distributed without an approved PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP until 90 days after FDA issues a final rule requiring premarket approval for the device, or 30 months after final classification of the device under section 513 of the FD&C Act, whichever is later. Also, a preamendments device subject to the rulemaking procedure under section 515(b) is not required to have an approved investigational device exemption (IDE) (see part 812 (21 CFR part 812)) contemporaneous with its interstate distribution until the date identified by FDA in the final rule requiring the submission of a PMA for the device. At that time, an IDE is required only if a PMA has not been submitted or a PDP completed.

Section 515(b)(2)(A) of the FD&C Act provides that a proceeding to issue a final rule to require premarket approval shall be initiated by publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking containing: (1) The regulation; (2) proposed findings with respect to the degree of risk of illness or injury designed to be eliminated or reduced by requiring the device to have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP and the benefit to the public from the use of the device; (3) an opportunity for the submission of comments on the proposed rule and the proposed findings; and (4) an opportunity to request a change in the classification of the device based on new information relevant to the classification of the device.

Section 515(b)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act provides that if FDA receives a request for a change in the classification of the device within 15 days of the publication of the notice, FDA shall, within 60 days of the publication of the notice, consult with the appropriate FDA advisory committee and publish a notice denying the request for change in reclassification or announcing its intent to initiate a proceeding to reclassify the device under section 513(e) of the FD&C Act. Section 515(b)(3) of the FD&C Act provides that FDA shall, after the close of the comment period on the proposed rule and consideration of any comments received, issue a final rule to require premarket approval or publish a document terminating the proceeding together with the reasons for such termination. If FDA terminates the proceeding, FDA is required to initiate reclassification of the device under section 513(e) of the FD&C Act, unless the reason for termination is that the device is a banned device under section 516 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360f).

When a rule to require premarket approval for a preamendments device is finalized, section 501(f)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 351(f)(2)(B)) requires that a PMA or notice of completion of a PDP for any such device be filed within 90 days of the date of issuance of the final rule or 30 months after the final classification of the device under section 513 of the FD&C Act, whichever is later. If a PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is not filed by the latter of the two dates, commercial distribution of the device must cease because the device would be deemed adulterated under section 501(f).

The device may, however, be distributed for investigational use if the manufacturer, importer, or other sponsor of the device complies with the IDE regulations. If a PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is not filed by the

latter of the two dates, and no IDE is in effect, the device is deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of section 501(f)(1)(A) of the FD&C Act, and subject to seizure and condemnation under section 304 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 334), if its distribution continues. Shipment of devices in interstate commerce will be subject to injunction under section 302 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 332), and the individuals responsible for such shipment will be subject to prosecution under section 303 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 333). In the past, FDA has requested that manufacturers take action to prevent the further use of devices for which no PMA has been filed and may determine that such a request is appropriate for the class III device that is the subject of this regulation.

The FD&C Act does not permit an extension of the 90-day period after issuance of a final rule within which an application or notice is required to be filed. The House Report on the 1976 amendments states that “\* \* \* [t]he thirty month ‘grace period’ afforded after classification of a device into class III \* \* \* is sufficient time for manufacturers and importers to develop the data and conduct the investigations necessary to support an application of premarket approval” (H. Rept. 94–853, 94th Cong., 2d sess. 42 (1976)).

The SMDA added section 515(i) to the FD&C Act requiring FDA to review the classification of preamendments class III devices for which no final rule requiring the submission of PMAs has been issued, and to determine whether or not each device should be reclassified into class I or class II or remain in class III. For devices remaining in class III, the SMDA directed FDA to develop a schedule for issuing regulations to require premarket approval. The SMDA does not, however, prevent FDA from proceeding immediately to rulemaking under section 515(b) of the FD&C Act on specific devices, in the interest of public health, independent of the procedures of section 515(i). Proceeding directly to rulemaking under section 515(b) of the FD&C Act is consistent with Congress’ objective in enacting section 515(i), i.e., that preamendments class III devices for which PMAs have not been previously required either be reclassified to class I or class II or be subject to the requirements of premarket approval.

