

Rescission proposal no. R25–35

PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Report Pursuant to Section 1012 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683)

Agency: International Assistance Programs
Bureau: Agency for International Development

Account: Development Assistance (072–1021 2021/2025)

Amount proposed for rescission: \$31,649,095
Justification:

This proposal would rescind \$32 million of the \$3.5 billion appropriated in FY 2021 for Development Assistance (DA). The DA account is intended to fund programs that work to promote resilient societies, but in practice has done the opposite. Many DA programs conflicted with American values, interfered with the sovereignty of other countries, and bankrolled corrupt leaders' evasion of their responsibilities to their citizens, all while providing no clear benefit to Americans. Projects like baking and beauty therapy in Zimbabwe and land administration in Malawi, are of negative value to American taxpayers and American foreign policy interests. The rescission would align with the Administration's efforts to return funding from wasteful U.S. Agency for International Development programs to the American taxpayers.

Other examples of activities funded by this account include:

- \$550,000 for holistic monitoring, evaluation, and learning in North Macedonia.
- \$60,000 for listening tours on local development in Timor-Leste.
- \$12,000 for Telling the USAID story in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Rescission proposal no. R25–36

PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Report Pursuant to Section 1012 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683)

Agency: International Assistance Programs
Bureau: Agency for International Development

Account: Development Assistance (072–1021 2023/2025)

Amount proposed for rescission: \$6,587,000
Justification:

This proposal would rescind \$7 million of the \$4.4 billion appropriated in FY 2023 for Development Assistance (DA). The DA account is intended to fund programs that work to promote resilient societies, but in practice has done the opposite. Many DA programs conflicted with American values, interfered with the sovereignty of other countries, and bankrolled corrupt leaders' evasion of their responsibilities to their citizens, all while providing no clear benefit to Americans. Projects like, electric busses in Rwanda, are of negative value to American taxpayers and American foreign policy interests. The rescission would align with the Administration's efforts to return funding from wasteful U.S. Agency for International Development programs to the American taxpayers. The remaining balance for

rescission is part of a "Flexible Fund" to support private sector partnerships overseas created under the Biden Administration.

Other examples of activities funded by this account include:

- A partnership with the Green Climate Fund, for the Barbados Blue-Green Bank for climate change mitigation.
- Supporting ecotourism in Peru.
- \$650,000 for micro-insurance for smallholder farmers and microbusinesses in Colombia for climate disaster response.

Rescission proposal no. R25–37

PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Report Pursuant to Section 1012 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683)

Agency: International Assistance Programs
Bureau: Agency for International Development

Account: Development Assistance (072–1021 2024/2025)

Amount proposed for rescission: \$3,180,239,598
Justification:

This proposal would rescind \$3.2 billion of the \$3.9 billion appropriated in FY 2024 for Development Assistance (DA). The DA account is intended to fund programs that work to promote resilient societies, but in practice has done the opposite. Many DA programs conflicted with American values, interfered with the sovereignty of other countries, and bankrolled corrupt leaders' evasion of their responsibilities to their citizens, all while providing no clear benefit to Americans. The rescission would align with the Administration's efforts to return funding from wasteful U.S. Agency for International Development programs to the American taxpayers.

Other examples include:

- \$24.6 million to build climate resilience in Honduras.
- \$38.6 million for biodiversity and low-emissions development in West Africa.
- \$13.4 million for civic engagement in Zimbabwe.

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BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 25–04]

Millennium Challenge Corporation Candidate Country Report for Fiscal Year 2026

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, requires the Millennium Challenge Corporation to publish a report that identifies countries that are "candidate countries" for Millennium Challenge Account

assistance during Fiscal Year 2026. The report is set forth in full below.

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 7707(a))

Dated: August 22, 2025.

Brian Finkelstein,

Acting Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary.

Millennium Challenge Corporation Candidate Country Report for Fiscal Year 2026 Summary

This report to Congress is provided in accordance with section 608(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 7701, 7707(a) (the Act).

