

The Rule

This amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface to within a 7.4-mile radius of Glasgow Municipal Airport, Glasgow, KY, and removes the segment extending 7 miles west of the NDB. Airspace reconfiguration is necessary due to the decommissioning of the Beaver Creek NDB, and for continued safety and management of IFR operations at the airport. The geographic coordinates of the airport are adjusted to coincide with the FAA’s aeronautical database.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,” paragraph 5–6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120, E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11A, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 3, 2016, effective September 15, 2016, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

ASO KY E5 Glasgow, KY [Amended]

Glasgow Municipal Airport, KY
(Lat. 37°01’54” N., long. 85°57’13” W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7.4-mile radius of Glasgow Municipal Airport.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on September 7, 2016.

Joey L. Medders,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2016–22746 Filed 9–22–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

20 CFR Parts 404 and 416

[Docket No. SSA–2016–0015]

RIN 0960–AH92

Evidence From Excluded Medical Sources of Evidence

AGENCY: Social Security Administration.
ACTION: Final rules.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 812 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA section 812), these rules explain how we will address evidence furnished by medical sources that meet one of BBA section 812’s exclusionary categories (excluded medical sources of evidence) as described below. Under these new rules, we will not consider evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence unless we find good cause to do so. We identify five circumstances in which we may find good cause. In these rules, we also require excluded medical sources of evidence to notify us of their excluded status under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of

the Social Security Act (Act), as amended, in writing each time they furnish evidence to us that relates to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act. These rules will allow us to fulfill obligations that we have under BBA section 812.

DATES: These final rules will be effective on November 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan O’Brien, Office of Disability Policy, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, (410) 597–1632. For information on eligibility or filing for benefits, call our national toll-free number, 1–800–772–1213, or TTY 1–800–325–0778, or visit our Internet site, Social Security Online, at www.socialsecurity.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 10, 2016, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in which we proposed to implement BBA section 812 by adding new sections to our rules that would explain when we would not consider evidence from an excluded medical source of evidence under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended.¹ We also identified five circumstances in which we proposed to find good cause to consider evidence that would otherwise be excluded. In addition, we proposed to require that excluded medical sources of evidence notify us of their excluded status under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, in writing, each time they furnish evidence to us in relation to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act. We are adopting these proposed rules as final rules.

Congress enacted the BBA on November 2, 2015.² BBA section 812 amended section 223(d)(5) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 423(d)(5), by adding a new paragraph “C.” Under this provision, when we make a disability determination or decision or when we conduct a continuing disability review (CDR) under titles II or XVI of the Act, we cannot consider evidence furnished by certain medical sources unless we have good cause.³ Under these new rules, we may find good cause to consider evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence in the following five situations:

¹ Public Law 114–74, sec. 812, 129 Stat. 584, 602; 81 FR 37557.

² Public Law 114–74, 129 Stat. 584.

³ Public Law 114–74, sec. 812, 129 Stat. 584, 602. The exclusion of evidence under BBA section 812 does not constitute an exclusion of a medical source from Social Security programs under section 1136 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320b–6.

- The evidence furnished by the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred before the date the source was convicted of a felony under section 208 or under section 1632 of the Act;

- the evidence furnished by the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred during a period in which the source was not excluded from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act;

- the evidence furnished by the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred before the date the source received a final decision imposing a civil monetary penalty (CMP), assessment, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act;

- the sole basis for the medical source's exclusion under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, is that the source cannot participate in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act, but the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS' OIG) granted a waiver of the section 1128 exclusion; or

- the evidence is a laboratory finding about a physical impairment and there is no indication that the finding is unreliable.

We may find good cause to consider evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence in any of these five enumerated situations when we make a disability determination or decision or when we conduct a CDR.

As we stated in our NPRM, our long-term solution to the administration of BBA section 812 is to implement automated evidence matching within our case processing system(s) to identify excludable evidence. As part of our efforts to comply with BBA section 812's implementation deadline of November 2, 2016, we will require that excluded medical sources of evidence inform us in writing of the facts or event(s) triggering BBA section 812 each time they submit evidence to us that relates to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act.

Regarding the content of the written statement, excluded medical sources of evidence will be required to include a heading that states,

WRITTEN STATEMENT REGARDING SECTION 223(d)(5)(C) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—DO NOT REMOVE.

