

exhibition “Cursed! The Power of Magic in the Ancient World” at the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, are of cultural significance, and, further, that their temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Reed Liriano, Program Coordinator, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202-632-6471; email: section2459@state.gov). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/PD, 2200 C Street NW (SA-5), Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522-0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236-3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 523 of December 22, 2021.

Stefanie E. Williams,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Professional and Cultural Exchanges, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026-00601 Filed 1-13-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12909]

Notice of Public Meeting in Preparation for International Maritime Organization PPR 13 Meeting

The Department of State will conduct a public meeting at 1:00 p.m. EST on Wednesday, February 4, 2026, virtually via Microsoft Teams. The primary purpose of the meeting is to prepare for the 13th session of the International Maritime Organization’s (IMO) Pollution Prevention and Response Sub-Committee (PPR 13) to be held in London, United Kingdom from Monday, February 9, 2026 to Friday, February 13, 2026. Members of the public may participate in the public meeting up to the capacity of the Microsoft Teams line. The Microsoft Teams information is Conference Call-in number = +1 410-874-6742; Phone Conference ID = 213

768 608#. To RSVP, participants should contact the meeting coordinator, Ms. Nicole M. Schindler, in writing either by email at Nicole.M.Schindler@uscg.mil no later than Monday, February 2, 2026 or in writing at United States Coast Guard (CG-OES), ATTN: Ms. Nicole M. Schindler, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7509, Washington, DC 20593-7509 to be received no later than Thursday, January 29, 2026 or via phone at (206) 820-5710 no later than Monday, February 2, 2026. Ms. Schindler will provide meeting access information (MS Teams link and phone number) for virtual attendance.

The agenda items to be considered at this meeting are similar those discussed at PPR 13, and include:

- Adoption of the agenda;
- Decisions of other IMO bodies;
- Safety and pollution hazards of chemicals and preparation of consequential amendments to the IBC Code;
- Amendments to MARPOL Annex II in order to improve the effectiveness of cargo tank stripping, tank washing operations and prewash procedures for products with a high melting point and/or high viscosity;
- Development of a legally binding framework for the control and management of ships’ biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species;
- Reduction of the impact on the Arctic of Black Carbon emissions from international shipping;
- Evaluation and harmonization of rules and guidance on the discharge of discharge water from EGCS into the aquatic environment, including conditions and areas;
- Review and development of NO_x emission requirements in MARPOL Annex VI and the NO_x Technical Code 2008;
- Review and amendment of the NTC 2008 to provide a means for certification of engines that operate on non-carbon-containing fuel or mixtures of carbon-containing and non-carbon-containing fuels;
- Revision of MARPOL Annex IV and associated guidelines;
- Follow-up work emanating from the Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships;
- Revision of the *Revised guidelines and specifications for pollution prevention equipment for machinery space bilges of ships* (resolution MEPC.107(49));
- Review of the IBTS Guidelines and amendments to the IOPP Certificate and Oil Record Book;

- Unified interpretation of provisions of IMO environment-related conventions;
- Biennial agenda and provisional agenda for PPR 14;
- Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for 2027;
- Any other business; and
- Report to the Marine Environment Protection Committee.

Please note: The IMO may, on short notice, adjust the PPR 13 agenda to accommodate the constraints associated with the meeting format. Any changes to the agenda will be reported to those who RSVP. Those who plan to participate should contact the meeting coordinator, Ms. Nicole M. Schindler, in writing either by email at Nicole.M.Schindler@uscg.mil no later than Monday, February 2, 2026 or via U.S. mail at United States Coast Guard (CG-OES), ATTN: Ms. Nicole M. Schindler, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Stop 7509, Washington, DC 20593-7509 to be received no later than Friday, January 30, 2025 or via phone at (206) 820-5710 no later than Monday, February 2, 2026.

Additional information regarding this and other IMO public meetings may be found at: <https://www.dco.uscg.mil/IMO>.

