hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This final determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: July 20, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation covers animal feed grade L-lysine (lysine). Lysine is an essential amino acid added to animal feed that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins. The scope covers lysine regardless of form, including lysine monohydrochloride, also referred to as lysine HCL, lysine sulfate, and liquid lysine. The scope includes lysine that has been coated or encapsulated for use with ruminants to ensure bioavailability.

Lysine HCL in the dry form has the molecular formula C6 H14 N2 O2 HCl. The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for lysine HCL is 657–27–2. Lysine HCL contains a minimum of 78 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids. Lysine sulfate is the sulfate salt of lysine, and in the dry form it has the molecular formula C6 H16 N2 O6 S. The CAS registry number for lysine sulfate is 60343–69–3. Lysine sulfate typically contains approximately 40–70 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids. Liquid lysine is a concentrated form of lysine in an aqueous solution with the molecular formula C6 H14 N2 O2. The CAS registry number for liquid lysine is 56–87–1. Liquid lysine normally contains at least 50 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids.

The scope includes animal feed grade lysine that is combined with other products, including for example, by mixing, blending, compounding, or granulating (*e.g.,* base mixes, premixes, and concentrates). For such combined products, only the lysine component is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Subject merchandise also includes lysine that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, refining, converting from liquid to dry or dry to liquid form, coating or encapsulating, or performing any processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2922.41.0090. Lysine may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.41.0010, 2922.49.4950, 2309.90.7000, and 2309.90.9500. Although the HTSUS subheadings and the CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Changes since the *Preliminary Determination*
IV. Application of Facts Available and Use of Adverse Inference
  A. Legal Framework
  B. Application of Facts Available with an Adverse Inference
  C. Selection and Corroboration of the AFA Rate
V. Discussion of the Issues
  Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Apply Total AFA to the Eppen Group
  Comment 2: Whether to Continue Granting the Eppen Group a Separate Rate Status
  Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Consumption Rate for Corn
  Comment 4: Whether Commerce Correctly Accounted for all of Eppen Group's Domestic Inland Freight
  Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Deduct Eppen Asia's Market Economy Selling Expenses
  Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Apply Total AFA to Longgu
  Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Apply Partial AFA to Longgu's Uncooperative Supplier
  Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Grant Certain By-Product Offsets and Deny the Offset for Corn Steep Liquor
  Comment 9: Whether Commerce Selected the Appropriate SV for Corn Protein Powder
  Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Correct Certain Errors
  Comment 11: Whether Commerce Correctly Selected the Primary Surrogate Country
  Comment 12: Whether Commerce Selected the Appropriate SV for Freight
  Comment 13: Whether Commerce Selected the Appropriate SV for Ammonia
  Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Grant Double Remedy Offsets
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–14951 Filed 7–22–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–560–849]

Certain Fatty Acids From Indonesia: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain fatty acids (fatty acids) from Indonesia. The period of investigation is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable July 23, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jon Hall-Eastman or Sophie Egar, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6467 or (202) 482–2697 respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 703(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this investigation on March 13, 2026.[1]

On April 29, 2026, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation and the revised deadline is now July 17, 2026.[2] For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[3] A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix II to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is fatty acids from

[1] *See Certain Fatty Acids from Indonesia and Malaysia: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 91 FR 12342 (March 13, 2026) (*Initiation Notice*).

[2] *See Certain Fatty Acids from Indonesia and Malaysia: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 91 FR 23061 (April 29, 2026).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Fatty Acids from Indonesia,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Indonesia. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the preamble to Commerce's regulations,[4] the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage, (*i.e.,* scope).[5] Certain interested parties commented on the scope of the investigation, as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.* Commerce intends to issue its preliminary decision regarding comments concerning the scope of the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations on or before the preliminary determinations of the companion Indonesia and Malaysia LTFV investigations.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[6]

Critical Circumstances

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.206(c)(2)(ii), because the petitioner filed its critical circumstances allegation less than 20 days before the due date for issuing the preliminary determination in this investigation, unless the deadline is extended, we will issue a standalone preliminary determination regarding critical circumstances no later than July 29, 2026, which is 30 days after the date on which the petitioner filed its critical circumstances allegation with Commerce.

Alignment

As noted in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce is aligning the final CVD determination in this investigation with the final determination in the companion LTFV investigation of fatty acids from Indonesia based on a request made by Vantage Specialty Chemicals, Inc. (the petitioner).[7] Consequently, the final CVD determination will be issued on the same date as the final LTFV determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than November 30, 2026, unless postponed.

