§ 192.5 Certification requirements.

(a) Each State shall certify to the Secretary by January 1, 2023, that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 and this regulation. Subsequently, each State shall certify to the Secretary through its respective FHWA Division Administrator that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 and this regulation when there is a change to the State law, regulation, or binding policy relating to the suspension, revocation, issuance, or reinstatement of driver’s licenses of drug offenders within 90 days of the effective date of a State legislative change that affects State compliance with this section.

(b) If the State believes it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3)(B) and this regulation when there is a change to the State law, regulation, or binding policy relating to the suspension, revocation, issuance, or reinstatement of driver’s licenses of drug offenders within 90 days of the effective date of a State legislative change that affects State compliance with this section.

§ 192.6 Period of availability of withheld funds.

Funds withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment to any State will not be available for apportionment to the State and shall lapse immediately.

§ 192.7 Procedures affecting States in noncompliance.

(a) If FHWA determines that the State is not in compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3), the State will be advised of the funds expected to be withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment, as part of the advance notice of apportionments required under 23 U.S.C. 104(e). This notification will normally occur not later than 90 days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the sums to be apportioned are authorized. The State may, within 30 days of its receipt of the advance notice of apportionments, submit documentation demonstrating its compliance. Documentation shall be submitted electronically to the FHWA Division Administrator for that State. The FHWA Division Administrator shall retain an electronic copy and forward an electronic copy to both the FHWA Office of Safety and the FHWA Office of the Chief Counsel.

(b) Each fiscal year, each State determined not to be in compliance with 23 U.S.C. 159(a)(3), based on FHWA’s final determination, will receive notice of the funds being withheld under § 192.4 from apportionment, as part of the certification of apportionments required under 23 U.S.C. 104(e), which normally occurs on October 1 of each fiscal year.

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BILLING CODE 4910–22–P
Property Organization (WIPO), and will become effective on January 1, 2023.

DATES: This rule is effective on January 1, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Cain, Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Trademark Examination Policy, at 571–272–8946 or TMPolicy@uspto.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose: As noted above, this final rule incorporates classification changes adopted by the Nice Agreement that will become effective on January 1, 2023. Specifically, this rule adds new services to, or deletes existing services from, two class headings to further define the types of services appropriate to the classes.

Summary of Major Provisions: The USPTO is revising § 6.1 of 37 CFR part 6 to incorporate classification changes and modifications, as listed in the Nice Classification (12th ed., ver. 2023), published by WIPO, that will become effective on January 1, 2023.

The Nice Agreement is a multilateral treaty, administered by WIPO, that establishes the international classification of goods and services for the purposes of registering trademarks and service marks. As of September 1, 1973, this international classification system is the controlling system used by the United States, and it applies, for all statutory purposes, to all applications filed on or after September 1, 1973, and their resulting registrations. See 37 CFR 2.85(a). Every signatory to the Nice Agreement must use the international classification system.

Each state party to the Nice Agreement is represented in the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (Committee of Experts), which meets annually to vote on proposed changes to the Nice Classification. Any state that is a party to the Nice Agreement may submit proposals for consideration by the other members of the Committee of Experts, in accordance with agreed-upon rules of procedure. Proposals are currently submitted annually to an electronic forum on the WIPO website, where they are commented on, modified, and compiled for further discussion and voting at the annual Committee of Experts meeting.

In 2013, the Committee of Experts began annual revisions to the Nice Classification. The annual revisions, which are published electronically and enter into force on January 1 each year, are referred to as revisions and identified by an edition number and the year of the edition. (‘‘Nice Classification, 10th edition, version 2013’’ or ‘‘NCL 10–2013’’). Each annual version includes all changes adopted by the Committee of Experts since the adoption of the previous version. The changes consist of: (1) The addition of new goods and services to, and deletion of goods and services from, the Alphabetical List; and (2) any modifications to the wording in the Alphabetical List, the class headings, and the explanatory notes that do not involve the transfer of goods or services from one class to another.

Beginning on January 1, 2023, new editions of the Nice Classification will be published electronically every three years. They will include all changes adopted since the previous edition, as well as goods or services transferred from one class to another and new classes that have been created since the previous edition.