Immediately following this heading, sources will also need to include their name, title, and the applicable event(s) that triggered the application of BBA

section 812. Sources convicted of a felony under section 208 or 1632 of the Act will also need to provide the date of their felony conviction. Similarly, sources that have been imposed with a CMP, an assessment, or both for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act will need to provide the date of the final imposition of the CMP, assessment, or both. Sources that cannot participate in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act will need to include the basis for the exclusion, its effective date and anticipated length, and whether HHS' OIG waived it.

Our reporting requirement will apply only to excluded medical sources of evidence that furnish evidence to us directly or indirectly through a representative, claimant, or other individual or entity. Further, we will require that no individual or entity be permitted to remove an excluded medical source of evidence's written statement prior to submitting the source's evidence to us. We also reserve the right to request that excluded medical sources of evidence provide additional information or clarify any information they submit regarding the circumstances or events that trigger section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended. If excluded medical sources of evidence do not inform us of their excluded status, we may refer them to our Office of the Inspector General for any action it deems appropriate, including investigation and CMP pursuit.

Additional information and discussion can be found in the preamble to our NPRM.⁴

Public Comments and Discussion

On June 10, 2016, we published an NPRM in the **Federal Register** at 81 FR 37557 and provided a 60-day comment period. We received six timely submitted comments that addressed issues within the scope of our proposed rules. Below, we present all of the views received and address all of the relevant and significant issues raised by the commenters. We carefully considered the concerns expressed in these comments, but did not make any changes to our rules as a result of the comments.

Comment: One commenter expressed concern about our excluding evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence relating to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act. The commenter asserted that such a procedure is inconsistent with the rules

of evidence of most states and the Federal courts. Specifically, the commenter stated that “[t]ypically, the question is not whether the opinion is admissible, but what weight should be given to each opinion.”

Response: Our disability determination procedures are governed by the Act and the rules we issue under the authority mandated in the Act, rather than the rules of evidence in State or Federal court.⁵ Section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended by BBA section 812, mandates that, absent good cause, we may not consider evidence furnished by certain sources of evidence. Our new rules identify the five situations where we may find good cause to consider evidence furnished by excluded medical sources of evidence. The rules we are adopting here are required by, and are consistent with, section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act.

Comment: One commenter generally approved of our rules, but sought clarification about whether we would impose sanctions against an excluded medical source of evidence prior to the source's conviction.

Response: These rules do not impose sanctions on excludable medical sources of evidence prior to the source's conviction or other excludable event. These rules, however, do not in any way limit our ability to seek to impose sanctions under other authority granted by the Act or our rules. As required by section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, our new rules require us to exclude evidence furnished by excluded medical sources of evidence unless we find good cause to consider that evidence. They also require excluded medical sources of evidence to inform us in writing of their excluded status each time they submit evidence related to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act, prohibit any other individual or entity from removing that written statement prior to submitting the source's evidence to us, and permit us to seek clarification or additional information from the excluded medical source of evidence regarding that written statement. Additionally, nothing in these new rules affects our ability under sections 404.988(c)(1) and 416.1488(c) of our rules, 20 CFR 404.988(c)(1), 416.1488(c), to reopen at any time a determination or decision obtained by fraud or similar fault.

Comment: One commenter asked how we would handle evidence furnished by

⁵ Section 205 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 405; 20 CFR 404.1501, *et seq.*, 416.901, *et seq.* Under section 205(b)(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 405(b)(1), the rules of evidence that apply in court proceedings do not apply to our determinations or decisions.

a medical source that later became an excluded medical source of evidence.

Response: Our good cause exceptions are relevant to this comment. We will consider evidence furnished by a medical source that later becomes an excluded medical source of evidence if that treatment occurred (1) before the source was convicted of a felony under sections 208 or 1632 of the Act, (2) outside the period the source was excluded from participating in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act, or (3) before the source received a final decision imposing a CMP, assessment, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act. If a medical source later becomes an excluded medical source of evidence and furnishes additional evidence to us, the source will be required to include a written statement of excluded status with the additional furnished evidence.

Comment: One commenter sought clarification about whether we would notify a claimant of our exclusion of evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence where no good cause exception applied.

Response: We will use the appropriate determination or decisional notice to inform a claimant of our exclusion of evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence where no good cause exception applies.

Comment: Three commenters generally supported our rules, but they requested that we expand the scope of our fifth good cause exception, which permits us to consider laboratory findings about a physical impairment when there is no indication that the findings are unreliable. The commenters proposed that we expand the scope of this exception to include laboratory findings about a mental impairment and signs about physical or mental impairments.

Response: We are not adopting the requests that we expand the scope of our fifth good cause exception from laboratory findings about a physical impairment to laboratory findings about a physical or mental impairment and signs about a physical or mental impairment. We are not including signs in this exception because they require more subjective interpretation by an excluded medical source of evidence than do laboratory findings about physical impairments. Laboratory findings are based on the use of medically acceptable diagnostic techniques, including blood tests, biopsies, and x-rays. Signs, in contrast, are abnormalities that can be observed apart from a claimant's statements. They would include, for example, an

excluded medical source of evidence's observation and report that a claimant walked with a limp, had decreased range of motion, or showed decreased strength. We believe that including these types of observations and reports in our fifth good cause exception would not be in keeping with section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended by BBA section 812. Generally, the events that trigger application of BBA section 812 (felony conviction under section 208 or 1632; exclusion under section 1128, or CMP for submitting false evidence under section 1129) can be viewed as implicating issues of honesty, integrity, and professional conduct and competence. For example, medical sources that fall under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, include sources (1) convicted of a felony under section 208 or 1632 of the Act for making a false statement of material fact used to determine a claimant's right to a disability payment, (2) excluded from participating in any Federal health care program under section 1128(a)(3) of the Act based on a felony conviction related to health care fraud, and (3) imposed with a CMP for submitting false evidence to us. Thus, because signs rely more heavily on what the excluded medical source of evidence observes and reports than laboratory findings do, we believe it would be inappropriate to include them in our fifth good cause exception.

We also note that we are not entirely barring signs furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence. If such evidence meets one or more of the other enumerated good cause exceptions, we may consider that evidence.

For similar reasons, we also believe it would be inappropriate to add laboratory findings about a mental impairment to the fifth good cause exception. As we previously stated, we created a good cause exception for laboratory findings about a physical impairment because we believe such findings to be objective, reliable, and reproducible tests that require the least amount of subjective interpretation by a medical source. In contrast, our rules explain that standardized psychological tests consist of "standardized sets of tasks or questions designed to elicit a range of responses."⁶ As such, we believe these tests do not have the same level of reproducibility as laboratory findings about a physical impairment because they require more subjective interpretation by the excluded medical source of evidence. Specifically, the excluded medical source of evidence

has to ask the questions or direct the tasks, observe the responses, and accurately report those responses. Conversely, laboratory findings related to a physical impairment include tests such as blood tests, biopsies, and x-rays, which we believe to be more reproducible by medical sources not subject to section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, because they require little subjective interpretation. Thus, similar to signs, because standardized psychological tests may depend, at least in part, on what the excluded medical source of evidence observes and reports than do laboratory findings about a physical impairment, we believe they are less reproducible and should not be included in our fifth good cause exception.

In addition, we disagree with the commenters' assertion that we would exclude a laboratory finding about a physical impairment in the evaluation of a mental impairment. Nothing in this good cause exception limits how or for what purpose we may consider evidence to which the exception applies. Absent any evidence of unreliability, we may use laboratory findings about a physical impairment as appropriate, including but not limited to, evaluating the severity of a claimant's mental impairment(s).

As is the case for signs, we are not entirely barring laboratory findings about a mental impairment furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence. If such evidence meets one or more of the other enumerated good cause exceptions, we may consider that evidence.

Finally, we note that even though we will be required to exclude evidence unless a good cause exception applies, section 223(d)(5)(C) of the Act, as amended by BBA section 812, does not limit our ability to purchase a consultative examination, if appropriate under our rules.⁷

Comment: Three commenters asked us to clarify several points related to our rules. They first sought clarification that we would automatically apply good cause exceptions when circumstances dictated, and that a claimant or representative would not need to request that we apply an exception.

Response: We will automatically apply the good cause exceptions. In our rules, we specifically state in subsection (a) that we will not consider evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence unless we find good cause. Likewise, in subsection (b), which sets forth the good cause

⁶ 20 CFR part 404, subpart P, app. 1, section 12.00D.5.b.

