

County noise thresholds. Furthermore, any minor change in noise levels is not expected to affect the character of the site.

Air Quality

Traffic is expected to be the primary mobile source of air emissions at or near the campus. Mobile air emissions for the campus at this time are expected to originate from vehicles associated with visitors, commuter transportation, employee parking, commercial delivery, and construction vehicles. Future traffic generated carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations were predicted to be less than 2003 concentrations in the Selected Alternative due to projected vehicle emission rate reductions. Based on predicted values, the one and eight-hour average National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) CO concentrations would not be exceeded and no impacts are expected for any of the proposed Alternatives.

Wastewater/Water Supply

The Selected Alternative would increase the amount of wastewater generated on campus with the proposal of additional development. To facilitate the construction of the improvements under this proposed alternative, the existing wastewater distribution system would need to be relocated and upgraded as necessary. With the increase in demand, NIH will consult with the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) to ensure adequate sewer capacity is available for the campus. This consultation would also assist WSSC in determining if and when any of the public lines surrounding the campus need to be upgraded. All sanitary sewer design would be in accordance with the NIH Facilities Development Manual, "Section 8-6: Drainage Systems" of the 2008 National Institutes of Health Design Requirements for Biomedical Laboratories and Animal Research Facilities and the WSSC requirements. No significant impacts are expected for wastewater or the NIH campus water supply.

Historic Resources

NIH would comply with National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 by consulting with Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) on the need for particular archeological studies as individual Master Plan project elements are funded, designed, and executed. In the event that eligible prehistoric resources are identified and adverse effects are anticipated, NIH would continue Section 106 consultation with the appropriate

consulting parties (which would include MHT and may also include Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and Native American tribes) to establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to resolve adverse effects. Mitigation measures identified through this consultation could include in-place preservation through site avoidance, protection, or easement acquisition; development and implementation of a data recovery plan to retrieve and analyze the site's resources; implementation of innovative, alternative mitigation measures or a combination of these measures.

Practicable Means To Avoid or Minimize Potential Environmental Harm From the Selected Alternative

All practicable means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects from the Selected Action have been identified and incorporated into the action. The proposed Master Plan construction will be subject to the existing NIH pollution prevention, waste management, and safety, security, and emergency response policies and procedures as well as existing environmental permits. Best management practices, spill prevention and control, and stormwater management plans will be followed to appropriately address the construction and operation envisioned in [or "described in"—the Master Plan itself will not be constructed and operated] of the new Master Plan and comply with applicable regulatory and NIH requirements. No additional mitigation measures have been identified.

Pollution Prevention

Air quality permit standards will be met, as will all federal, state, and local requirements to protect the environment and public health.

Conclusion

Based upon review and careful consideration, the NIH has decided to implement the Selected Alternative for a long-range physical Master Plan for NIH Bethesda Campus located in Bethesda, Maryland. The decision accounts for potential growth of NIH personnel, and consequent construction of space over the planning period. The decision was based upon review and careful consideration of the impacts identified in the Final EIS and public comments received throughout the NEPA process.

Separate NEPA reviews, when required, will be done on projects discussed in the Master Plan. Proper

NEPA documentation will be completed based on the outcome of that review.

Dated: February 5, 2015.

Daniel G. Wheeland, P.E.

Director, Office of Research Facilities Development and Operations, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2015-02993 Filed 2-12-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Announcement of a Draft NIH Policy on Dissemination of NIH-Funded Clinical Trial Information

SUMMARY: On November 19, 2014, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) published a request for public comments in the NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts on a draft policy to promote broad and responsible dissemination of information on clinical trials funded by the NIH through registration and submission of summary results information to ClinicalTrials.gov. See Guide notice NOT-OD-15-019 at <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-15-019.html>. NIH is publishing this notice in order to inform readers of the **Federal Register** about the draft policy and the opportunity to comment.