Due to the worldwide impact of COVID–19, the International Bureau (IB) at WIPO announced on February 25, 2022, that the 32nd session of the Committee of Experts would be held in a hybrid format, with WIPO participating at the WIPO headquarters in Geneva and member states participating via an online platform or in person. The annual revisions contained in this final rule consist of modifications to the class headings that were incorporated into the Nice Agreement through e-voting during the 32nd session of the Committee of Experts, which took place from April 25–29, 2022. Under the Nice Classification, there are 34 classes of goods and 11 classes of services, each with a class heading. Class headings generally indicate the fields to which goods and services belong. Specifically, this rule adds new services to, or deletes existing services from, two class headings, as set forth in the discussion of regulatory changes below. The changes to the class headings further define the types of services appropriate to the class. As a signatory to the Nice Agreement, the United States adopts these revisions pursuant to article 1.

Discussion of Regulatory Changes

The USPTO is revising § 6.1 as follows:

In Class 36, the wording ‘‘affairs’’ is amended to ‘‘services.’’

In Class 45, the wording ‘‘personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals’’ after ‘‘security services for the physical protection of tangible property and individuals’’ is replaced with the wording ‘‘financial services; facsimile; social networking services; funerary services; babysitting.’’

Rulemaking Requirements

A. Administrative Procedure Act: The changes in this rulemaking involve rules of agency practice and procedure or interpretive rules. See Perez v. Mortg. Bankers Ass’n, 575 U.S. 92, 97 (2015) (interpretive rules ‘‘advise the public of the agency’s construction of the statutes and rules which it administers’’) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); Nat’l Org. of Veterans’ Advocates v. Sec’y of Veterans Affairs, 260 F.3d 1365, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (rule that clarifies interpretation of a statute is interpretive); Bachow Commc’ns Inc. v. FCC, 237 F.3d 683, 690 (D.C. Cir. 2001) (rules governing an application process are procedural under the Administrative Procedure Act); Inova Alexandria Hosp. v. Shalala, 244 F.3d 342, 350 (4th Cir. 2001) (rules for handling appeals were procedural where they did not change the substantive standard for reviewing claims).

Accordingly, prior notice and opportunity for public comment for the changes in this rulemaking are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b) or (c), or any other law. See Perez, 575 U.S. at 101 (notice-and-comment procedures are required neither when an agency ‘‘issue[s] an initial interpretive rule’’ nor ‘‘when it amends or repeals that interpretive rule’’); Cooper Techs. Co. v. Dudas, 536 F.3d 1330, 1336–37 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (stating that 5 U.S.C. 553, and thus 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2)(B), do not require notice-and-comment rulemaking for ‘‘interpretative rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice’’) (quoting 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A)).

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act: As prior notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law, neither a Regulatory Flexibility Act analysis nor a certification under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is required. See 5 U.S.C. 603.

C. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review): This rulemaking has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866 (Sept. 30, 1993).

D. Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review): The USPTO has complied with Executive Order 13563 (Jan. 18, 2011).

Specifically, the USPTO has, to the extent feasible and applicable: (1) made a reasoned determination that the benefits justify the costs of the rule; (2) tailored the rule to impose the least burden on society consistent with obtaining the regulatory objectives; (3) selected a regulatory approach that
maximizes net benefits; (4) specified performance objectives; (5) identified and assessed available alternatives; (6) involved the public in an open exchange of information and perspectives among experts in relevant disciplines, affected stakeholders in the private sector, and the public as a whole, and provided online access to the rulemaking docket; (7) attempted to promote coordination, simplification, and harmonization across government agencies and identified goals designed to promote innovation; (8) considered approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public; and (9) ensured the objectivity of scientific and technological information and processes.

E. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism): This rulemaking does not contain policies with federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment under Executive Order 13132 (Aug. 4, 1999).

F. Executive Order 13175 (Tribal Consultation): This rulemaking will not: (1) have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, (2) impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments, or (3) preempt tribal law. Therefore, a tribal summary impact statement is not required under Executive Order 13175 (Nov. 6, 2000).

G. Executive Order 13211 (Energy Effects): This rulemaking is not a significant energy action under Executive Order 13211 because this rulemaking is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required under Executive Order 13211 (May 18, 2001).

H. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform): This rulemaking meets applicable standards to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden as set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 (Feb. 5, 1996).

I. Executive Order 13045 (Protection of Children): This rulemaking does not concern an environmental risk to health or safety that may disproportionately affect children under Executive Order 13045 (Apr. 21, 1997).

J. Executive Order 12630 (Taking of Private Property): This rulemaking will not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630 (Mar. 15, 1988).

K. Congressional Review Act: Under the Congressional Review Act provisions of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the USPTO will submit a report containing the final rule and other required information to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office. The changes in this rulemaking are not expected to result in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets. Therefore, this rulemaking is not expected to result in a “major rule” as defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

L. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995: The changes set forth in this rulemaking do not involve a Federal intergovernmental mandate that will result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, of $100 million (as adjusted) or more in any one year, or a Federal private sector mandate that will result in the expenditure by the private sector of $100 million (as adjusted) or more in any one year, and will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions are necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. See 2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.

M. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: This rulemaking will not have any effect on the quality of the environment and is thus categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. See 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.

N. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995: The requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) are not applicable because this rulemaking does not contain provisions that involve the use of technical standards.

O. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995: This final rule does not involve information collection requirements that are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information has a currently valid OMB control number.

P. E-Government Act Compliance: The USPTO is committed to compliance with the E-Government Act to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 6

Administrative practice and procedure, Courts, Lawyers, Trademarks.

For the reasons given in the preamble and under the authority contained in 15 U.S.C. 1112 and 1123 and 35 U.S.C. 2, as amended, the USPTO is amending 37 CFR part 6 as follows:

PART 6—CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER THE TRADMARK ACT

1. The authority citation for part 6 continues to read as follows:


2. Revise § 6.1 to read as follows:

§ 6.1 International schedule of classes of goods and services.

Goods

1. Chemicals for use in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; fire extinguishing and fire prevention compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; substances for tanning animal skins and hides; adhesives for use in industry; putties and other paste fillers; compost, manures, fertilizers; biological preparations for use in industry and science.

2. Paints, varnishes, lacquers, preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants, dyes; inks for printing, marking and engraving; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for use in painting, decorating, printing and art.

3. Non-medicated cosmetics and toiletry preparations; non-medicated dentifrices; perfumery, essential oils; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants, dyes; inks for printing, marking and engraving; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for use in painting, decorating, printing and art.

4. Industrial oils and greases, wax; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels and illuminants; candles and wicks for lighting.

5. Pharmaceuticals, medical and veterinary preparations; sanitary
preparations for medical purposes;
dietetic food and substances adapted for
medical or veterinary use, food for
babies; dietary supplements for human
beings and animals; plasters, materials
for dressings; material for stopping
teeth, dental wax; disinfectants;
preparations for destroying vermin;
fungicides, herbicides.
6. Common metals and their alloys,
ores; metal materials for building and
construction; transportable buildings of
metal; non-electric cables and wires of
common metal; small items of metal
hardware; metal containers for storage
or transport; safes.
7. Machines, machine tools, power-
operated tools; motors and engines,
even for land vehicles; machine
coupling and transmission components,
even for land vehicles; agricultural
implements, other than hand-operated
hand tools; incubators for eggs;
automatic vending machines.
8. Hand tools and implements, hand-
operated; cutlery; side arms, except
firearms; razors.
9. Scientific, research, navigation,
surveying, photographic, cinematographic, audiouniural, optical,
weighing, measuring, signalling,
detecting, testing, inspecting, life-saving
and teaching apparatus and
instruments; apparatus and instruments
for conducting, switching, transforming,
accumulating, regulating or controlling
the distribution or use of electricity;
apparatus and instruments for
recording, transmitting, reproducing or
processing sound, images or data;
recorded and downloadable media,
computer software, blank digital or
analogue recording and storage media;
mechanisms for coin-operated
apparatus; cash registers, calculating
devices; computers and computer
peripheral devices; diving suits, divers’
masks, ear plugs for divers, nose clips
for divers and swimmers, gloves for
divers, breathing apparatus for
underwater swimming; fire-
extinguishing apparatus.
10. Surgical, medical, dental and
veterinary apparatus and instruments;
artificial life, eyes and teeth;
orthopaedic articles; suture materials;
therapeutic and assistive devices
adapted for persons with disabilities;
massage apparatus; apparatus, devices
and articles for nursing infants; sexual
activity apparatus, devices and articles.
11. Apparatus and installations for
lighting, heating, cooling, steam
generating, cooking, drying, ventilating,
water supply and sanitary purposes.
12. Vehicles; apparatus for
locomotion by land, air or water.
13. Fireworks; ammunition and
projectiles; explosives; fireworks.
14. Precious metals and their alloys;
jewellery, precious and semi-precious
stones; horological and chronometric
instruments.
15. Musical instruments; music stands
and stands for musical instruments;
conductors’ batons.
16. Paper and cardboard; printed
matter; bookbinding material;
photographs; stationery and office
requisites, except furniture; adhesives
for stationery or household purposes;
drawing materials and materials for
artists; paintbrushes; instructional and
teaching materials; plastic sheets, films
and bags for wrapping and packaging;
printers’ type, printing blocks.
17. Unprocessed and semi-processed
rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos,
mica and substitutes for all these
materials; plastics and resins in
extruded form for use in manufacture;
packing, stopping and insulating
materials; flexible pipes, tubes and
hoses, not of metal.
18. Leather and imitations of leather;
animal skins and hides; luggage and
carrying bags; umbrellas, harness and
saddlery; collars, leashes and clothing
for animals.
19. Materials, not of metal, for
building and construction: rigid pipes,
not of metal, for building; asphalt, pitch,
tar and bitumen; transportable
buildings, not of metal; monuments, not
of metal.
20. Furniture, mirrors, picture frames;
containers, not of metal, for storage or
transport; unworked or semi-worked
bone, horn, whalebone or mother-of-
pearl; shells; meerschaum; yellow
amber.
21. Household or kitchen utensils and
containers; cookware and tableware,
except forks, knives and spoons; combs
and sponges; brushes, except
paintbrushes; brush-making materials;
articles for cleaning purposes;
unworked or semi-worked glass, except
building glass; glassware, porcelain and
earthware.
22. Ropes and string: nets; tents and
tarpaulins; awnings of textile or
synthetic materials; sails; sacks for the
transport and storage of materials in
bulk; padding, cushioning and stuffing
materials, except of paper, cardboard,
rubber or plastics; raw fibrous textile
materials and substitutes therefor.
23. Yarns and threads for textile use.
24. Textiles and substitutes for
textiles; household linen; curtains of
textile or plastic.
25. Clothing, footwear, headwear.
26. Lace, braid and embroidery, and
haberdashery ribbons and bows;
banners, hooks and eyes, pins and
needles; artificial flowers; hair
decorations; false hair.
27. Carpets, rugs, mats and matting,
linoleum and other materials for
covering existing floors; wall hangings,
not of textile.
28. Games, toys and playthings; video
game apparatus; gymnastic and sporting
articles; decorations for Christmas trees.
29. Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat
extracts; preserved, frozen, dried and
cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies,
jams, compotes; eggs; milk, cheese,
butter, yoghurt and other milk products;
oils and fats for food.
30. Coffee, tea, cocoa and substitutes
thereof; rice, pasta and noodles; tapioca
and sago; flour and preparations made
from cereals; bread, pastries and
confectionery; chocolate; ice cream,
sorbets and other edible ices; sugar,
honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder;
salt, seasonings, spices, preserved herbs;
vinegar, sauces and other condiments;
ic (frozen water).
31. Raw and unprocessed agricultural,
aquacultural, horticultural and forestry
products; raw and unprocessed grains
and seeds; fresh fruits and vegetables,
fresh herbs; natural plants and flowers;
bulbs, seedlings and seeds for planting;
live animals; foodstuffs and beverages
for animals; malt.
32. Beers; non-alcoholic beverages;
mineral and aerated waters; fruit
beverages and fruit juices; syrups and
other preparations for making
non-alcoholic beverages.
33. Alcoholic beverages, except beers;
alcoholic preparations for making
beverages.
34. Tobacco and tobacco substitutes;
cigarettes and cigars; electronic
cigarettes and oral vaporizers for
smokers; smokers’ articles; matches.