The Act authorizes the provision of assistance through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) for countries that enter into a Millennium Challenge Compact with the United States to support policies and programs that advance the progress of such countries to achieve lasting economic growth. The Act requires MCC to take a number of steps in selecting countries with which MCC will seek to enter into a compact, including determining the countries that will be eligible countries for fiscal year (FY) 2026 based on (a) a country's demonstrated commitment to (i) just and democratic governance, (ii) economic freedom, and (iii) investments in its people; (b) the opportunity to reduce poverty and generate economic growth in the country; and (c) the availability of funds to MCC. These steps include the submission to the congressional committees specified in the Act and publication in the **Federal Register** of reports on the following:

- The countries that are "candidate countries" for FY 2026 based on their per capita income levels and their eligibility to receive assistance under U.S. law and countries that would be candidate countries but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance (section 608(a) of the Act);

- The criteria and methodology that the MCC Board of Directors (the Board) will use to measure and evaluate the relative policy performance of the "candidate countries" consistent with the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 607 of the Act in order to determine "eligible countries" from among the "candidate countries" (section 608(b) of the Act); and

- The list of countries determined by the Board to be "eligible countries" for FY 2026, identification of such countries with which the Board will seek to enter into compacts, and a justification for such eligibility determination and selection for compact negotiation (section 608(d) of the Act).

This report is the first of three required reports listed above.

Candidate Countries for FY 2026

The Act requires the identification of all countries that are candidate countries for purposes of eligibility for MCC compact assistance for FY 2026 and the identification of all countries that would be candidate countries for purposes of eligibility for MCC compact assistance but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance. Under sections 606(a) of the Act, a country is considered a candidate country for FY 2026 if it:

- has a per capita income that is not greater than the World Bank's threshold for initiating the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development graduation process for such fiscal year (\$7,855 gross national income per capita for FY 2026);

- is not ineligible to receive United States economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the Foreign Assistance Act), by reason of the application of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law.

Pursuant to section 606(b) of the Act, the Board identified the following countries as candidate countries under the Act for FY 2026. In so doing, the Board referred to the prohibitions on assistance to countries for FY 2025 under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, contained in Division F of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. 118-47) (FY 2025 SFOAA).

Candidate Countries

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Armenia
5. Bangladesh
6. Belize
7. Benin
8. Bhutan
9. Bolivia
10. Botswana
11. Burundi
12. Cabo Verde
13. Cambodia
14. Cameroon
15. Central African Republic
16. Chad
17. Colombia
18. Comoros
19. Congo, Democratic Republic of the
20. Congo, Republic of the
21. Côte d'Ivoire
22. Djibouti
23. Ecuador
24. Egypt
25. El Salvador

26. Equatorial Guinea
27. Eswatini
28. Ethiopia
29. Fiji
30. Gabon
31. Gambia, The
32. Guatemala
33. Guinea-Bissau
34. Honduras
35. India
36. Indonesia
37. Iraq
38. Jamaica
39. Jordan
40. Kenya
41. Kiribati
42. Kosovo
43. Kyrgyz Republic
44. Lao PDR
45. Lebanon
46. Lesotho
47. Liberia
48. Libya
49. Madagascar
50. Malawi
51. Mauritania
52. Micronesia, Federated States of
53. Moldova
54. Mongolia
55. Morocco
56. Mozambique
57. Namibia
58. Nepal
59. Nigeria
60. Pakistan
61. Papua New Guinea
62. Paraguay
63. Peru
64. Philippines
65. Rwanda
66. Samoa
67. Sao Tome and Principe
68. Senegal
69. Sierra Leone
70. Solomon Islands
71. Somalia
72. South Africa
73. Suriname
74. Tajikistan
75. Tanzania
76. Thailand
77. Timor-Leste
78. Togo
79. Tonga
80. Tunisia
81. Uganda
82. Ukraine
83. Uzbekistan
84. Vanuatu
85. Vietnam
86. Yemen
87. Zambia

Countries That Would Be Candidate Countries But for Legal Provisions That Prohibit Assistance

Countries that would be considered candidate countries for purposes of eligibility for MCC compact assistance

for FY 2026 but are ineligible to receive United States economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act by reason of the application of any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law are listed below. This list is based on legal prohibitions against economic assistance that apply as of August 6, 2025.