DATES: The deadline for receiving comments on the draft policy is no later than 5:00 p.m. on March 23, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Email:*
clinicaltrials.disseminationpolicy@mail.nih.gov.
- *Fax:* 301-496-9839.
- *Mail/Hand delivery/Courier:* Office of Clinical Research and Bioethics Policy, Office of Science Policy, National Institutes of Health, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20892.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Clinical Research and Bioethics Policy, Office of Science Policy, National Institutes of Health, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-496-9838, OCRBP-OSP@od.nih.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is dedicated to improving the health of Americans by conducting and funding biomedical and behavioral

research, including clinical trials.¹ A fundamental premise of all NIH-funded research is that the results of such work must be disseminated in order to contribute to the general body of scientific knowledge and, ultimately, to the public health. NIH awardees are expected to make the results and accomplishments of their activities available to the research community and to the public at large.

The results of NIH funded research can be disclosed in a number of ways, including through publications, presentations at scientific meetings, sharing research tools, and depositing information into databases and materials into repositories. NIH has a number of policies that promote the dissemination of research results and guide funding recipients in disseminating their results. The NIH Data Sharing Policy, the NIH Public Access Policy, the NIH Research Tools Policy, and the NIH Genomic Data Sharing Policy are important examples of policies to ensure that research data and materials generated using NIH funds are used productively to further scientific progress and to promote public health.² Increasing public access to information from NIH research supports the public access and data sharing directives of the Executive Office of the President (EOP Directives).³

Traditionally, scientists fulfill their obligation to contribute to the general body of knowledge through peer reviewed journal publications. However, journal publication is not always possible, and many clinical trials are not being published or published in a timely manner. A recent study found that the results of less than half of NIH-funded clinical trials had been published in a peer-reviewed biomedical journal within 30 months of

trial completion.⁴ Selective publication of the results of some trials and not others—or publication of incomplete or partial findings from a particular trial—can lead to inappropriate conclusions about the usefulness of particular therapies.⁵

Public access to clinical trial information drives scientific progress and optimizes the return on the nation's investment in clinical trials. It helps inform future research, improve study design, and prevent duplication of unsafe and unsuccessful trials. In addition, there is an important ethical dimension to dissemination of clinical trial results because individuals who volunteer to participate in such studies, and who may assume risks, trust that what we learn will contribute to generalizable knowledge about human health. Finally, enhancing transparency also increases public trust in clinical research. It is, therefore, important to provide other ways for clinical trial results to be disseminated and publicly available to researchers, health care providers, and patient communities.

Some NIH-funded clinical trials are subject to mandatory registration and reporting of results under federal law, *i.e.*, Title VIII of the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (FDAAA). FDAAA applies, in general, to controlled, interventional studies of Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-regulated drugs, biological products, and devices, excluding phase 1 studies of drugs and biological products and small feasibility studies of devices. Under FDAAA, a minimal set of summary information about such clinical trials must be submitted in a structured, tabular format to ClinicalTrials.gov, a freely accessible and searchable registry and results data bank operated by the National Library of Medicine (NLM), NIH.

NIH is proposing to issue a policy to ensure that all NIH-funded clinical trials are registered and have summary results, including adverse event information, submitted to ClinicalTrials.gov. Compliance with this policy will be a term and condition in the Notice of Grant Award and a

contract requirement in the Contract Award. This proposed policy supports the NIH mission and is essential to facilitate the translation of research results into knowledge, products, and procedures that improve human health.

Request for Comments

NIH encourages the public to provide comments on any aspect of the draft policy, described below. Comments should be submitted electronically to the Office of Clinical Research and Bioethics Policy (OCRBP), Office of Science Policy, NIH, via email at clinicaltrials.disseminationpolicy@mail.nih.gov, mail at 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20892, or by fax at 301-496-9839. Submitted comments are considered public information; private or confidential information should not be submitted. Comments may be posted along with the submitter's name and affiliation on the OCRBP Web site after the public comment period closes.