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that in the preliminary determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, Commerce calculated individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates for Wilmar and PT Musim Mas (Musim Mas) that are not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Commerce calculated the all-others rate using a weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the individually examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged values for its sales of the merchandise under consideration.[8]

Preliminary Determination

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
PT Musim Mas [9]	16.47
PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia [10]	16.48
All Others	16.48

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 703(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to section 703(d)(1)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated company-specific countervailable subsidy rate or the estimated all-others rate, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the respondents listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in this preliminary determination; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates determined in this preliminary determination, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise have a company-specific estimated subsidy rate determined in this preliminary determination, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the estimated all-others subsidy rate.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed in this preliminary determination to parties to the proceeding within five days of its public announcement of the preliminary determination, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce will analyze and, if appropriate, correct any timely allegations of significant ministerial

[4] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997).

[5] *See Initiation Notice.*

[6] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[7] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petitioner's Request to Align Final Countervailing Duty Determinations with the Companion Antidumping Duty Final Determinations,'' dated July 1, 2026.

[8] With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged U.S. sale values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. *See, e.g., Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part,* 75 FR 53661, 53662 (September 1, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1. As complete publicly ranged sales data are on the record, Commerce based the all-others rate on the publicly ranged sales data of the mandatory respondents. For a complete analysis of the data, *see* the All-Others Rate Calculation Memorandum.

[9] As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Musim Mas: PT Intibenua Perkasatama, PT Wira Inno Mas, PT Musim Mas Resources, Musim Mas Holdings Pte. Ltd, Inter-Continental Oils & Fats Pte. Ltd., PT Sukajadi Sawit Mekar, and PT Maju Aneka Sawit.

[10] As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia: Wilmar Trading Pte Ltd, Wilmar Oleo North America, Volac Wilmar Feed Ingredients Sdn. Bhd., Wilmar International Limited, PT Sinar Alam Permai, and PT Multimas Nabati Asahan.

errors by amending the preliminary determination. However, consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(d), following the preliminary determination Commerce will not consider incomplete ministerial error allegations that do not address the significance standard under 19 CFR 351.224(g). Instead, Commerce will address such allegations in the final determination together with issues raised in the case briefs or other written comments.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final determination.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this investigation. A timeline for the submission of case briefs and written comments will be issued at a later date. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[11] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this investigation must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[12]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[13] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final determination in this investigation. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[14]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, whether any participant is a foreign national, and a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination whether imports of fatty acids from Indonesia are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 703(f) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: July 17, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is certain fatty acids, which are organic acids made of a hydrocarbon chain with a carboxylic acid group (*i.e.,* an organic acid that contains a carboxyl group (-C(=O)-OH) attached to an R-group, sometimes also written as R-COOH, R-C(O)OH, or R-CO_2 H) at one end with a carbon chain length (*i.e.,* the number of carbon atoms in the fatty acid chain) of C6, C8, C10, C12, C14, C16, or C18, with an iodine value below 105 g/100 g and with a ratio of free fatty acids to triglycerides (also known as the ''degree of split'' or DoS) of at least 97 percent, including single fatty acid (also referred to as ''pure cut''), and blends containing a combination of two or more carbon chain lengths.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope range in physical form from low viscosity liquids to solids. Certain fatty acids are covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of whether they have gone through a distillation process and regardless of acid content, reactivity, functionality, freeze stability, heat stability, physical form, viscosity, grade, purity, molecular weight, or packaging.

Certain fatty acids may contain additives, such as catalysts, solvents, antioxidants, fire retardants, colorants, pigments, diluents, thickeners, fillers, softeners, and toughening agents.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes certain fatty acids that are commingled or blended with certain fatty acids from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope are also commonly called pure, pure cut, fractionated, or distilled fatty acid or mixed, mixed cut, or blended fatty acid, with the terms pure, pure cut, fractionated, and distilled typically referring to specific single-chain fatty acids that have been separated from a mixed natural source such as animal fat or vegetable oil using processes like hydrolysis (the breakdown of fat molecules by water, catalyzed by acid, base, or enzymes (lipases) to yield glycerol and free fatty acids), distillation, and crystallization, and the terms mixed or mixed cut referring to combinations, blends or mixtures of different single-chain fatty acids also derived from a natural source such as animal fat or vegetable oil using processes like hydrolysis, distillation, and crystallization. Common names for pure, pure cut, fractionated, or distilled fatty acids forms include stearic acid and oleic acid. Common names for mixed or mixed cut fatty acids include coconut fatty acid, hardened coconut fatty acid, topped coconut fatty acid, topped hardened coconut fatty acid, palm kernel fatty acid, hardened palm kernel fatty acid, topped palm kernel fatty acid, topped hardened palm kernel fatty acid, palm fatty acid, palm stearin fatty acid, palm fatty acid distillate, and palm olein fatty acid. Certain fatty acids covered by the scope are normally associated with Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers 57–11–4, 112–80–1, 61790–38–3, 67701–05–7, 67701–06–8, 67707–01–3, 68938–15–8, 101403–98–9, 91771–90–3, 90990–15–1, 68440–15–3, 98106–68–4, 98106–66–2, 90990–08–1, and 90990–08–2 but several others may also be used.

