

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 888

[Docket No. FDA-2026-N-7657]

Medical Devices; Orthopedic Devices; Classification of the Intraoperative Surgical Angle Measurement Tool

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the intraoperative surgical angle measurement tool into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for classification of the intraoperative surgical angle measurement tool. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective July 24, 2026. The classification was applicable on July 14, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shumaya Ali, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 4460, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 301-796-2356, Shumaya.Ali@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA (the Agency or we) has classified the intraoperative surgical angle measurement tool into class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified into, and remains within, class III and requires

premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as "postamendments devices" because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through "De Novo" classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105-115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112-144) modified the De Novo classification process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a premarket notification (510(k)) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo

classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining "substantial equivalence"). Instead, sponsors can use the less burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On February 16, 2023, FDA received Ruthless, LLC's request for De Novo classification of the Ruthless Spine RJB device. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see section 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on July 14, 2023, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II. In this final order, FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 888.4560.¹ We have named the generic type of device "intraoperative surgical angle measurement tool," and it is identified as a device that attaches to surgical instruments to measure the

¹ FDA notes that the "ACTION" caption for this final order is styled as "Final amendment; final order," rather than "Final order." Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document "amends" the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

angle of the instrument relative to a vertical plumb line in line with gravity. The tool does not utilize anatomic

landmarks or registration to patient anatomy. FDA has identified the risks to health associated with this type of device and

the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—RISKS TO HEALTH AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR INTRAOPERATIVE SURGICAL ANGLE MEASUREMENT TOOLS

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
Implant malpositioning, prolonged operative time, or loss of function/ measurement integrity resulting from user error, measurement inaccuracy, and/or hardware failure.	Non-clinical performance testing; and Labeling.
Adverse tissue reaction	Biocompatibility evaluation
Infection	Sterilization/reprocessing validation; Shelf life testing; and Labeling.
Implant malpositioning, prolonged operative time, or loss of function/ measurement integrity resulting from software error.	Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis; Usability testing; and Labeling.
Electrical shock	Electrical safety testing; and Labeling.
Device failure due to interference from other devices, or interference leading to failure of other devices in the operating environment.	Electromagnetic compatibility/interference testing; Wireless coexistence testing; Electrical safety testing; and Labeling.

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this final order.

Under the FD&C Act, submission of a premarket notification under section 510(k) is required to reasonably assure the safety and effectiveness of class II devices unless FDA determines that the device type should be exempt under section 510(m) of the FD&C Act. At this time FDA has not made this determination for intraoperative surgical angle measurement tools. This device is therefore subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not normally have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. 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. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subparts A through E, regarding premarket approval have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 regarding quality management system regulation have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 801 regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 888

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 888 is amended as follows:

PART 888—ORTHOPEDIC DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 888 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Add § 888.4560 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 888.4560 Intraoperative surgical angle measurement tool.

(a) *Identification.* An intraoperative surgical angle measurement tool attaches to surgical instruments to measure the angle of the instrument relative to a vertical plumb line in line with gravity. The tool does not utilize anatomic landmarks or registration to patient anatomy.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Non-clinical performance testing data must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use, including an evaluation of system-level accuracy and validation of procedural accuracy in simulated use.

(2) Usability testing must demonstrate that the intended user(s) can correctly use the device based on the instructions for use.

(3) The patient-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(4) Performance testing must support the sterility and shelf-life of the device.

(5) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(6) Performance data must demonstrate the electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility, and wireless coexistence of the device.

(7) Labeling must include:

(i) A detailed summary of the device technical parameters;

(ii) Information regarding limitations of the clinical significance of the device output;

(iii) A detailed summary of the accuracy and precision of the device;

- (iv) Validated methods and instructions for reprocessing of any reusable components; and
- (v) The shelf-life of the device.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–14987 Filed 7–23–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 20

[TD 10050]

RIN 1545–BQ88

Revising Qualified Domestic Trust Regulations Under Section 2056A To Update Outdated References and Procedures; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to Treasury Decision 10050 published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, July 10, 2026. Treasury Decision 10050 contains final regulations that amend the Federal estate tax regulations applicable to estates of decedents passing property to or for the benefit of a noncitizen spouse in a domestic trust that satisfies all of the requirements under applicable Federal tax law and regulations to be a qualified domestic trust and for which the executor of the decedent's estate has made a qualified domestic trust election.