In the **Federal Register** of May 6, 1994 (59 FR 23731) (the May 6, 1994, notice), FDA issued a notice of availability of a preamendments class III devices strategy document. The strategy document set forth FDA’s plans for implementing the provisions of section 515(i) of the FD&C Act for

preamendments class III devices for which FDA had not yet required premarket approval.

In the **Federal Register** of August 8, 2011 (76 FR 48058) (the August 8, 2011, proposed rule), FDA published a proposed rule to require the filing under section 515(b) of the FD&C Act of a PMA or notice of completion of a PDP for the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode. In accordance with section 515(b)(2)(A) of the FD&C Act, FDA included in the preamble of the proposed rule the Agency’s tentative findings with respect to the degree of risk of illness or injury designed to be eliminated or reduced by requiring the device to meet the premarket approval requirements of the FD&C Act, and the benefits to the public from use of the device. The August 8, 2011, proposed rule also provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments on the proposed rule and the Agency’s findings. Under section 515(b)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act, FDA provided an opportunity for interested persons to request a change in the classification of the devices based on new information relevant to its classification. Any petition requesting a change in classification for the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode was required to be submitted by August 23, 2011. The comment period for the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode closed November 7, 2011.

FDA received no comments on the proposed rule. FDA received no petitions requesting a change in the classification of the devices.

## II. Findings With Respect to Risks and Benefits

As required by section 515(b) of the FD&C Act, FDA published its findings regarding: (1) The degree of risk of illness or injury designed to be eliminated or reduced by requiring that this device have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP and (2) the benefits to the public from the use of the devices.

These findings are based on the reports and recommendations of the advisory committees (panels) for the classification of these devices along with information submitted in response to the 515(i) Order (April 9, 2009 (74 FR 16214)), and any additional information that FDA has encountered. Additional information regarding the risks as well as classification associated with the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode can be found in the following proposed and final rules published in the **Federal Register** on these dates: March 9, 1979 (44 FR 13379); February

5, 1980 (45 FR 7943); and May 11, 1987 (52 FR 17732 at 17736).

## III. The Final Rule

Under section 515(b)(3) of the FD&C Act, FDA is adopting its findings as published in the preamble to the proposed rule. FDA is issuing this final rule to require premarket approval of these generic types of devices for class III preamendments devices by revising part 870.

Under the final rule, a PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed on or before 90 days after the date of publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**, for any of this class III preamendments device that were in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has been found by FDA to be substantially equivalent to such a device on or before 90 days after the date of publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**. An approved PMA or a declared completed PDP is required to be in effect for any such devices on or before 180 days after FDA files the application. Any other class III preamendments device subject to this rule that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is required to have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before it may be marketed.

If a PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP for any of this class III preamendments device is not filed on or before the 90th day past the effective date of this regulation, that device will be deemed adulterated under section 501(f)(1)(A) of the FD&C Act, and commercial distribution of the device must cease immediately. The device may, however, be distributed for investigational use, if the requirements of the IDE regulations (part 812) are met.

## IV. Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.30(h) 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. Analysis of Impacts

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 as defined by 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 none of the manufacturers of affected products are small businesses, the Agency certifies that the 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 \$139 million, using the most current (2011) Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product. FDA does not expect this final rule to result in any one-year expenditure that would meet or exceed this amount.

#### A. Costs of the Rule

Under the final rule, FDA will require producers in the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode industry to obtain an approved PMA or establish a PDP before marketing new products. Similarly, producers of cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrodes that are already on the market will need to submit PMAs or establish PDPs in order to continue commercial distribution of these products. Based on an analysis of registration and listing data, manufacturer Web sites, and responses to previous **Federal Register** requests for comment, FDA estimates that 5 to 10 manufacturers are marketing approximately 18 to 23 devices that will be affected by this final rule. We therefore estimate that the final rule will generate between 18 and 23 PMA or PDP submissions. FDA has estimated an upper bound on the cost of a PMA at approximately \$1,000,000 (see, for example, 73 FR 7501, February 8, 2008), and we assume that the cost of a PDP is roughly equal to that of a PMA; this yields a rule-induced upfront cost of between \$18 and \$23 million. We lack data with which to estimate how the burden of this cost will be distributed

among device manufacturers, patients and insurance providers.