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 2656 and 5 U.S.C. 552)

Emily C. Miletello,

Coast Guard Liaison Officer, Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026-00572 Filed 1-13-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12906]

Request for Information for the 2026 Trafficking in Persons Report

SUMMARY: The Department of State (“the Department”) submits this annual request to the public, through the **Federal Register**, seeking written information to assist in reporting on the degree to which the United States and foreign governments meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons (“minimum standards”) that are prescribed by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

DATES: Submissions must be made in writing to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) at the Department of State by 5 p.m. EST on February 27, 2026.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This written information will assist in the preparation of the Trafficking in Persons

Report (“TIP Report”), which the Department submits annually to the U.S. Congress on governments’ concrete actions to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons (“minimum standards”) that are prescribed by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Div. A, Pub. L. 106–386), as amended (“TVPA”). Foreign governments that do not meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so may be subject to restrictions on nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance from the United States, as defined by the TVPA. Please refer to the *Information Sought Relevant to the Minimum Standards* section of this Notice for the questionnaire and to the *Scope of Interest and Information Sought* sections for additional instructions on submission requirements. Written submissions and supporting documentation may be submitted by the following method:

- *Email: tipreport@state.gov* for submissions related to foreign governments and *tipreportUS@state.gov* for submissions related to the United States.

Scope of Interest: The Department requests information relevant to assessing the United States’ and foreign governments’ concrete actions to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons during the reporting period (April 1, 2025–March 31, 2026). The minimum standards are listed in the *Background* section. Submissions must include information relevant to efforts to meet the minimum standards and should include, but need not be limited to, answering the questions in the *Information Sought* section. Submissions need not include answers to all the questions; only those questions for which the submitter has direct professional experience should be answered, and that experience should be noted. For any critique or deficiency described, please provide a recommendation to remedy it. Note the country or countries that are the focus of the submission.

Submissions may include written narratives answering the questions presented in this Notice, research, studies, statistics, fieldwork, training materials, evaluations, assessments, and other relevant evidence of local, state/provincial, and federal/central government efforts. To the extent possible, please include precise dates and numbers of officials or individuals affected.

Written narratives providing factual information should provide citations of sources, and copies of and links to the

source material should be provided. Please send electronic copies of the entire submission, including source material. If primary sources are used, such as research studies, interviews, direct observations, or other sources of quantitative or qualitative data, provide details on the research or data-gathering methodology and any supporting documentation. The Department only includes in the TIP Report information related to trafficking in persons as defined by the TVPA (see definition below).

Confidentiality: Please provide the name, phone number, and email address of a single point of contact for any submission. It is Department practice not to identify in the TIP Report information concerning sources. Note, however, that any information submitted to the Department may be releasable pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act or other applicable law. Submissions related to the United States will be shared with U.S. government agencies, as will submissions relevant to efforts of other U.S. government agencies.

Response: This is a request for information only; there will be no response to submissions. Remuneration for responses will not be provided. In order to expend appropriated funds, there must be specific authority to do so. The Department of State has no authority to expend funds for this purpose.

Background

Definitions: The TVPA defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act that is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.

- Persons under age 18 in commercial sex are trafficking in persons victims regardless of whether force, fraud, or coercion were involved.

- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

- Forced labor may take the form of domestic servitude, forced begging, forced criminal activity (e.g., drug smuggling), and prison labor that is not a consequence of a conviction in a court of law.

- Children recruited or used as soldiers or for labor or services can be a severe form of human trafficking when the activity involves force, fraud, or coercion. Children may be victims regardless of gender.

The TIP Report: The TIP Report assesses governments’ efforts worldwide to combat trafficking in persons. It represents an annual global assessment of the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of government actions to confront and eliminate it. The U.S. government uses the TIP Report to inform diplomacy, encourage partnership in creating and implementing laws and policies to combat trafficking, and target resources on prevention, protection, and prosecution programs. Prosecuting traffickers, protecting victims, and preventing trafficking are the ultimate goals of the TIP Report and of the U.S. government’s anti-trafficking policy.

The TIP Report focuses on concrete actions made by governments to fight trafficking in persons, including prosecutions, convictions, and sentences for traffickers, as well as victim identification and protection measures and prevention efforts. Rankings only consider government actions to combat human trafficking, not the activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or international organizations. Each TIP Report country narrative includes prioritized recommendations for each country. These recommendations are used to assist the Department in measuring governments’ progress from one year to the next and determining whether governments meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons or are making significant efforts to do so.

The TVPA creates a four-tier ranking system. Tier placement is based principally on the extent of concrete government action to combat trafficking. The Department first evaluates whether the government fully meets the TVPA’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, as set forth in Sec. 108 of the TVPA, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7106). Governments that do so are placed on Tier 1. For other governments, the Department considers the extent of such efforts. Governments that are making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards are placed on Tier 2. Governments that do not fully meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so are placed on Tier 3. Finally, the Department considers Watch List criteria and, when applicable, places countries on the Tier 2 Watch List. For more information, the 2025 TIP Report can be found at

www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report.

The 2025 TIP Report included 188 countries and territories. Around the world, the TIP Report has inspired legislation, national action plans, policy implementation, program funding, protection mechanisms to complement prosecution efforts, and a stronger global understanding of this crime.

Since 2010, the TIP Report, through a collaborative interagency process, has included an assessment of U.S. government anti-trafficking efforts in light of the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking in persons set forth by the TVPA.

The Department will maintain adherence to its statutory mandates but may further streamline the TIP Report. Submissions may include input on how the Department could achieve this, which will be considered in preparing for future TIP Reports.

Information Sought Relevant to the Minimum Standards

Submissions should include, but need not be limited to, answers to relevant questions below directly connected with the TVPA Minimum Standards for which the submitter has direct professional experience within the reporting period (April 1, 2025–March 31, 2026). Please see the *Scope of Interest* section above for detailed information regarding submission requirements.

Overview

1. What were the government's major accomplishments in addressing human trafficking since April 1, 2025? In what significant ways have the government's efforts to combat trafficking in persons changed in the past year? How have new laws, regulations, policies, or implementation strategies (e.g., substantive criminal laws and procedures, mechanisms for civil remedies, and victim-witness programs, generally and in relation to court proceedings) affected its anti-trafficking response?

2. Over the past year, what were the greatest deficiencies in the government's anti-trafficking efforts? What were the limitations on the government's ability to address human trafficking problems in practice?

3. Provide observations regarding the implementation of existing laws, policies, and procedures. Are there gaps in anti-trafficking legislation that could be amended to improve the government's response? Are there any government policies that have undermined or otherwise negatively

affected anti-trafficking efforts within that country?

Trafficking Profile

4. Describe human trafficking trends, drivers, methods, source/destination dynamics, industries and sectors, impacted demographics, recruitment methods, etc. during the reporting period. Please report the profile of victims at particular risk of sex trafficking or labor trafficking, including any changes since the last reporting period (e.g., men, women, children, migrants, certain ethnic groups). Please note whether there was labor trafficking or sex trafficking by narcotics traffickers, those involved in migrant smuggling or other migration schemes, and gangs.

5. Are any Chinese, Cuban, or North Korean persons present in the country as part of government-to-government agreements and/or in foreign government-affiliated projects? If present, are these individuals subjected to or at high risk of forced labor?

6. If applicable, describe how traffickers used technology to recruit and exploit victims and how the government responded to tech-facilitated human trafficking.

Prosecution

7. Do government officials, including judges, understand the nature of all forms of trafficking? If not, provide examples. Did the government effectively provide or support anti-trafficking trainings for officials, including on enforcement of policies, and laws; and/or on victim identification measures or procedures? If not, how could it be improved?