⁷ 20 CFR 404.1519a, 404.1519b, 416.919a, 416.919b.

exceptions, we again state that we may find good cause, and therefore apply the applicable exception.

Comment: Second, the commenters asked us to explain how we would notify claimants and representatives about our exclusion of evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence so that they could contest the exclusion.

Response: We will use the appropriate determination or decisional notice to inform a claimant and representative of our evaluation of evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence. A claimant or representative may raise in a request for reconsideration, hearing before an administrative law judge, or Appeals Council review, an issue regarding our evaluation of this evidence.

Comment: Third, the commenters requested that we clarify that we would hold claimants and representatives harmless if they submitted evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence that did not include the written statement required under our rules, even if it was later determined that such a statement should have been included.

Response: We generally agree with the commenters that we would not hold a claimant or representative responsible for submitting evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence that did not include the written statement required under our rules, even if it was later determined that such a statement should have been included. We reiterate, however, that no individual or entity may remove the written statement required under our rules prior to submitting evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence to us. We further make clear that should a claimant or representative violate this provision, we reserve the right to take any appropriate actions under any relevant statute, regulation, ruling, or procedural policy.

Comment: Two of the commenters asked that we create a public list of excluded medical sources of evidence that would also include treatment dates for each source that might be subject to a good cause exception. The commenters reasoned, "This will be of assistance to claimants who are deciding which providers to use or attempting to assess the viability of their claims."

Response: We are not adopting the suggestion for several reasons. First, we are not the originating source of information about individuals or entities that are convicted of felonies under sections 208 or 1632 of the Act; excluded from participating in any

Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act; and subject to CMPs, assessments, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act. BBA section 812 requires our OIG and HHS to transmit information to us related to excluded medical sources of evidence. Therefore, if we were to create such a list, there would be risk that we could not update it regularly or quickly enough to reflect additions or removals as they happen. Further, even if a provider is an excluded medical source of evidence, we may consider evidence from that source under our fifth good cause exception—laboratory findings about a physical impairment where there is no indication of unreliability. Creating a list of excluded sources could prove disadvantageous to claimants because it would not include information pertaining to this fifth good cause exception, which depends on a particular type of evidence, not when the evidence is dated. Hence, we are not adopting this suggestion.

Comment: One commenter suggested that we add a sixth, catch-all, good cause exception to be used at our discretion.

Response: We are not adopting the commenter's suggestion that we add a sixth, catch-all good cause exception to be used at our discretion. Section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended by BBA section 812, prohibits us from considering evidence furnished by an excluded medical source of evidence unless we find good cause to do so. We believe that a broad, catch-all exception would be inconsistent with section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended. Instead, we believe the five good cause exceptions that we have enumerated in our rules strike the appropriate balance between complying with section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, and permitting claimants to prove that they are disabled under our rules.

Regulatory Procedures

Executive Order 12866, as Supplemented by Executive Order 13563

We consulted with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and determined that these rules do not meet the criteria for a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563. Therefore, OMB has not reviewed them.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

We certify that these rules will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The only economic impact on small entities from these rules results from BBA section 812's requirement that we not consider evidence furnished by excluded medical sources of evidence. As described above and in our Paperwork Reduction Act statement, below, we will require excluded medical sources of evidence to provide us with a brief self-report containing basic information each time they furnish evidence related to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended.

Paperwork Reduction Act

On June 10, 2016, when SSA published an NPRM at 81 FR 37557 for the provisions we are now finalizing in this rule, we also solicited comment under the Paperwork Reduction Act for an associated Information Collection Request (ICR). In that solicitation, we asked for comment on the burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize the burden on respondents, including the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology. We did not receive any public comments in response to this solicitation, and we are not making any changes to the ICR. Accordingly, we are re-submitting the ICR to OMB, and are requesting approval for it under the Paperwork Reduction Act after publication of the Final Rule.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 96.001, Social Security—Disability Insurance; 96.002, Social Security—Retirement Insurance; and 96.004, Social Security—Survivors Insurance)

List of Subjects

20 CFR Part 404

Administrative practice and procedure, Blind, Disability benefits, Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Social Security.