Specifically excluded from the scope are certain fatty acids containing 90 percent or more, by weight, of fatty acids with carbon chain lengths of C6, C8, or C10 (or any combination thereof). The scope also does not include mixtures of certain fatty acids with other materials, when the combined certain fatty acids component comprises less than 80 percent of the total weight of the mixture.

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[13] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[14] *See APO and Service Final Rule.*

The merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2915.70.0110, 2915.70.0120, 2915.70.0150, 2915.90.1010, 2915.90.1050, 2916.15.1000, 2916.15.5100, 3823.11.0000, 3823.12.0000, 3823.19.2000, and 3823.19.4000 and may also enter under 3824.99.4190.

The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Injury Test
IV. Diversification of Indonesia's Economy
V. Subsidies Valuation
VI. Benchmarks and Interest Rates
VII. Analysis of Programs
VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–14871 Filed 7–22–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No.: PTO–P–2026–0499]

Grant of Interim Extension of the Term of U.S. Patent No. 8,461,196; Centanafadine Hydrochloride

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office; Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of interim patent term extension.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office has issued an order granting a one-year interim extension of the term of U.S. Patent No. 8,461,196 ('196 patent).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Tamayo, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, at 571–272–7728 or *raul.tamayo@uspto.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 35 U.S.C. 156 generally provides that the term of a patent may be extended for a period of up to five years, if the patent claims a product, or a method of making or using a product, that has been subject to certain defined regulatory review. 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) generally provides that the term of such a patent may be extended for no more than five interim periods of up to one year each, if the approval phase of the regulatory review period (RRP) is reasonably expected to extend beyond the expiration date of the patent.

On July 7, 2026, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., the agent of the owner of record of the '196 patent, *i.e.,* Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc., timely filed an application under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) for a first interim extension of the term of the '196 patent. The '196 patent claims the drug product centanafadine hydrochloride. The application indicates that a RRP as described in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B)(ii) for centanafadine hydrochloride is ongoing before the Food and Drug Administration for permission to market and use the drug product commercially.

Review of the application indicates that, except for permission to market or use the drug product commercially, the '196 patent would be eligible for an extension of its term under 35 U.S.C. 156. Because it appears reasonable to expect that the RRP will continue beyond the original expiration date of the '196 patent, *i.e.,* July 25, 2026, interim extension of the patent's term under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) is appropriate.

A first interim extension under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) of the term of U.S. Patent No. 8,461,196 is granted for a period of one year from the original expiration date of the patent.

Stefanos Karmis,

Acting Deputy Commissioner for Patents, United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2026–14941 Filed 7–22–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No.: PTO–P–2026–0497]

Grant of Interim Extension of the Term of U.S. Patent No. 9,737,506; Centanafadine Hydrochloride

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office; Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of interim patent term extension.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office has issued an order granting a one-year interim extension of the term of U.S. Patent No. 9,737,506 ('506 patent).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Tamayo, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, at 571–272–7728 or *raul.tamayo@uspto.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 35 U.S.C. 156 generally provides that the term of a patent may be extended for a period of up to five years, if the patent claims a product, or a method of making or using a product, that has been subject to certain defined regulatory review. 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) generally provides that the term of such a patent may be extended for no more than five interim periods of up to one year each, if the approval phase of the regulatory review period (RRP) is reasonably expected to extend beyond the expiration date of the patent.

On July 7, 2026, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., the agent of the owner of record of the '506 patent, *i.e.,* Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc., timely filed an application under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) for a first interim extension of the term of the '506 patent. The '506 patent claims methods of using the drug product centanafadine hydrochloride. The application indicates that a RRP as described in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B)(ii) for centanafadine hydrochloride is ongoing before the Food and Drug Administration for permission to market and use the drug product commercially.

Review of the application indicates that, except for permission to market or use the drug product commercially, the '506 patent would be eligible for an extension of its term under 35 U.S.C. 156. Because it appears reasonable to expect that the RRP will continue beyond the original expiration date of the '506 patent, *i.e.,* July 25, 2026, interim extension of the patent's term under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) is appropriate.

A first interim extension under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) of the term of U.S. Patent No. 9,737,506 is granted for a period of one year from the original expiration date of the patent.

Stefanos Karmis,

Acting Deputy Commissioner for Patents, United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2026–14940 Filed 7–22–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No.: PTO–P–2026–0496]

Grant of Interim Extension of the Term of U.S. Patent No. 8,877,798; Centanafadine Hydrochloride

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office; Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of interim patent term extension.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office has issued an order granting a one-year interim extension of the term of U.S. Patent No. 8,877,798 ('798 patent).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Tamayo, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, at 571–272–7728 or *raul.tamayo@uspto.gov.*