

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****21 CFR Part 880****[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–7629]****Medical Devices; General Hospital and Personal Use Devices; Classification of the Active Noise Attenuation System for Infant Incubators****AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.**ACTION:** Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the active noise attenuation system for infant incubators 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 active noise attenuation system for infant incubators. 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 27, 2026. The classification was applicable on June 16, 2023.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

Upon request, FDA (the Agency or we) has classified the active noise attenuation system for infant incubators 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 July 25, 2022, FDA received Invictus Medical, Inc.'s request for De Novo classification of the Neoasis 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 June 16, 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 880.5405.¹ We have named the generic type of device “active noise attenuation system for infant incubators,” and it is identified as a device system that captures

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.

environmental noise and outputs noise cancelling acoustic sound waves to attenuate noise in infant incubators in the healthcare environment.

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 ACTIVE NOISE ATTENUATION SYSTEMS FOR INFANT INCUBATORS

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
Hearing loss from high device output or ineffective device attenuation.	Non-clinical performance testing; Software validation, verification, and hazard analysis; Electrical safety and electromagnetic compatibility testing; and Labeling.
Infection	Labeling.
Adverse tissue reaction.	Biocompatibility evaluation.

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 active noise attenuation systems for infant incubators. 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 880

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 880 is amended as follows:

PART 880—GENERAL HOSPITAL AND PERSONAL USE DEVICES

- 1. The authority citation for part 880 continues to read as follows:
Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360L, 371.
- 2. Add § 880.5405 to subpart F to read as follows:
§ 880.5405 Active noise attenuation system for infant incubators.
(a) *Identification.* An active noise attenuation system for infant incubators is a device system that captures environmental noise and outputs noise cancelling acoustic sound waves to attenuate noise in infant incubators in the healthcare environment.
(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:
(1) Non-clinical performance testing under anticipated conditions of use must demonstrate that the device performs as intended, including:
(i) Verification and validation of critical acoustic parameters, including the maximum output of the device;

- (ii) Verification and validation of the attenuation performance of the device, including:
(A) Testing with compatible incubator model(s) and dimensions;
(B) Attenuation performance testing simulating different infant locations and orientations within the incubator; and
(C) Testing with relevant noise sources and room configurations.
(2) Software validation, verification, and hazard analysis must be performed.
(3) Electrical safety and electromagnetic compatibility testing must be performed for any electrical components of the device.
(4) The patient- or user-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.
(5) Labeling for the device must include:
(i) Instructions for infant placement and the expected attenuation performance of the device;
(ii) Warnings regarding the risks of exposure to the potential maximum output of the device;
(iii) Methods and instructions for cleaning and disinfection; and
(iv) Identification of the incubator(s) that the device is intended to be used with.

Grace R. Graham,
Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control
31 CFR Chapter V

Updating Website and Contact Information, and Authorizations for Payments for Legal Services

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is adopting a final rule to update website and contact information in certain parts of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Additionally, OFAC is amending one CFR Part to update general licenses authorizing payments for legal services from funds originating outside the United States to replace the reporting requirement in the general license with a recordkeeping requirement and correcting typographical errors in two CFR Parts. OFAC is also updating its