Draft NIH Policy on Dissemination of NIH-Funded Clinical Trial Information

Purpose. The purpose of this Policy is to promote broad and responsible dissemination of information from NIH-funded clinical trials through ClinicalTrials.gov, the clinical trial registry and results databank operated by the National Library of Medicine (NLM). Disseminating this information supports the NIH mission to advance the translation of research results into knowledge, products, and procedures that improve human health. This Policy is intended to complement the statutory mandate under Title VIII of the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (FDAAA) that requires registration and submission of summary results for certain clinical trials, whether funded by NIH or by other entities, to be registered and have summary results submitted to ClinicalTrials.gov.⁶

Scope and Applicability. This Policy applies to all NIH-funded awardees and investigators conducting clinical trials, funded in whole or in part by NIH, regardless of study phase, type of intervention, or whether they are subject to the FDAAA registration and results submission requirements set forth in Section 402(j) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(j)). For

¹ NIH's mission is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability. See <http://www.nih.gov/about/mission.htm>.

² See http://www.grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/data_sharing_guidance.htm; <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/>; http://grants.nih.gov/grants/intell-property_64FR72090.pdf; and <http://gds.nih.gov/03policy2.html>.

³ See the Office of Science and Technology Policy's memorandum, "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research," (February 22, 2013), the Office of Management and Budget's memorandum, "Open Data Policy—Managing Information as an Asset," M-13-13 (May 9, 2013) <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2013/m-13-13.pdf>, and Executive Order No. 13,642 (May 9, 2013) <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/DCPD-201300318/pdf/DCPD-201300318.pdf>.

⁴ Ross JS, Tse T, Zarin DA, Xu H, Zhou L, Krumholz HM. Publication of NIH funded trials registered in ClinicalTrials.gov: cross-sectional analysis. *BMJ*. 2012;344:d7292.

⁵ Nissen S. Biomarkers in Cardiovascular Medicine, The Shame of Publication Bias, *JAMA Intern Med* 2013 March 25; doi:10.001/jamainternmed.2013.4074; Dwan K et al., Systematic review of the empirical evidence of study publication bias and outcome reporting bias, *PLoS One* 2008 Aug 28;3(8):e3081. doi: 0.1371/journal.pone.0003081; Begg C, Berlin J, Publication bias and dissemination of clinical research, *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1989, Jan 18;81(2):107-15.

⁶ The mandate applies to certain "applicable clinical trials" (ACTs) of drugs (defined by section 402(j)(1)(A)(vii) of the Public Health Service Act to include biological products) and devices, including any pediatric postmarket surveillance of a device required by FDA under section 522 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act). See 42 U.S.C. 282(j).

purposes of this Policy, a clinical trial is defined as “a research study in which one or more human subjects are prospectively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo or other control) to evaluate the effects of those interventions on health-related biomedical or behavioral outcomes.”⁷

Effective Date. This Policy is effective for:

- Competing grant applications that include clinical trials and are submitted to the NIH for the [date to be determined] receipt date and subsequent receipt dates;
- Proposals for contracts that include clinical trials and are submitted to the NIH on or after [date to be determined]; and
- NIH intramural research projects that include clinical trials for which Institutional Review Board review is initiated after [date to be determined].

Responsibilities. As set forth in the terms and conditions of grant and contract awards, all NIH-funded awardees and investigators conducting clinical trials, funded in whole or in part by NIH, who have committed to NIH that they will comply with NIH policies, are expected to ensure that their NIH-funded clinical trials are registered and summary results, including adverse event information, are submitted to ClinicalTrials.gov in

accord with the timelines that will be set forth at ClinicalTrials.gov. Generally, this means registration of the clinical trial not later than 21 days after enrollment of the first participant and submission of summary results information not later than one year after the completion date. “Completion date” is defined to be the date that the final subject was examined or received an intervention for the purpose of final collection of data for the primary outcome, whether the clinical trial concluded according to the pre-specified protocol or was terminated. It will be possible to delay results submission for up to two years beyond the initial deadline with a certification that regulatory approval of the product is being sought. Clinical trials covered by the policy will be expected to submit the same type of registration and results data and in the same timeframes as the trials subject to FDAAA. The specific registration and results information to be submitted will be made available at the ClinicalTrials.gov site.