DATES:

Effective date: These corrections are effective on July 24, 2026.

Applicability dates: For dates of applicability, see §§ 20.2056A–2(e), 20.2056A–4(e), 20.2056A–11(e), and 20.2056A–13.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna Douglas at 202–317–6859 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 10050) subject to these corrections are issued under sections 2056A(a)(2), 2056A(e), and 7805(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 20

Estate taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Correction to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 20 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 20—ESTATE TAX; ESTATES OF DECEDENTS DYING AFTER AUGUST 16, 1954

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 20 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

§ 20.2056A–2 [Amended]

■ **Par. 2.** Section 20.2056A–2 is amended:

■ **a.** In paragraph (d)(1)(i)(B)(2), in the form, by removing the language “as defined in section 2056A” and adding the language “as defined in section 2056A(a)” in its place.

■ **b.** In paragraph (d)(1)(i)(C)(2), in the form:

■ **i.** By removing the zip code “20224” and adding the zip code “20024” in its place.

■ **ii.** By removing the word “Applicants” and adding the word “Applicant” in its place.

■ **c.** In paragraph (d)(1)(i)(C)(3), in the form, by removing the language “from the expiration date” and adding the language “from the expiry date” in its place.

Oluwafunmilayo Taylor,

Section Chief, Publications and Regulations Section, Associate Chief Counsel, (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2026–15008 Filed 7–23–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4831–GV–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

32 CFR Part 195

[Docket ID: DOD–2026–OS–0595]

RIN 0790–AM02

Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of Defense—Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Amendment

AGENCY: Office of the Under Secretary of War for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends DoD regulations to eliminate disparate-impact liability. These amendments align DoD's regulations with Title VI and current DoD policy, avoid constitutional concerns, and serve the public interest. By reducing regulatory

burden, they also minimize compliance costs and ensure appropriate stewardship of taxpayer dollars. In addition, these revisions conform to Executive Order 14281. Finally, this rule also makes minor technical updates to correct outdated provisions.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 24, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lauren Lafaye-Benson at 703–571–9287; email: lauren.e.lafaye-benson.civ@mail.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD is amending its regulations implementing Title VI, 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1, to more closely align them to the statute, which prohibits intentionally discriminatory conduct, *see* 42 U.S.C. 2000d. There are serious statutory and constitutional concerns with DoD's current Title VI regulations because the current regulations go beyond intentional discrimination by prohibiting conduct that has an unintentional disparate impact. This rule accordingly rescinds those portions of the regulations, which are in considerable tension with both the statute and the Constitution and do not sufficiently serve the public interest.

Specifically, this rule rescinds in full 32 CFR 195.4(b)(2), which prohibits the use of “criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin” This rule also rescinds 32 CFR 195.4(b)(4), which permits and, in some instances, requires affirmative-action programs based on race, color, or national origin. Additionally, this rule eliminates the use of the phrase “or effect” in 32 CFR 195.4(b)(1)(iii). This rule also rescinds the full text of 32 CFR 195.4(b)(5), which addresses employment practices subject to Federal financial assistance. Finally, this rule makes minor technical corrections.

The rule's revisions also conform to Executive Order 14281, *Restoring Equality of Opportunity and Meritocracy*, 90 FR 17537 (Apr. 23, 2025). That Order states that “[i]t is the policy of the United States to eliminate the use of disparate-impact liability in all contexts to the maximum degree possible to avoid violating the Constitution, Federal civil rights laws, and basic American ideals.” *Id.* at 17537. Although DoD would take this action independent of Executive Order 14281, the Order supports this action.

These amendments also better align DoD's regulations with current agency policy. Consistent with Executive Order