20 CFR Part 416

Administrative practice and procedure, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Carolyn W. Colvin,

Acting Commissioner of Social Security.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, we amend 20 CFR part 404 subpart P and part 416 subpart I as set forth below:

**PART 404—FEDERAL OLD-AGE,
SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY
INSURANCE (1950—)**

**Subpart P—Determining Disability and
Blindness**

■ 1. The authority citation for subpart P of part 404 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 202, 205(a)–(b) and (d)–(h), 216(i), 221(a), (i), and (j), 222(c), 223, 225, and 702(a)(5) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402, 405(a)–(b) and (d)–(h), 416(i), 421(a), (i), and (j), 422(c), 423, 425, and 902(a)(5)); sec. 211(b), Pub. L. 104–193, 110 Stat. 2105, 2189; sec. 202, Pub. L. 108–203, 118 Stat. 509 (42 U.S.C. 902 note).

■ 2. Add § 404.1503b to read as follows:

**§ 404.1503b Evidence from excluded
medical sources of evidence.**

(a) *General.* We will not consider evidence from the following medical sources excluded under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Social Security Act (Act), as amended, unless we find good cause under paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Any medical source that has been convicted of a felony under section 208 or under section 1632 of the Act;

(2) Any medical source that has been excluded from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act; or

(3) Any medical source that has received a final decision imposing a civil monetary penalty or assessment, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act.

(b) *Good cause.* We may find good cause to consider evidence from an excluded medical source of evidence under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, if:

(1) The evidence from the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred before the date the source was convicted of a felony under section 208 or under section 1632 of the Act;

(2) The evidence from the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred during a period in which the source was not excluded from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act;

(3) The evidence from the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred before the date the source received a final decision imposing a civil monetary penalty or assessment, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act;

(4) The sole basis for the medical source's exclusion under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, is that the source cannot participate in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act, but the Office

of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services granted a waiver of the section 1128 exclusion; or

(5) The evidence is a laboratory finding about a physical impairment and there is no indication that the finding is unreliable.

(c) *Reporting requirements for excluded medical sources of evidence.* Excluded medical sources of evidence (as described in paragraph (a) of this section) must inform us in writing that they are excluded under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, each time they submit evidence related to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act. This reporting requirement applies to evidence that excluded medical sources of evidence submit to us either directly or through a representative, claimant, or other individual or entity.

(1) Excluded medical sources of evidence must provide a written statement, which contains the following information:

(i) A heading stating: “WRITTEN STATEMENT REGARDING SECTION 223(d)(5)(C) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—DO NOT REMOVE”

(ii) The name and title of the medical source;

(iii) The applicable excluding event(s) stated in paragraph (a)(1)–(a)(3) of this section;

(iv) The date of the medical source's felony conviction under sections 208 or 1632 of the Act, if applicable;

(v) The date of the imposition of a civil monetary penalty or assessment, or both, for the submission of false evidence, under section 1129 of the Act, if applicable; and

(vi) The basis, effective date, anticipated length of the exclusion, and whether the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services waived the exclusion, if the excluding event was the medical source's exclusion from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act.

(2) The written statement provided by an excluded medical source of evidence may not be removed by any individual or entity prior to submitting evidence to us.

(3) We may request that the excluded medical source of evidence provide us with additional information or clarify any information submitted that bears on the medical source's exclusion(s) under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended.

**PART 416—SUPPLEMENTAL
SECURITY INCOME FOR THE AGED,
BLIND, AND DISABLED**

**Subpart I—Determining Disability and
Blindness**

■ 3. The authority citation for subpart I of part 416 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 221(m), 702(a)(5), 1611, 1614, 1619, 1631(a), (c), (d)(1), and (p), and 1633 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(m), 902(a)(5), 1382, 1382c, 1382h, 1383(a), (c), (d)(1), and (p), and 1383b); secs. 4(c) and 5, 6(c)–(e), 14(a), and 15, Pub. L. 98–460, 98 Stat. 1794, 1801, 1802, and 1808 (42 U.S.C. 421 note, 423 note, and 1382h note).

■ 4. Add § 416.903b to read as follows:

**§ 416.903b Evidence from excluded
medical sources of evidence.**

(a) *General.* We will not consider evidence from the following medical sources excluded under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Social Security Act (Act), as amended, unless we find good cause under paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Any medical source that has been convicted of a felony under section 208 or under section 1632 of the Act;

(2) Any medical source that has been excluded from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act; or

(3) Any medical source that has received a final decision imposing a civil monetary penalty or assessment, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act.