For a new product (i.e., a cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrode not currently on the market), the rule-induced cost will be the difference between the cost of preparing and submitting a PMA and the cost of preparing and submitting a 510(k) application. However, between August of 2004 and the present, FDA has not received any submissions for new devices of the type subject to the final rule. We expect the recent pattern of zero new product introduction to continue; therefore, the final rule will not generate submission costs on an ongoing basis.

Some producers of devices that are subject to the final rule could be dissuaded from seeking approval by the cost of submitting a PMA or by a low expectation that FDA will grant approval for their products. In these cases, producers will experience a rule-induced cost equal to the foregone expected profit on the withdrawn or withheld cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrodes, which is necessarily less than the cost of PMA submission (otherwise, the producers in question would not be dissuaded from seeking approval of a PMA). Additionally, there will be a welfare loss experienced by consumers who would, in the absence of the final rule, use the cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrodes that will be withdrawn or withheld from the market as a result of the call for a PMA or a PDP. Lacking sufficient market data, we cannot quantify these consumers’ welfare loss.

In addition to the cost to industry of preparing and submitting PMAs or PDPs, the final rule will impose incremental review costs on FDA. Geiger (2005) estimated that, for devices reviewed by FDA’s Center for Devices and Radiological Health in 2003 and 2004, review costs averaged \$563,000 per PMA (Ref. 1). Updated for inflation (using U.S. Department of Commerce, 2011) to 2010 dollars, this average review cost becomes \$653,000 per PMA. Thus, the final rule’s review-related costs are expected to be between \$11.8 million ( $= 18 \times \$653,000$ ) (Ref. 2) and \$15.0 million ( $= 23 \times \$653,000$ ). A portion of this total will be paid by industry in the form of user fees, with the remainder borne by general taxpayers. FDA’s DUNS database reveals that the manufacturers affected by this final rule have annual revenues over \$100 million, so they will not be eligible for small business user fees. The standard user fee is currently set at \$236,298 for a premarket application

(PMA or PDP) (75 FR 45643), so user fees will likely cover \$4.3 million ( $= 18 \times \$236,298$ ) to \$5.4 million ( $= 23 \times \$236,298$ ) of FDA review costs, with the remaining \$7.5 to \$9.6 million borne by general taxpayers.

#### B. Benefits of the Rule

The final requirement for PMAs or PDPs for cardiovascular permanent pacemaker electrodes will produce social benefits equal to the value of the information generated by the safety and effectiveness tests that producers will be required to conduct as part of the PMA or PDP process. Provided first to FDA, this information will eventually assist physicians, patients and insurance providers in making more informed decisions about these devices. FDA expects there to be approximately 18 to 23 PMA or PDP submissions as a result of the final rule, but we are unable to quantify the value of information associated with each submission.

#### VI. Federalism

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.

#### VII. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final rule refers to currently approved collections of information found in 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 812 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0078; and the collections of information under 21 CFR part 801 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

The effect of this rule, is to shift certain devices from the 510(k) premarket notification process to the PMA process. To account for this change, FDA intends to transfer some of the burden from OMB Control Number 0910–0120, which is the control number for the 510(k) premarket notification process, to OMB Control Number 0910–0231, which is the control number for

the PMA process. As noted in this document, FDA estimates that it will receive 21 new PMAs as a result of this rule. Based on FDA's most recent estimates, this will result in a 21,789 hour burden increase. FDA also estimates that there will be 21 fewer 510(k) submissions as a result of this rule. Based on FDA's most recent estimates, this will result in a 2,860 hour burden decrease. Therefore, on net, FDA expects a burden hour increase of 18,930 due to this regulatory change.

### VIII. References

The following references have been placed on display in the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20857, and may be seen by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. FDA has verified Web site addresses, but FDA is not responsible for any subsequent changes to the Web sites after this document publishes in the **Federal Register**.

