

- Domestic manufacturing as a reasonably foreseen use and any information regarding domestic manufacturing being reestablished in the United States;
- Information that may inform assessment of water releases and environmental impacts (e.g., percent of TBBPA in waste disposal streams); and
- Relevant studies or other data sources not identified by EPA.

IV. Next Steps

After consideration of comments received from the public on the draft risk evaluation and input from the SACC peer review, EPA will issue a final risk evaluation for TBBPA. Under TSCA section 6, EPA must determine in the final risk evaluation, based on the weight of scientific evidence, whether or not the chemical presents an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment under the chemical's COUs. This includes consideration of risks to potentially exposed susceptible subpopulations who may be at greater risks than the general population, such as children and workers. TSCA prohibits EPA from considering non-risk factors (e.g., costs/benefits) during risk evaluation.

For more information about the TSCA risk evaluation process for existing chemicals, go to <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca>.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*

Dated: June 11, 2026.

Douglas M. Troutman,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0154; FRL-OCSPP-13447-01]

United States Department of Justice and Parties to Certain Litigation; Transfer of Information Potentially Containing Confidential Business Information

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces that pesticide-related information submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), including

information that may have been claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI) by the submitter, will be transferred to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and parties to certain litigation. This transfer of data is in accordance with the CBI regulations governing the disclosure of potential CBI in litigation.

DATES: Access to this information by DOJ and the parties to certain litigation is ongoing and expected to continue during the litigation as discussed in this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Registration Division (7505M), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566-1030; email address: RDfRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document is being provided pursuant to 40 CFR 2.209(d) to inform affected businesses that EPA, via DOJ, will provide certain information to the parties and the Court in the consolidated matters of *American Soybean Association v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.*, Case No. 26-1326 (8th Cir.) and *National Family Farm Coalition, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.*, Case No. 26-1556 (8th Cir.). The information is contained in documents that have been submitted to EPA pursuant to FIFRA and FFDCA, including information that has been claimed to be, or determined to potentially contain, CBI. In the pending litigation, the petitioners seek judicial review of EPA's registrations of three dicamba products for use on dicamba-tolerant cotton and soybeans, issued under FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

The documents are being produced as part of the Administrative Record of the decisions at issue and include documents that registrants or other data-submitters may have submitted to EPA regarding the pesticide dicamba, and that may be subject to various release restrictions under federal law. The information includes documents submitted with pesticide registration applications and may include CBI as well as scientific studies subject to the disclosure restrictions of section 10(g) of FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. 136h(d).

All documents that may be subject to release restrictions under federal law will be designated as "Protected Information" in the certified list of record materials that EPA will file in these consolidated cases. Further, EPA intends to seek a Protective Order that would preclude public disclosure of any

such documents by the parties in these actions who have received the information from EPA and limit the use of such documents to litigation purposes only, unless a party successfully obtains a de-designation as Protected Information of any portion of the Administrative Record via a procedure that would be described in the Protective Order. If such documents are filed with the Court, the anticipated Protective Order would require that such documents be filed under seal and not be available for public review, unless the information contained in the document has been determined to not be subject to section 10(g) of FIFRA and all CBI has been redacted.

At the conclusion of the litigation, the anticipated Protective Order would require that record material EPA designates as "Protected Information" be destroyed or returned to EPA.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*; 21 U.S.C. 301 *et seq.*

Dated: June 11, 2026.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-0745; FR ID 351348]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission Under Delegated Authority

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated