

90 FR 22595 required the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to utilize authority provided to the President in section 708(c)(1) of the Defense Production Act to seek voluntary agreements with domestic nuclear energy companies to provide for the national defense. The purpose of the proposed revised Voluntary Agreement is to establish a consortium and plans of action to ensure that the domestic nuclear fuel supply chain capacity is available to enable the continued reliable operation of the Nation's existing and future nuclear reactors. The phases of the domestic nuclear fuel supply chain that will be addressed in the consortium and plans of action include milling, conversion, enrichment, deconversion, fabrication, recycling and reprocessing, end users, and Uranium Fuel Infrastructure Resilience Mechanism ("UFIRM"). The revised Voluntary Agreement consolidates these phases of the nuclear fuel cycle into three Plans of Action ("POA"). POA Committee #1, Material Sufficiency, will consist of the Mining & Milling, Conversion, and Enrichment subcommittees. POA Committee #2, Market-Integrated Fuel Utilization, will consist of the Fabrication & Deconversion, Recycling & Reprocessing, and Reactors subcommittees. POA Committee #3, Human Mobilization, will consist of the Workforce Development, Supply Chain, and Economics & Finance subcommittees. Together, these Committees and Subcommittees will comprise a consortium of domestic nuclear energy companies. This consortium will allow for consultation with domestic nuclear energy companies to discuss and implement methods to enhance the capability to manage spent nuclear fuel to ensure the continued reliable operation of domestic nuclear reactors. DOE has certified that the proposed revised Voluntary Agreement is necessary to carry out its purpose, as specified in E.O. 14,302.

DOE requested that the Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, pursuant to the Attorney General's delegation of authority under 28 CFR 0.40(i), issue a finding that the proposed revised Voluntary Agreement satisfies the statutory criteria set forth in 50 U.S.C. 4558(f)(1)(B). The Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, reviewed the proposed revised Voluntary Agreement and consulted with the Chair of the Federal Trade Commission. On April 17, 2026, by letter to Assistant Secretary for Nuclear

Energy Theodore J. Garrish, Omeed Assefi, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, issued a finding, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 4558(f)(1)(B), that the purpose of the DPA's voluntary agreement provision "may not reasonably be achieved through a . . . plan of action having less anticompetitive effects or without any . . . plan of action."

Dated: April 20, 2026.

Dina Kallay,

Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950

AGENCY: Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of review of plans of action.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 ("DPA"), that the Acting Assistant Attorney General finds, with respect to the Implementing Voluntary Agreements Under the Defense Production Act ("Voluntary Agreement") proposed by the Department of Energy ("DOE"), that the purposes of section 708(c)(1) of the DPA may not reasonably be achieved through plans of action having less anticompetitive effects or without any plans of action. Given this finding, the proposed Plans of Action may become effective following the publication of this notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the DPA, DOE may enter into plans with representatives of private industry for the purpose of improving the efficiency with which private firms contribute to the national defense when conditions exist that may pose a direct threat to the national defense or its preparedness. Such arrangements are generally known as "voluntary agreements." Participants in an existing voluntary agreement may adopt documented methods, known as "plans of action," to implement that voluntary agreement. A defense to actions brought under the antitrust laws is available to each participant acting within the scope of a voluntary agreement and plan of action that has come into force under the DPA.

The DPA requires that each proposed plan of action be reviewed by the Attorney General prior to becoming

effective. If, after consulting with the Chair of the Federal Trade Commission, the Attorney General finds that the purposes of the DPA's plans of action provision "may not reasonably be achieved through a . . . plan of action having less anticompetitive effects or without any . . . plan of action," the plan of action may become effective. 50 U.S.C. 4558(f)(1)(B). All functions which the Attorney General is required or authorized to perform by section 708 of the DPA have been delegated to the Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division. 28 CFR 0.40(l).

Executive Order 14,302

"*Reinvigorating the Nuclear Fuel Base,*" 90 FR 22595 required the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to utilize authority provided to the President in section 708(c)(1) of the Defense Production Act to seek voluntary agreements with domestic nuclear energy companies to provide for the national defense. The purpose of the proposed revised Voluntary Agreement and Plans of Action are to establish a consortium to ensure that the domestic nuclear fuel supply chain capacity is available to enable the continued reliable operation of the Nation's existing and future nuclear reactors. The phases of the domestic nuclear fuel supply chain that will be addressed in the Plans of Action include milling, conversion, enrichment, deconversion, fabrication, recycling and reprocessing, end users, and Uranium Fuel Infrastructure Resilience Mechanism ("UFIRM"). The revised Voluntary Agreement consolidates these phases of the nuclear fuel cycle into three Plans of Action ("POA"). POA Committee #1, Material Sufficiency, will consist of the Mining & Milling, Conversion, and Enrichment subcommittees. POA Committee #2, Market-Integrated Fuel Utilization, will consist of the Fabrication & Deconversion, Recycling & Reprocessing, and Reactors subcommittees. POA Committee #3, Human Mobilization, will consist of the Workforce Development, Supply Chain, and Economics & Finance subcommittees. Together, these Committees and Subcommittees will comprise a consortium of domestic nuclear energy companies. This consortium will allow for consultation with domestic nuclear energy companies to discuss and implement methods to enhance the capability to manage spent nuclear fuel to ensure the continued reliable operation of domestic nuclear reactors. DOE has certified that the proposed Plans of Action are

