comments will become a matter of public record, and viewable on relevant websites. For this reason, please do not include in your comments information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Title: Estate and Gift Taxes; Qualified Disclaimers of Property.

OMB Number: 1545–0959.

Project Number: TD 8095 as amended by TD 8744.

Abstract: Internal Revenue Code section 2518 allows a person to disclaim an interest in property received by gift or inheritance. The interest is treated as if the disclaimant never received or transferred such interest for Federal gift tax purposes. A qualified disclaimer must be in writing and delivered to the transferor or trustee.

Current Actions: There is no change to the burden previously approved.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 30 min.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,000.

Approved: December 16, 2025.

Ronald J. Durbala,

IRS Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–23278 Filed 12–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

RIN 1505–AC62

IMARA Calculation for Calendar Year 2026 Under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program

AGENCY: Departmental Offices, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) is providing notice to the public of the insurance marketplace aggregate retention amount (IMARA) for calendar year 2026 for purposes of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (TRIP or the Program) under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, as amended (TRIA or the Act). As explained below, Treasury has determined that the IMARA for calendar year 2026 is $58,673,180,666.

DATES: The IMARA for calendar year 2026 is effective January 1, 2026 through December 31, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Ifft, Lead Management and Senior Insurance Regulatory Policy Analyst, Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, Federal Insurance Office, 202–622–2922 or Theodore Newman, Senior Insurance Regulatory Policy Analyst, Federal Insurance Office, 202–622–7009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

TRIA—which established TRIP—was signed into law on November 26, 2002, following the attacks of September 11, 2001, to address disruptions in the market for terrorism risk insurance, to help ensure the continued availability and affordability of commercial property and casualty insurance for terrorism risk, and to allow for the private markets to stabilize and build insurance capacity to absorb any future losses for terrorism events.[1] TRIA requires insurers to ''make available'' terrorism risk insurance for commercial property and casualty losses resulting from certified acts of terrorism, and provides for shared public and private compensation for such insured losses. The Program has been reauthorized four times, most recently by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019.[2] The Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary) administers the Program, with assistance from the Federal Insurance Office (FIO).[3]

TRIA provides for an ''industry marketplace aggregate retention amount'' or ''IMARA'' to be used for determining whether Treasury must recoup any payments it makes under the Program. Under the Act, if total annual payments by all participating insurers are below the IMARA, then Treasury must recoup all amounts expended by it up to the IMARA threshold. If total annual payments by all participating insurers are above the IMARA, then Treasury has the discretionary authority (but not the obligation) to recoup all of the expended amounts that are above the IMARA threshold.[4]

TRIA provides for a schedule of defined IMARA values from calendar year 2015 through calendar year 2019.[5] For calendar year 2020 and beyond, TRIA states that the IMARA ''shall be revised to be the amount equal to the annual average of the sum of insurer deductibles for all insurers participating in the Program for the prior 3 calendar years,'' as such sum is determined pursuant to final rules issued by the Secretary.[6]

On November 15, 2019, Treasury issued a final rule for calculation of the IMARA.[7] This rule, which is codified at 31 CFR 50.4(m)(2), provides that the IMARA will be calculated by averaging the annual industry aggregate deductibles over the prior three calendar years, based upon the direct earned premiums (DEP) reported to Treasury by insurers in Treasury's annual data calls. Insurer deductibles under the Program are based upon the DEP of individual insurers reported to Treasury in the prior year (*e.g.,* 2024 DEP for 2025 calendar year program deductibles).

Accordingly, for purposes of determining the IMARA for calendar 2026, Treasury has averaged the aggregate insurer deductibles for calendar years 2025, 2024, and 2023 (as reported to Treasury in each of these years), which are based on the reported DEP for calendar years 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

[1] Public Law 107–297, sec. 101(b), 116 Stat. 2322, codified at 15 U.S.C. 6701 note. Because the provisions of TRIA (as amended) appear in a note instead of particular sections of the U.S. Code, the provisions of TRIA are identified by the sections of the law.

[2] See Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005, Public Law 109–144, 119 Stat. 2660; Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007, Public Law 110–160, 121 Stat. 1839; Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015, Public Law 114–1, 129 Stat. 3 (2015 Reauthorization Act); Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019, Public Law 116–94, 133 Stat. 2534.

[3] 31 U.S.C. 313(c)(1)(D).

[4] *See* TRIA, sec. 103(e)(7); see also 31 CFR part 50 subpart J (Recoupment and Surcharge Procedures).

[5] In 2015, the IMARA was $29.5 billion; it increased to $31.5 billion in 2016, $33.5 billion in 2017, $35.5 billion in 2018, and $37.5 billion in 2019. *See* TRIA, sec. 103(e)(6)(B).

[6] TRIA, sec. 103(e)(6)(B)(ii) and (e)(6)(C). An insurer's deductible under the Program for any particular year is 20 percent of its direct earned premium subject to the Program during the preceding year. TRIA, sec. 102(7). For example, an insurer's calendar year 2024 Program deductible is 20 percent of its calendar year 2023 direct earned premium.