8. Provide observations on overall efforts to criminally investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers. Is the government equally vigorous in pursuing forced labor and sex trafficking, domestic and transnational trafficking, and crimes that involve its own nationals or foreign citizens?

9. Does law enforcement pursue trafficking cases seeking to hold criminally accountable private employers or corporations for forced labor in supply chains?

10. Describe any allegations of official complicity in trafficking crimes, including of state-sponsored forced labor. What measures did the government take to end or prevent official complicity in trafficking in persons crimes? How did the government respond to reports of complicity during the reporting period, including investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentencing of complicit officials?

11. Is there evidence nationals of the country deployed abroad as part of a diplomatic, peacekeeping, or other similar mission have engaged in or facilitated trafficking, including in domestic servitude? Has the government vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced nationals engaged in these activities?

12. If the government has entered into a bilateral, multilateral, or regional anti-trafficking information-sharing and cooperation arrangements, is the agreement effective and has it resulted in concrete and measurable outcomes?

Protection

13. Did the government make a coordinated, proactive effort to identify victims of all forms of trafficking? If there were any new (or changes to preexisting) formal/standard procedures for screening for trafficking and for victim referral to protection services, were those procedures sufficient and how did the government implement them?

14. If the government had written procedures to guide officials in referring potential trafficking victims to services, did front-line officials implement the referral procedures and was implementation consistent across all affected populations? Did officials effectively coordinate among one another and with relevant NGOs to conduct screenings and refer victims to care? Did the referral procedures require victims to interact with law enforcement before being referred to social service providers?

15. Did government policy require a person to be formally identified as a trafficking victim to receive certain services or benefits? If yes, which services or benefits were limited to people formally identified as trafficking victims?

16. If commercial sex is legalized or decriminalized in the country, how did health officials, labor inspectors, or police identify trafficking victims among persons involved in commercial sex? If commercial sex is illegal, did the government proactively identify trafficking victims during law enforcement operations or other encounters with commercial sex establishments?

17. What was the overall quality of victim care? Were there any new (or changes to preexisting) services available for victims and survivors (legal, medical, food, shelter, interpretation, mental health care, employment, training, etc.)? If NGOs provide the services, does the government support their work either financially or otherwise? Did all victims

and survivors of both labor and sex trafficking receive the same quality and level of access to services?

18. Where were child victims placed (e.g., in shelters, foster care, or juvenile justice detention centers), and what kind of specialized care did they receive?

19. If the government operates or funds any trafficking-specific hotlines (including those run by NGOs), did calls to those hotlines lead to victim identification, victim referral to care, and/or criminal investigations?

20. What is the level of cooperation, communication, and trust between service providers and law enforcement?

21. Were there means by which victims could obtain restitution from defendants in criminal cases or file civil suits against traffickers for damages, and did this happen in practice? Did prosecutors request and/or courts order restitution in all cases where it was required, and if not, why?

22. Please provide observations on the treatment of victims and survivors throughout the criminal legal process. How did the government support victims who assisted in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases? Did service providers have the knowledge and skills to support victims through a consistent victim-centered approach? What, if any, alternatives were available to victims instead of speaking to law enforcement during investigations (for example, speaking to a victim-witness advocate, social worker, psychologist, etc.)? In what ways could the government increase support for victims in prosecutions against traffickers?

23. Did the government protect victims of severe forms of trafficking and encourage their assistance in the investigation and prosecution of such trafficking, including through provisions for legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they would face retribution or hardship? Were such benefits linked to whether a victim assisted law enforcement, whether a victim participated in a trial, or whether there was a successful prosecution? Does the government repatriate victims who wish to return home or assist with third-country resettlement, and are victims awaiting repatriation or third-country resettlement offered services?

24. Does the government effectively assist its nationals exploited abroad? Does the government provide adequate assistance to repatriated victims after their return to their countries of origin, and if so, what forms of assistance?