Services
35. Advertising; business
management, organization and
administration; office functions.
36. Financial, monetary and banking
services; insurance services; real estate
services.
37. Construction services; installation
and repair services; mining extraction,
oil and gas drilling.
38. Telecommunications services.
39. Transport; packaging and storage
of goods; travel arrangement.
40. Treatment of materials; recycling
of waste and trash; air purification and
treatment of water; printing services;
food and drink preservation.
41. Education; providing of training;
entertainment; sporting and cultural
activities.
42. Scientific and technological
services and research and design
relating thereto; industrial analysis,
industry research and industrial design services; quality control and authentication services; design and development of computer hardware and software.

43. Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation.

44. Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture and forestry services.

45. Legal services; security services for the physical protection of tangible property and individuals; dating services, online social networking services; funerary services; babysitting.

Katherine K. Vidal,
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2022–22065 Filed 10–7–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 4

RIN 2900–AO19

Schedule for Rating Disabilities: The Hematologic and Lymphatic Systems; Correction

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: On October 29, 2018, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) published in the Federal Register a final rule that amended the portion of the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities ("VASRD" or "rating schedule") that addresses the hematologic and lymphatic systems. This correction addresses two typographical errors in the text of a 100-percent disability evaluation language under diagnostic code (DC) 7718, Essential Thrombocytopenia and Primary Myelofibrosis, and Note (2) under DC 7718 in the published final rule.

DATES: This correction is effective October 11, 2018. The correction is applicable as of December 9, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leah Carey, Regulations Analyst, VASRD Program Management Office (218A), Compensation Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461–9700. (This is not a toll-free telephone number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: VA is correcting its regulations published on October 29, 2018, in the Federal Register at 83 FR 54250 in the final rule “RIN 2900–AO19, Schedule for Rating Disabilities: The Hematologic and Lymphatic Systems”. The first error is within the text of the 100 percent evaluation for diagnostic code (DC) 7718 Essential Thrombocytopenia and Primary Myelofibrosis. Within the preamble of the proposed rule, VA proposed a 100 percent evaluation in cases requiring either continuous myelosuppressive therapy or, for six months following hospital admission, any of the following treatments: peripheral blood or bone marrow stem cell transplant, or chemotherapy, or radioactive phosphorus. (See 80 FR 46888 published August 6, 2015.) Within the final rule, VA replaced radioactive phosphorus with interferon treatment because radioactive phosphorus is an outdated treatment for diagnostic code (DC) 7718, Essential Thrombocytopenia and Primary Myelofibrosis, and Note (2) under DC 7718. This change is editorial in nature and does not result in any substantive changes to the rating criteria. The second error is within the text of Note (2) under DC 7718. VA excluded interferon treatment from its discussion regarding the assignment of 100 percent evaluations and mandatory VA examinations following hospital admission. To promote clarity and the consistency of application of its rating schedule, VA adds interferon treatment to the list of treatments to the text on Note (2). This change is editorial in nature and does not result in any substantive changes to the rating criteria.

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 4

Disability benefits, Pensions, Veterans.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 38 CFR part 4 is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 4—SCHEDULE FOR RATING DISABILITIES

1. The authority citation for part 4 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1155, unless otherwise noted.

2. Amend § 4.117 by revising the entry for diagnostic code 7718 to read as follows:

§ 4.117 Schedule of ratings—hematologic and lymphatic systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7718 Essential thrombocytopenia and primary myelofibrosis:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring either continuous myelosuppressive therapy, or, for six months following hospital admission for any of the following treatments: peripheral blood or bone marrow stem cell transplant, or chemotherapy, or interferon treatment ............................... 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring continuous or intermittent myelosuppressive therapy, or chemotherapy, or interferon treatment to maintain platelet count ≤ 500 × 10^9/L ................................................................. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring continuous or intermittent myelosuppressive therapy, or chemotherapy, or interferon treatment to maintain platelet count of 200,000–400,000, or white blood cell (WBC) count of 4,000–10,000 ................................................................. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic ................................................................. 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note (1): If the condition undergoes leukemic transformation, evaluate as leukemia under diagnostic code 7703.

Note (2): A 100 percent evaluation shall be assigned as of the date of hospital admission for peripheral blood or bone marrow stem cell transplant or during the period of treatment with chemotherapy (including myelosuppressants) or interferon treatment. Six months following hospital discharge or, in the case of chemotherapy treatment, six months after completion of treatment, the appropriate disability rating shall be determined by mandatory VA examination. Any reduction in evaluation based upon that or any subsequent examination shall be subject to the provisions of § 3.105(e) of this chapter. |