Institutions and investigators should submit information directly to ClinicalTrials.gov. If the trial is subject to FDAAA, *i.e.*, section 402(j) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(j)), submissions must be made by the Responsible Party, as defined at 42 U.S.C. 282(j)(1)(A)(ix). If an NIH-funded clinical trial is also subject to FDAAA, it needs to have only one entry in ClinicalTrials.gov that contains its registration and results information. Investigators and funding recipients are expected to cooperate with NLM to address any data curation or quality control issues to facilitate timely posting.

In general, NIH expects to make clinical trial registration and results information publicly available through ClinicalTrials.gov within 30 days after receipt by ClinicalTrials.gov.⁸ For NIH-funded trials that are subject to section 402(j) of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. 282(j)), submitted information will be posted in compliance with the relevant requirements of that section.

Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of NIH awards may provide a basis for enforcement actions, including termination, consistent with

45 CFR 74.62 and/or other authorities, as appropriate.⁹

Dated: January 8, 2015.

Lawrence Tabak,

Principal Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2015-02994 Filed 2-12-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

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National Environmental Policy Act: Implementing Procedures; Additions to Categorical Exclusions for Bureau of Indian Affairs (516 DM 10)

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Final National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA, and Department of the Interior (Department) NEPA implementing regulations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the Department is adding three categorical exclusions (CE) to the Departmental Manual 516 DM 10. The three proposed CEs pertain to timber harvesting on Indian lands.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The categorical exclusions are effective February 13, 2015.

ADDRESSES: To obtain a copy of the new categorical exclusions contact Mr. David Koch, Acting Chief Forester, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street, Washington, DC 20240; email: david.koch@bia.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Koch, Acting Chief Forester, (202) 208-4837.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Harvesting timber on Indian lands, as defined in 25 CFR 163.1, allows landowners to realize value from lands held in trust for them by the Federal Government or subject to restrictions against alienation. The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act, and its implementing regulations, require the Secretary, with the participation of the landowners, to undertake forest land management activities on Indian forest

⁷ Several terms within the NIH definition of clinical trial definition mean are defined as follows. “Research” and “human subject” are defined in the Common Rule at 45 CFR 46.102(d) and 45 CFR 46.102(f), respectively. “Prospectively assigned” refers to a pre-defined process (*e.g.*, randomization) specified in an approved protocol that stipulates the assignment of research subjects (individually or in clusters) to one or more arms (*e.g.*, intervention, placebo or other control) of the clinical trial. An “intervention” is defined as a manipulation of the subject or subject’s environment for the purpose of modifying one or more health-related biomedical or behavioral processes and/or endpoints. Examples include drugs/small molecules/compounds; biologics; devices; procedures (*e.g.*, surgical techniques); delivery systems (*e.g.*, telemedicine, face-to-face interviews); strategies to change health-related behavior (*e.g.*, diet, cognitive therapy, exercise, development of new habits); treatment strategies; prevention strategies; and, diagnostic strategies. A “health-related biomedical or behavioral outcome” is defined as the pre-specified goal(s) or condition(s) that reflect the effect of one or more interventions on human subjects’ biomedical or behavioral status or quality of life. Examples include positive or negative changes to physiological or biological parameters (*e.g.*, improvement of lung capacity, gene expression); positive or negative changes to psychological or neurodevelopmental parameters (*e.g.*, mood management intervention for smokers; reading comprehension and/or information retention); positive or negative changes to disease processes; positive or negative changes to health-related behaviors; and, positive or negative changes to quality of life. See <http://osp.od.nih.gov/office-clinical-research-and-bioethics-policy/clinical-research-policy/clinical-trials>

⁸ For clinical trials funded through SBIRs, the timeframe for posting results will be consistent with the SBIR Policy Directive, which generally prohibits the agency from posting SBIR data for at least 4 years from completion of the study unless the awardee consents to an earlier release. See SBIR Policy Directive, Sections 8(b)(2) and (4).

⁹ When the final policy is issued, NIH will also provide more specific procedural guidance to facilitate implementation.