25. Were potential trafficking victims incarcerated, fined, or otherwise

penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked (e.g., subject to commercial sex, drug-related, or other criminal charges, or subject to deportation/immigration enforcement or administrative penalties)?

Prevention

26. What efforts has the government made to prevent human trafficking? If the government had a national action plan to address trafficking, how was it implemented in practice? Were NGOs and other relevant civil society stakeholders consulted in the development and implementation of the plan? Who will monitor its implementation and/or measure its impact?

27. Please describe any government-funded anti-trafficking information or education campaigns or training, whether aimed at the public or at specific sectors or stakeholders/actors. Were campaign materials readily available, cost-free, and accessible in various languages, including braille? Does the government provide financial support to NGOs working to promote public awareness?

28. Did the government seek and include the input of civil society and survivors in crafting or implementing anti-trafficking laws, regulations, policies, or programs?

29. How did the government regulate, oversee, and screen for trafficking indicators in the labor recruitment process, including for both licensed and unlicensed recruitment and placement agencies, individual recruiters, and sub-brokers? Did the government prohibit (in any context) charging workers recruitment fees and prohibit the recruitment of workers through knowingly fraudulent job offers (including misrepresenting wages, working conditions, location, or nature of the job), contract switching, and confiscating or otherwise denying workers access to their identity documents? If there are laws or regulations on recruitment, did the government effectively enforce them? Did the government have mechanisms to prevent trafficking by employers in migrant worker programs? Are workers in all industries (e.g., domestic work, agriculture, etc.) sufficiently protected under existing labor laws?

30. Did the government take tangible action to prevent forced labor in domestic or global supply chains? Did the government make any efforts to prohibit and prevent trafficking in the supply chains of its own public procurement?

31. Did the government provide assistance to other governments in combating trafficking in persons through trainings or other assistance programs?

32. What measures have the government taken to reduce its nationals' or foreigners' participation in domestic and extraterritorial child sexual exploitation? Note: This was previously covered as "child sex tourism."

Territories and Semi-Autonomous Regions

33. Provide any information about trafficking trends and government anti-trafficking efforts in dependent territories and semi-autonomous regions to prosecute traffickers, identify and provide services to victims, and prevent trafficking.

Child Soldiering

34. Using the definition of "child soldier" as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (CSPA), describe instances, cases, and reports, including anecdotal reports, of:

a. Use of any person under the age of 18 in direct hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;

b. Conscription or forced recruitment of persons under the age of 18 into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;

c. Voluntary recruitment of any person under 15 years of age into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;

d. Recruitment (forced or voluntary) or use in hostilities of persons under the age of 18 by armed groups distinct from the armed forces of a state.

e. Abuse of male and female children recruited by governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces, and government-supported armed groups (e.g., sexual abuse or use for forced labor). Describe the manner and age of conscription, noting differences in treatment or conscription patterns based on gender.

35. Did the government provide support to an armed group that recruits and/or uses child soldiers? What was the extent of the support (e.g., in-kind, financial, training, etc.)? Where did the provision of support occur (within the country or outside of the country)? In cases where the government was included on the CSPA list in 2025 based on its support to non-state armed groups that recruit and/or use child soldiers, describe whether the government took steps to pressure the group to cease its recruitment or use of child soldiers, publicly disavow the group's

recruitment or use of child soldiers, or cease its support to that group.

36. Describe any government efforts to prevent or end child soldier recruitment or use, including efforts to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate former child soldiers. (*i.e.*, enacting any laws or regulations, implementing a United Nations Action Plan or Roadmap, specialized training for officials, procedures for age verification, etc.)

