how a child's impairment-related symptoms affect his or her ability to function independently, appropriately, and effectively in an age-appropriate manner in each functional domain. If a child's impairment functionally equals a listing, we find him or her disabled. If a child's impairment does not functionally equal the listings, we find him or her not disabled. For a child with a title XVI disability claim, the sequential evaluation process ends at this step.

If the individual's impairment does not meet or equal a listing, we will assess and make a finding about an individual's residual functional capacity based on all the relevant medical and other evidence in the individual's case record. An individual's residual functional capacity is the most the individual can still do despite his or her impairment-related limitations. We consider the individual's symptoms when determining his or her residual functional capacity and the extent to which the individual's impairment-related symptoms are consistent with the evidence in the record.[25]

After establishing the residual functional capacity, we determine whether an individual is able to do any past relevant work. At step 4, we compare the individual's residual functional capacity with the requirements of his or her past relevant work. If the individual's residual functional capacity is consistent with the demands of any of his or her past relevant work, either as the individual performed it or as the occupation is generally performed in the national economy, then we will find the individual not disabled. If none of the individual's past relevant work is within his or her residual functional capacity, we proceed to step 5 of the sequential evaluation process.

At step 5 of the sequential evaluation process, we determine whether the individual is able to adjust to other work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy. We consider the same residual functional capacity, together with the individual's age, education, and past work experience. If the individual is able to adjust to other work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy, we will find him or her not disabled. If the individual cannot adjust to other work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy, we find him or her disabled. At step 5 of the sequential evaluation process, we will not consider an individual's symptoms any further because we considered the individual's symptoms when we determined the individual's residual functional capacity.

Effective Date: This SSR is effective on March 16, 2016.

Cross-References: SSR 96–3p, ''Titles II and XVI: Considering Allegations of Pain and Other Symptoms in Determining Whether a Medically Determinable Impairment is Severe,'' SSR 96–8p, ''Titles II and XVI: Assessing Residual Functional Capacity in Initial Claims,'' SSR 96–6p, ''Titles II and XVI: Consideration of Administrative Findings of Fact by State Agency Medical and Psychological Consultants and Other Program Physicians and Psychologists at the Administrative Law Judge and Appeals Council Levels of Administrative Review; Medical Equivalence;'' and Program Operations Manual System, sections DI 24515.061 and DI 24515.064.

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[25] See 20 CFR 404.1545 and 416.945.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 9483]

International Security Advisory Board (ISAB) Meeting; Notice Closed Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App 10(a)(2), the Department of State announces a meeting of the International Security Advisory Board (ISAB) to take place on April 27, 2016 at the Department of State, Washington, DC.

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App 10(d), and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1), it has been determined that this Board meeting will be closed to the public because the Board will be reviewing and discussing matters properly classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526. The purpose of the ISAB is to provide the Department with a continuing source of independent advice on all aspects of arms control, disarmament, nonproliferation, political-military affairs, international security, and related aspects of public diplomacy. The agenda for this meeting will include classified discussions related to the Board's studies on current U.S. policy and issues regarding arms control, international security, nuclear proliferation, and diplomacy.

For more information, contact Christopher Herrick, Acting Executive Director of the International Security Advisory Board, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, telephone: (202) 647–9683.

Dated: February 22, 2016.

Christopher Herrick,

Acting Executive Director, International Security Advisory Board, U.S. Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2016–05927 Filed 3–15–16; 8:45 am]

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SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36004]

Canadian Pacific Railway Limited—Petition for Expedited Declaratory Order

On March 2, 2016, Canadian Pacific Railway Limited (CPRL) [1] filed a petition requesting that the Board issue a declaratory order on two issues pertaining to CPRL's pursuit of a possible merger with Norfolk Southern Railway Company (NSR) whether: (1) ''A structure in which CPRL holds its current rail carrier subsidiaries in an independent, irrevocable voting trust while it acquires control of [NSR] and seeks STB merger authority potentially could be used to avoid the exercise of unlawful premature common control''; and (2) ''it would be potentially permissible for the chief executive officer of [CPRC] to terminate his position at [CPRC] entities in trust and then to take the comparable position at [NSR] pending merger approval.'' (Pet. 2.) CPRL has requested that the Board issue an expedited declaratory order by May 6, 2016.

On March 7, 2016, the Transportation Communications Union/IAM (TCU/IAM) requested that the Board provide interested parties 45 days to reply to the March 2 petition.[2] Also on March 7, 2016, CSX Corporation requested that the Board deny the March 2 petition, or, should the Board proceed, issue a procedural schedule that would allow parties 30 days from publication to submit comments and 15 days for the simultaneous submission of reply comments. On March 9, 2016, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes Division/IBT, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, and International

[1] CPRL is a noncarrier, publicly traded holding company that wholly owns directly or indirectly rail carriers in Canada and the United States that do business as ''CP'' or ''Canadian Pacific.'' ''CP'' or ''Canadian Pacific'' refers to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (CPRC), the Canadian operating company and parent of the U.S. railroad operating subsidiaries Soo Line Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, and Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad Corporation.

[2] On March 7, 2016, CPRL filed a reply requesting that the Board deny TCU/IAM's extension request.