1. Geiger, Dale R, "FY 2003 and 2004 Unit Costs for the Process of Medical Device Review." September 2005, <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/MedicalDeviceUserFeeandModernizationActMDUFMA/ucm109216>.
2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. National Income and Product Accounts Table 1.1.9, <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb>SelectTable.asp>, accessed March 25, 2011.

### List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 870

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 870 is amended as follows:

### PART 870—CARDIOVASCULAR DEVICES

- 1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 870 continues to read as follows:

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

- 2. Section 870.3680 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

#### § 870.3680 Cardiovascular permanent or temporary pacemaker electrode.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of PDP is required.* A PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before October 4, 2012, for any permanent pacemaker electrode device that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that

has, on or before October 4, 2012, been found to be substantially equivalent to any permanent pacemaker electrode device that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other pacemaker repair or replacement material device shall have an approved PMA or declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

Dated: June 27, 2012.

**Leslie Kux,**

*Assistant Commissioner for Policy.*

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**BILLING CODE 4160-01-P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### 36 CFR Part 4

**[NPS-WASO-REGS-9886; 2465-SYM]**

**RIN 1024-AD97**

### Vehicles and Traffic Safety—Bicycles

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule amends current regulations for designating bicycle routes and managing bicycle use within park units throughout the National Park System. It authorizes park superintendents to open existing trails to bicycle use within park units under specific conditions, in accordance with appropriate plans and in compliance with applicable law. It also retains the current requirement for a special regulation to authorize construction of new trails for bicycle use outside developed areas.

**DATES:** The rule is effective August 6, 2012.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Russel J. Wilson, Regulations Program Manager, 1849 C Street NW., MS-3122, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 208-4206.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Bicycling is a popular recreational activity in national parks. Bicycle riders of all skill levels and ages enjoy riding on park roads and designated bicycle trails for beautiful scenery, exercise, and adventure. People bicycle alone, with friends, or with family—they bicycle to visit points of interest, to be healthy, and because it's fun.

The National Park Service (NPS) believes that, with proper management, bicycling is an appropriate recreational activity in many park areas. In other areas, due to safety or other concerns,

bicycling may not be appropriate. This rule provides park superintendents with a more efficient and effective way to determine whether opening existing trails to bicycles would be appropriate in the park unit they manage. The rule also offers guidance on trail sustainability and bicycle safety.

Regulations promulgated in 1987 provide for the use of bicycles on park roads, in parking areas, and on routes designated for bicycle use (36 CFR 4.30). According to the 1987 regulations, a special regulation, specific to the individual park, must be adopted if bicycles are to be used on routes outside a park's developed areas. The NPS adopted the special regulation requirement to ensure maximum public input on decisions to allow bicycle use on routes outside of developed areas.

#### The Final Rule

For existing trails and for new trails located in developed areas, this final rule requires enhanced planning and environmental compliance procedures and public notice and participation, but does not require promulgation of special regulations. In addition, existing trails may not be designated for bicycle use if doing so would result in a significant impact on the environment. The NPS will continue to require the promulgation of special regulations before constructing bicycle trails outside of developed areas. The rule does not affect other existing statutory or regulatory protections for park resources and enhancement of visitor experiences.

Section 8.2 of NPS Management Policies 2006 states that "enjoyment of park resources and values by the people of the United States is part of the fundamental purpose of all [national] parks" and that the NPS "will maintain within the parks an atmosphere that is open, inviting, and accessible to every segment of American society." However, the policies emphasize that the NPS "will allow only uses that are (1) appropriate to the purpose for which the park was established, and (2) can be sustained without causing unacceptable impacts. Recreational activities and other uses that would impair a park's resources, values, or purposes cannot be allowed." NPS Management Policies 2006, 8.1.1. NPS Management Policies establish a process for determining whether a particular use is appropriate in a park unit. NPS Management Policies 2006, 8.1.2.

In compliance with these policies, the final rule places greater emphasis on an individual park planning process that incorporates environmental compliance procedures and input from the public, rather than the special rulemaking