Prohibited Countries

- *Azerbaijan* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801).
- *Burkina Faso* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to the military coup restriction in section 7008 of the FY 2025 SFOAA.
- *Burma* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including for concerns regarding its record on human rights and pursuant to the military coup restriction in section 7008 of the FY 2025 SFOAA.
- *Eritrea* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including for concerns relative to its record on human rights and its status as a Tier 3 country under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).
- *Ghana* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to the debt default restriction in section 7012 of the FY 2025 SFOAA pending a debt restructuring agreement.
- *Guinea* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to the military coup restriction in section 7008 of the FY 2025 SFOAA.
- *Haiti* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance unless the Secretary of State provides a certification pursuant to section 7045(g)(2) of the FY 2025 SFOAA.
- *Iran* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including section 7007 of the FY 2025 SFOAA and its status as a Tier 3 country under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).
- *Mali* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to the military coup restriction in section 7008 of the FY 2025 SFOAA.
- *Nicaragua* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including under section 7047(c) of the FY 2025 SFOAA related to its recognition posture with respect to the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia and its status as a Tier 3 country

under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).

- *Niger* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to the military coup restriction in section 7008 of the FY 2025 SFOAA.

- *North Korea* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including section 7007 of the FY 2025 SFOAA and its status as a Tier 3 country under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).

- *South Sudan* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including for concerns relative to its record on human rights, and its status as a Tier 3 country under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).

- *Sri Lanka* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to section 7044(c)(2) of the FY 2025 SFOAA, which restricts (with limited exceptions) assistance for the central government unless the Secretary makes certain certifications regarding actions taken by the Government of Sri Lanka and reports to the Committees on Appropriations.

- *Sudan* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including the military coup restriction in section 7008 of the FY 2025 SFOAA.

- *Syria* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance as it is subject to numerous restrictions including section 7007 of the FY 2025 SFOAA and its status as a Tier 3 country under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*).

- *Venezuela*¹ is ineligible to receive foreign assistance pursuant to section 7047(c) of the FY 2025 SFOAA related to its recognition posture with respect to the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskinali Region/South Ossetia.

- *Zimbabwe* is ineligible to receive foreign assistance, including pursuant to section 7042(j)(2) of the FY 2025 SFOAA, which prohibits (with limited exceptions) assistance for the central government of Zimbabwe unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to Congress that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

Countries identified above as candidate countries, as well as countries that would be considered candidate

countries but for the applicability of legal provisions that prohibit U.S. economic assistance, may be the subject of future statutory restrictions or determinations, or changed country circumstances, that affect their legal eligibility for assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act by reason of application of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law for FY 2026.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-18; NRC-2024-0092]

NorthStar Vallecitos, LLC; Vallecitos Boiling Water Reactor; License Termination; Exemption

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is noticing the termination of the Vallecitos Boiling Water Reactor (VBWR) Facility Operating License, No. DPR-1, located near Sunol, California. The VBWR is co-located at the site with the Empire State Atomic Development Associates (ESADA) Vallecitos Experimental Superheat Reactor (EVESR), license No. DR-10. Due to the shared siting of the facilities, the termination of the VBWR license includes an exemption from the requirement to meet certain dose criteria at the site as all remaining residual radioactivity has been transferred to the co-located EVESR license, and will be evaluated when that license is terminated.

DATES: The license termination for DPR-1 and the associated exemption were issued on August 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2024-0092 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal rulemaking website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for: Docket ID NRC-2024-0092. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301-415-1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System*

(ADAMS): You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "Begin Public ADAMS Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, at 301-415-4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the "Availability of Documents" section.

- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Allen, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-6877; email: William.Allen@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The VBWR is a boiling water reactor located at the Vallecitos Nuclear Center (VNC), in Sunol, California and is licensed as a power reactor under part 50 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities." The VBWR is co-located with the Empire State Atomic Development Associates Vallecitos Experimental Superheat Reactor (EVESR), license No. DR-10, in the "300 Area." The "300 Area" is an approximate 3.2-acre area within the larger VNC site.

The General Electric Company (GE) was issued a license by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to construct and operate the VBWR on May 14, 1956. Developmental Power Reactor (DPR) license number 1 (DPR-1) was issued to GE on August 31, 1957, and full power was attained on October 19, 1957. The VBWR ceased operations on December 9, 1963, and was defueled on December 24 that same year. GE was issued a license to possess but not operate the VBWR reactor on September 9, 1965. The AEC issued GE an order to dismantle the VBWR on July 25, 1966, however, major dismantlement activities at the VBWR did not occur until the years 2007-2008 with the removal of most of the contaminated

¹ Although the World Bank cannot provide any specific GNI number for Venezuela, they have indicated that, based on information available, Venezuelan GNI would likely be in the \$2,155-\$4,495 bracket, placing it in MCC's income pool.