

II. Summary of Impacted Collections

PHMSA will request a three-year term of approval for each of the following information collection activities. The following information is provided for each information collection: (1) Title of the information collection; (2) OMB control number; (3) Current expiration date; (4) Type of request; (5) Abstract of the information collection activity; (6) Description of affected public; (7) Estimate of total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden; and (8) Frequency of collection.

PHMSA requests comments on the following:

1. *Title*: “Rupture Mitigation Valve Recordkeeping Requirements”.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0637.

Current Expiration Date: 11/30/2025.

Abstract: Operators who have experienced a rupture or rupture-mitigation valve shut-off are required to complete a post-incident review. The post-incident summary, all investigation and analysis documents used to prepare it, and records of lessons learned must be kept for the life of the pipeline.

Operators must also develop written rupture identification procedures to evaluate and identify whether a notification of potential rupture is an actual rupture event or non-rupture event as soon as practicable. These procedures must, at a minimum, specify the sources of information, operational factors, and other criteria that operator personnel use to evaluate a notification of potential rupture. Operators are also required to maintain certain records if they experience certain circumstances involving their rupture-mitigation valve operations.

Affected Public: Operators of PHMSA-regulated pipelines.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

Total Annual Responses: 4,213.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 85,724.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

2. *Title*: “Rupture Mitigation Valve Notification Requirements”.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0638.

Current Expiration Date: 11/30/2025.

Abstract: 49 CFR 192.634 and 49 CFR 195.418 require operators who elect to use alternative equivalent technology to notify PHMSA’s Office of Pipeline Safety at least 90 days in advance of use. An operator choosing this option must include a technical and safety evaluation, including design, construction, and operating procedures for the alternative equivalent technology with the notification.

Operators must notify PHMSA if a rupture-mitigation valve cannot be made operational within 14 days of

installation. Operators must also notify PHMSA if a valve cannot be repaired or replaced within 12 months.

An operator may seek exemption from certain regulatory requirements by notifying PHMSA in certain instances. An operator may plan to leave a rupture-mitigation valve open for more than 30 minutes following a rupture identification if the operator demonstrates to PHMSA, that closing a rupture mitigation valve, or alternative equivalent technology, would be detrimental to public safety. Likewise, for hazardous liquid pipeline segments in a non-high consequence area (HCA) or a non-HCA could-affect segment, an operator may request exemption from certain requirements if it can demonstrate to PHMSA that installing an otherwise-required rupture-mitigation valve, or alternative equivalent technology, would be economically, technically, or operationally infeasible.

Affected Public: Operators of PHMSA-regulated pipelines.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

Total Annual Responses: 598.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,378.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Comments are invited on:

(a) The need for this information collections for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the Agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended, and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 29, 2025, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

John A. Gale,

Director, Standards and Rulemaking Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–14505 Filed 7–30–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–60–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of the Fiscal Service

Prompt Payment Interest Rate; Contract Disputes Act

AGENCY: Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of prompt payment interest rate; Contract Disputes Act.

SUMMARY: For the period beginning July 1, 2025, and ending on December 31, 2025, the prompt payment interest rate is 4⁵/₈ per centum per annum.

DATES: Applicable July 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments or inquiries may be mailed to: Alternative Payments Division, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, 801 9th Street NW, Washington, DC 20220. Comments or inquiries may also be emailed to PromptPayment@fiscal.treasury.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas M. Burnum, Alternative Payments Division, (202) 874–6430; or Ashlee Adams, Senior Counsel, Office of the Chief Counsel, (304) 480–8692.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An agency that has acquired property or service from a business concern and has failed to pay for the complete delivery of property or service by the required payment date shall pay the business concern an interest penalty. 31 U.S.C. 3902(a). The Contract Disputes Act of 1978, sec. 12, Public Law 95–563, 92 Stat. 2389, and the Prompt Payment Act, 31 U.S.C. 3902(a), provide for the calculation of interest due on claims at the rate established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the authority to specify the rate by which the interest shall be computed for interest payments under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 and under the Prompt Payment Act. Under the Prompt Payment Act, if an interest penalty is owed to a business concern, the penalty shall be paid regardless of whether the business concern requested payment of such penalty. 31 U.S.C. 3902(c)(1). Agencies must pay the interest penalty calculated with the interest rate, which is in effect at the time the agency accrues the obligation to pay a late payment interest penalty. 31 U.S.C. 3902(a). “The interest penalty shall be paid for the period beginning on the day after the required payment date and ending on the date on which payment is made.” 31 U.S.C. 3902(b).

Therefore, notice is given that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the rate of interest

applicable for the period beginning July 1, 2025, and ending on December 31, 2025, is 4⁵/₈ per centum per annum.

Timothy E. Gribben,

Commissioner, Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–14441 Filed 7–30–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AS–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

List of Countries Requiring Cooperation With an International Boycott

In accordance with section 999(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Department of the Treasury is publishing a current list of countries which require or may require participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott (within the meaning of section 999(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

On the basis of the best information currently available to the Department of the Treasury, the following countries require or may require participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott (within the meaning of section 999(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

Iraq
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Yemen

Lindsay Kitzinger,

International Tax Counsel, (Tax Policy).

[FR Doc. 2025–14443 Filed 7–30–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AK–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Guidance on Referrals for Potential Criminal Enforcement

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice describes the Department of Veterans Affairs' plans to address criminally liable regulatory offenses under the recent executive order on Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frederick R. Jackson, Executive Director, Office of Security and Law Enforcement, (202) 461–5544.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 9, 2025, the President issued Executive Order (E.O.) 14294, Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations. 90 FR 20363 (published May 14, 2025). Section 7 of E.O. 14294 provides that within 45 days of the order, and in consultation with the Attorney General, each agency should publish guidance in the **Federal Register** describing its plan to address criminally liable regulatory offenses.

Consistent with that requirement, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) advises the public that by May 9, 2026, VA, in consultation with the Attorney General, will provide to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a report containing: (1) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses¹ enforceable by VA or the Department of Justice (DOJ); and (2) for each such criminal regulatory offense, the range of potential criminal penalties for a violation and the applicable mens rea

¹ “Criminal regulatory offense” means a Federal regulation that is enforceable by a criminal penalty. E.O. 14294, sec. 3(b).

standard² for the criminal regulatory offense.

This notice also announces a general policy, subject to appropriate exceptions and to the extent consistent with law, that when VA is deciding whether to refer alleged violations of criminal regulatory offenses to DOJ, officers and employees of VA should consider, among other factors:

- The harm or risk of harm, pecuniary or otherwise, caused by the alleged offense;
- The potential gain to the putative defendant that could result from the offense;
- Whether the putative defendant held specialized knowledge, expertise, or was licensed in an industry related to the rule or regulation at issue; and
- Evidence, if any is available, of the putative defendant's general awareness of the unlawfulness of his conduct as well as his knowledge or lack thereof of the regulation at issue.

This general policy is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Signing Authority

Douglas A. Collins, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on July 24, 2025, and authorized its submission to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Taylor N. Mattson,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–14456 Filed 7–30–25; 8:45 am]

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² “Mens rea” means the state of mind that by law must be proven to convict a particular defendant of a particular crime. E.O. 14294, sec. 3(c).