Rachel M. Poynter,

Acting Director, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026-00513 Filed 1-13-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12900]

Specially Designated Global Terrorist Designations of Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood and Muhammad Faqzi Taqqosh

Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(a)(ii)(A) of Executive Order 13224, as amended (“E.O. 13224” or “Order”), I hereby determine that the person known as Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood (also known as al-Jamaa al-Islamiyah, Jamaa Islamiya, al-Jamaah al-Islamiyah, Jama’a Islamiyah, Jamaa Islamiyah, The Islamic Group, Islamic Group in Lebanon, al-Fajr Forces, The Fajr Forces, al-Fajer Forces, The Dawn Forces, Quwat al-Fajr) is a foreign person who has committed or has attempted to commit, poses a significant risk of committing, or has participated in training to commit acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.

Additionally, acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(a)(ii)(B)(2) of E.O. 13224, I hereby determine that the person known as Muhammad Fawzi Taqqosh (also known as Mohammad Takkoush, Mohammed Takkoush, Muhammad Takush, Muhammad Taqush) is a foreign person who is a leader of Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood, an entity whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to a determination by the Secretary of State pursuant to E.O. 13224.

Consistent with the determination in section 10 of E.O. 13224 that prior notice to persons determined to be subject to the Order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States would render ineffectual the

blocking and other measures authorized in the Order because of the ability to transfer funds instantaneously, I determine that no prior notice needs to be provided to any person subject to this determination who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, because to do so would render ineffectual the measures authorized in the Order.

This determination shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: December 19, 2025.

Marco Rubio,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2026-00571 Filed 1-13-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-AD-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12899]

Foreign Terrorist Organization Designation of Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood

Based upon a review of the Administrative Record assembled in this matter, and in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, I have concluded that there is a sufficient factual basis to find that the relevant circumstances described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (hereinafter “INA”) (8 U.S.C. 1189), exist with respect to: Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood (also known as al-Jamaa al-Islamiyah, Jamaa Islamiya, al-Jamaah al-Islamiyah, Jama’a Islamiyah, Jamaa Islamiyah, Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood, The Islamic Group, Islamic Group in Lebanon, al-Fajr Forces, The Fajr Forces, al-Fajer Forces, The Dawn Forces, Quwat al-Fajr).

Therefore, I hereby designate the aforementioned organization and its respective aliases as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to section 219 of the INA.

This determination shall be published in the **Federal Register**. The designation goes into effect upon publication.

Dated: December 19, 2025.

Marco Rubio,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2026-00573 Filed 1-13-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-AD-P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Allen Aeroderivative Combustion Turbine Project

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has decided to implement the preferred alternative identified in its Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; Document ID EISX-455-00-000-1730803146) for the construction and operation of six aeroderivative combustion turbine (CT) units at its existing Allen CT facility located in Memphis, Tennessee. Under the preferred alternative, TVA would construct and operate the new units to generate approximately 200 megawatts (MW) of power to provide dispatchable generation to support the continued system load growth experienced in the TVA power service area and increase the flexibility and reliability of TVA’s power system by improving TVA’s transmission system stability in western Tennessee.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Matthew Higdon, NEPA Specialist, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902; telephone 865-632-8051; email mshigdon@tva.gov. The Final EIS, this Record of Decision, and other project documents are available on TVA’s website at <https://www.tva.gov/allenct>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is provided in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] §§ 4321 *et seq.*) and TVA’s NEPA procedures (18 CFR part 1318).

TVA is a corporate agency and instrumentality of the United States that provides electricity for 153 local power companies (LPC) serving approximately 10 million people as well as directly serving commercial, industrial, and government customers in the Tennessee Valley—an 80,000-square-mile region comprised of Tennessee and parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

Planning Basis and Assumptions

In 2019, TVA completed its IRP and associated IRP EIS. The 2019 IRP identified various energy resource options that TVA may pursue to meet the energy needs of the Tennessee Valley region over a 20-year planning period. The strategic direction established by the 2019 IRP and results from recommended near-term actions formed the basis for TVA’s asset strategy, which continues to support affordable, reliable, and cleaner energy for customers. The 2019 IRP recommendation optimizes TVA’s ability to create a more flexible power-generation system that can successfully meet changing load demands and integrate increasing amounts of