(b) *Good cause.* We may find good cause to consider evidence from an excluded medical source of evidence under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, if:

(1) The evidence from the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred before the date the source was convicted of a felony under section 208 or under section 1632 of the Act;

(2) The evidence from the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred during a period in which the source was not excluded from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act;

(3) The evidence from the medical source consists of evidence of treatment that occurred before the date the source received a final decision imposing a civil monetary penalty or assessment, or both, for submitting false evidence under section 1129 of the Act;

(4) The sole basis for the medical source's exclusion under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, is that the source cannot participate in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act, but the Office

of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services granted a waiver of the section 1128 exclusion; or

(5) The evidence is a laboratory finding about a physical impairment and there is no indication that the finding is unreliable.

(c) *Reporting requirements for excluded medical sources of evidence.* Excluded medical sources of evidence (as described in paragraph (a) of this section) must inform us in writing that they are excluded under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended, each time they submit evidence related to a claim for initial or continuing benefits under titles II or XVI of the Act. This reporting requirement applies to evidence that excluded medical sources of evidence submit to us either directly or through a representative, claimant, or other individual or entity.

(1) Excluded medical sources of evidence must provide a written statement, which contains the following information:

(i) A heading stating: “WRITTEN STATEMENT REGARDING SECTION 223(d)(5)(C) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—DO NOT REMOVE”

(ii) The name and title of the medical source;

(iii) The applicable excluding event(s) stated in paragraph (a)(1)–(a)(3) of this section;

(iv) The date of the medical source’s felony conviction under sections 208 or 1632 of the Act, if applicable;

(v) The date of the imposition of a civil monetary penalty or assessment, or both, for the submission of false evidence, under section 1129 of the Act, if applicable; and

(vi) The basis, effective date, anticipated length of the exclusion, and whether the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services waived the exclusion, if the excluding event was the medical source’s exclusion from participation in any Federal health care program under section 1128 of the Act.

(2) The written statement provided by an excluded medical source of evidence may not be removed by any individual or entity prior to submitting evidence to us.

(3) We may request that the excluded medical source of evidence provide us with additional information or clarify any information submitted that bears on the medical source’s exclusion(s) under section 223(d)(5)(C)(i) of the Act, as amended.

[FR Doc. 2016–22909 Filed 9–22–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9776]

RIN 1545–BM74

Income Inclusion When Lessee Treated as Having Acquired Investment Credit Property; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Temporary regulations; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to temporary regulations (TD 9776) that were published in the **Federal Register** on July 22, 2016 (81 FR 47701). The temporary regulations provide guidance regarding the income inclusion rules under section 50(d)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) that are applicable to a lessee of investment credit property when a lessor of such property elects to treat the lessee as having acquired the property.

DATES: This correction is effective on September 23, 2016 and applicable on July 22, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Records at (202) 317–6853 (not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The temporary regulations (TD 9776) that are the subject of this correction are under section 50 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published, the temporary regulations (TD 9776) contain errors that may prove to be misleading and are in need of clarification.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 1

Income taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 1 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *

§ 1.50–1T [Amended]

■ **Par. 2.** In § 1.50–1T:

■ 1. Paragraph (b)(3)(ii) is amended by removing the language ““Investment

Credit”,” and adding ““Investment Credit,”” in its place.

■ 2. Paragraph (e) *Example 1.* and 3. are amended by removing the language “July 1, 2016.” and adding “October 1, 2016.” in its place.

■ 3. Paragraph (e) *Example 2.* is amended by removing the language “paragraph (e).” and adding “paragraph (e),” in its place.

Martin V. Franks,

Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2016–22945 Filed 9–22–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9774]

RIN 1545–BM04

Method of Accounting for Gains and Losses on Shares in Money Market Funds; Broker Returns With Respect to Sales of Shares in Money Market Funds; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to final regulations (TD 9774) that were published in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 2016 (81 FR 44508). The final regulations provide a simplified method of accounting for gains and losses on shares in money market funds (MMFs). The final regulations also provide guidance regarding information reporting requirements for shares in MMFs.

DATES: This correction is effective on September 23, 2016 and applicable on July 8, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Grace Cho at (202) 317–6895 (not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 9774) that are the subject of this correction are under sections 446, and 6045 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published, the final regulations (TD 9774) contains an error that may prove to be misleading and is in need of clarification.