[7] *See* 84 FR 62450 (November 15, 2019) (Final Rule).

For purposes of the 2026 IMARA calculation, those figures are as follows:

TRIP-ELIGIBLE DEP BY INSURER CATEGORY [8]

	2023 TRIP data call		2024 TRIP data call		2025 TRIP data call	
	2022 DEP in TRIP-eligible lines	% of total	2023 DEP in TRIP-eligible lines	% of total	2024 DEP in TRIP-eligible lines	% of total
Alien Surplus Lines Ins	$16,954,356,655	6	$16,431,481,135	6	$18,900,204,836	6
Captive Insurers	11,992,422,807	4	13,952,931,340	5	17,539,853,510	5
Non-Small Insurers	209,307,242,717	78	227,192,745,100	78	247,384,609,294	78
Small Insurers	31,206,381,036	12	33,861,720,766	12	35,373,760,795	11
Total	269,460,403,215	100	291,438,878,341	100	319,198,428,435	100

Source: 2023–2025 TRIP Data Calls.

Treasury has used these reported premiums to calculate the IMARA for calendar year 2026. The average annual DEP figure for the combined period of 2022, 2023, and 2024 is $293,365,903,330 [($$269,460,403,215 + $291,438,878,341 + 319,198,428,435)/3 = $293,365,903,330]. The average aggregate deductible for the prior three years is 20 percent of $293,365,903,330, which equals $58,673,180,666.[9] Accordingly, the IMARA for purposes of calendar year 2026 is $58,673,180,666.

Dated: December 12, 2025.

Rachel Miller,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–23274 Filed 12–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AK–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[Docket No. VA–2025–VACO–0002]

Response to Comments for the Department of Veterans Affairs to Assess the Current Scientific Literature and Historical Detailed Claims Data Regarding Exposure to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Kidney Cancer

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On September 26, 2024, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) solicited public comments on VA's plan to assess the current scientific literature and historical claims data regarding exposure to Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and kidney cancer. The notice provided an opportunity for veterans, caregivers, survivors, and the public to share relevant information with VA to inform decisions regarding presumptive benefits that could impact veterans who may have experienced environmental and/or occupational exposures to PFAS during military service. Additionally, VA held a virtual public listening session on November 19, 2024, for the public to provide feedback on the planned assessment. This notice provides VA's responses to comments received from the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Dursa, Ph.D., MPH, Director of Surveillance Military Environmental Exposures, Health Outcomes Military Exposures, Veterans Health Administration, (202) 461–7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 26, 2024, VA published a notice in the **Federal Register** to inform the public that it had plans to assess the relationship between exposure to PFAS and kidney cancer. 89 FR 78986. VA received 42 comments from veterans, family members, Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs), and other members of the public in response to the notice. Overall, comments supported VA's plan to assess the scientific literature and historical claims data to determine whether there is an association between PFAS and kidney cancer.

Thirty-six comments were positive and/or in agreement with VA's planned scientific assessment, while the remaining six were neutral. No comments disagreed with the planned scientific assessment. Seventeen comments provided veteran testimony, exposure experience, or personal medical history. Thirteen comments voiced concern that kidney cancer is a narrow scope of possible conditions associated with PFAS exposure. Ten comments were requests to establish kidney cancer as a presumptive service-connected condition due to possible PFAS exposure. The remaining two comments requested benefits consideration. Twenty-two comments spoke to exposures at a specific location or in an occupation; of those, nine comments discussed firefighting foam/gear as the chief exposure concern. Eight comments discussed medical conditions other than kidney cancer. Three comments dealt with exposures other than PFAS. Of the remaining nine comments, six dealt with personal medical histories, two provided scientific evidence, and one was unclear.

Discussion on Comments

With the enactment of Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 (PACT Act), VA enhanced the presumptive decision-making process to align with 38 U.S.C. 1171–1176 and implement recommendations from National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine's (NASEM) review of the process. Under the current enhanced process, every year VA announces in the **Federal Register** plans for formal evaluations. VA also invites comments and holds an open meeting for the public to provide input.

In accordance with this process, VA established a working group called the Military Environmental Exposure Sub-Council to conduct ongoing surveillance and scientific assessments that may lead to a recommendation for formal evaluation. The duration of a scientific assessment is dependent on the availability, volume, and complexity of relevant literature and data. VA is required to complete formal evaluations within 120 days in accordance with the requirements in 38 U.S.C. 1173.

At this time, VA will focus solely on the possibility of a relationship between

[8] The figures from the 2023 and 2024 TRIP data calls were previously reported in the IMARA calculation for calendar year 2025. *See* 89 FR 105688 (December 27, 2024). The figures from the 2025 TRIP data call were previously reported in FIO's June 2025 Study of Small Insurer Competitiveness in the Terrorism Risk Insurance Marketplace (June 2025), 13 (Figure 1), *https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/311/2025%20Small%20Insurer%20Study%20FINAL%20508.pdf,* and have been updated to include data received by FIO after the reporting deadline. Some figures may not add up on account of rounding.

[9] *See* note 7.