necessary to carry out its purpose, as specified in E.O. 14,302.

DOE requested that the Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, pursuant to the Attorney General's delegation of authority under 28 CFR 0.40(i), issue a finding that the proposed Plans of Action satisfy the statutory criteria set forth in 50 U.S.C. 4558(f)(1)(B). The Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, reviewed the proposed Plans of Action and consulted with the Chair of the Federal Trade Commission. On April 17, 2026, by letter to Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy Theodore J. Garrish, Omeed Assefi, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, issued a finding, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 4558(f)(1)(B), that the purpose of the DPA's plan of action provision "may not reasonably be achieved through a . . . plan of action having less anticompetitive effects or without any . . . plan of action."

Dated: April 20, 2026.

Dina Kallay,

Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121-0335]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Reinstatement of a Previously Approved Collection; Title: National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS)

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice (DOJ), will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until June 22, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments, especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Leanetta Jessie, 999 N. Capitol St. NE,

leanetta.jessie@usdoj.gov; or (202) 598-1160.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the (component), including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate 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;
- Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Reinstatement of a previously approved collection.

2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:* National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS).

3. *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* There is no form number associated with this information collection.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* **Affected Public:** Auto recyclers, junk yards and salvage yards are required to report information into NMVTIS. The Anti-Car Theft Act, defines junk and salvage yards "as individuals or entities engaged in the business of acquiring or owning junk or salvage automobiles for resale in their entirety or as spare parts or for rebuilding, restoration, or crushing." Included in this definition are scrap-vehicle shredders and scrap-metal processors, as well as "pull- or pick-apart yards," salvage pools, salvage auctions, and other types of auctions, businesses, and individuals that handle salvage vehicles (including vehicles declared a "total loss").

Abstract: Reporting information on junk and salvage vehicles to the

National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS)—supported by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)—is required by federal law. Under federal law, junk and salvage yards must report certain information to NMVTIS on a monthly basis. This legal requirement has been in place since March 2009, following the promulgation of regulations (28 CFR part 25) to implement the junk- and salvage-yard reporting provisions of the Anti-Car Theft Act (codified at 49 U.S.C. 30501–30505).

Accordingly, a junk or salvage yard within the United States must, on a monthly basis, provide an inventory to NMVTIS of the junk or salvage automobiles that it obtained (in whole or in part) in the prior month. 28 CFR 25.56(a).

An NMVTIS Reporting Entity includes any individual or entity that meets the federal definition, found in the NMVTIS regulations at 28 CFR 25.52, for a "junk yard" or "salvage yard." According to those regulations, a junk yard is defined as "an individual or entity engaged in the business of acquiring or owning junk automobiles for (1) Resale in their entirety or as spare parts; or (2) Rebuilding, restoration, or crushing." The regulations define a salvage yard as "an individual or entity engaged in the business of acquiring or owning salvage automobiles for—(1) Resale in their entirety or as spare parts; or (2) Rebuilding, restoration, or crushing." These definitions include vehicle remarketers and vehicle recyclers, including scrap vehicle shredders and scrap metal processors as well as "pull- or pick-apart yards," salvage pools, salvage auctions, used automobile dealers, and other types of auctions handling salvage or junk vehicles (including vehicles declared by any insurance company to be a "total loss" regardless of any damage assessment). Businesses that operate on behalf of these entities or individual domestic or international salvage vehicle buyers, sometimes known as "brokers" may also meet these regulatory definitions of salvage and junk yards. It is important to note that industries not specifically listed in the junk yard or salvage yard definition may still meet one of the definitions and, therefore, be subject to the NMVTIS reporting requirements.

An individual or entity meeting the junk yard or salvage yard definition is subject to the NMVTIS reporting requirements if that individual or entity handles 5 or more junk or salvage motor vehicles per year and is engaged in the business of acquiring or owning a junk automobile or a salvage automobile